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ADDRESSING LOCAL DEMAND FOR COMMERCIAL SEX WITH CHILDREN IN CAMBODIA

A Recommended Strategy for ECPAT-Cambodia

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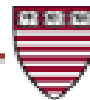
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The photographs in this cover page were taken from the PSI/FHI-funded report Let's Go for a Walk: Sexual Decision-Making Among Clients of Female Entertainment Service Workers in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.



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Disclaimer:

The analyses and conclusions expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Harvard Kennedy School and ECPAT-Cambodia.

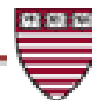
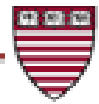


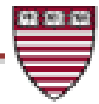
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

APLE	Action Pour Les Enfants
AFESIP	Agir Pour Les Femmes En Situations Précaires
CDP	Cambodian Defenders Project
CNCC	Cambodian National Council for Children
CSEC	Commercial sexual exploitation of children
CWCC	Cambodian Women’s Crisis Center
CWDA	Cambodian Women’s Development Agency
ECPAT-Cambodia	End Child Prostitution, Abuse, and Trafficking in Cambodia
FHI	Family Health International
GAD/C	Gender and Development for Cambodia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
G/TIP	Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LAC	Legal Aid of Cambodia
MOSAVVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation
MOWA	Ministry of Women’s Affairs
NAA	National AIDS Authority
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PAE	Policy Analysis Exercise
PSI	Population Services International
SISHA	South East Asia Investigations into Social and Humanitarian Activities
TIP	Trafficking in persons
TVPRA	Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNIAP	United Nations Interagency Project on Human Trafficking
UNICEF	United Nations Fund for Children
VCAO	Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization
WNU	Women’s Network Unity

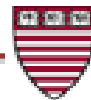


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Policy Analysis Exercise (PAE) sheds light on the issue of local demand for commercial sex with children under 18 in Cambodia. Through its findings, this PAE informs current trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation programming in Cambodia and recommends a strategy for ECPAT-Cambodia, the client of this PAE, on how to address local demand for commercial sex with children.

Based on a comprehensive literature review of available studies and reports on local demand and related subjects, meetings with 37 experts and local stakeholders, and surveys with 47 Cambodian men and 46 former girl sex workers, this PAE makes **eight key findings**:

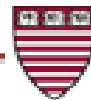
- 1) The virginity trade is an important factor of local demand in Cambodia;
- 2) Local demand accounts for the majority of demand for commercial sex with children under 18 in Cambodia;
- 3) Local demand for commercial sex with children under 18 is not limited to preferential buyers, such as virginity-seekers or pedophiles;
- 4) The enabling environments of corruption and weak law enforcement, gender inequality and sexual norms, and lack of sexual education in schools and communities facilitate the sexual exploitation of children under 18;
- 5) While there has been increasing attention on local demand, research gaps remain;
- 6) While some NGOs recognize the role of local demand, most continue to address commercial sexual exploitation of children by focusing on trafficking and international sex tourists. In addition, efforts to address local demand lack systematization;



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- 7) Efforts to tackle local demand must tap onto existing activities and networks available from local stakeholders; and
 - 8) Increasing donor attention on demand-side interventions, especially from the U.S. Government, presents unique opportunities to tackle local demand in Cambodia.

Based on these key findings, this PAE recommends that ECPAT-Cambodia pursues a **three-fold strategy** for addressing local demand that:

- 1) Advocates for a shift in how NGOs, the Cambodian Government, and donors think about the commercial sexual exploitation of children, moving away from a restrictive focus on trafficking and international sex tourists;
- 2) Works with local stakeholders, including ECPAT's network of NGO partners, Cambodian government agencies, and donors to include a local demand focus on existing programs and activities that address the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children in Cambodia; and
- 3) Creates partnerships with key local stakeholders to implement comprehensive programming on local demand that focuses not only on the local buyers but also the enabling environments that facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

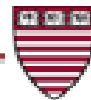


INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Policy Analysis Exercise

End Child Prostitution, Abuse, and Trafficking in Cambodia (ECPAT-Cambodia), a leading local non-profit organization (NGO) in Cambodia, is interested in examining the strategy it can pursue to *address local demand for commercial sexual services in Cambodia, with a specific focus on sex services from children under 18*. According to ECPAT-Cambodia, the focus in Cambodia of the more than 200 local and international NGOs, donors, and government agencies working on trafficking and sexual exploitation has largely been on addressing the supply side of commercial sex (such as providing economic alternatives or social services to victims and prosecuting traffickers) or the international demand side (such as arresting international sex tourists and working with foreign governments to criminalize child sex tourism). While these activities remain important to tackle the commercial sexual exploitation of children, not enough attention has been paid to the problem of local demand.

According to Chanveasna Chin, Executive Director of ECPAT-Cambodia, “the local demand for commercial sex in Cambodia is large. The powerful and rich people are thought to be large participants in the system, but there is no information on the scale and extent of local demand” (Personal interview). Local demand, in effect, is estimated to contribute between 49 to 70 percent of the demand for commercial sex in Cambodia, with a high demand for virgins from Cambodian men fueling the flow of underage girls into Cambodia’s sex trade (Brown 22-56). In addition, an investigation by Al-Jazeera found that local men were the mainstay of clients for underage girls working in brothels around Phnom Penh (in “Cambodia's Thriving Child Prostitution Industry”).



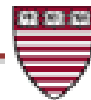
The purpose of this PAE will therefore be to provide ECPAT-Cambodia with an analysis of the scale and extent of local demand, an overview of initiatives being implemented by other local NGOs and government agencies to address local demand, and a recommended strategy for ECPAT-Cambodia on how to move forward to address local demand.

Description of the Client: ECPAT-Cambodia

Established in 1995, ECPAT-Cambodia is a network of 28 national and international organizations, whose mission is to eliminate the commercial sexual exploitation of children through awareness-raising, advocacy, monitoring, and coordination of actions and information-sharing among relevant stakeholders. Among its accomplishments, ECPAT-Cambodia has led the Child Sex Tourism Campaign, working with local *tuk-tuk* drivers (moto-taxi drivers) and hotel management staff to identify and report foreign sex tourists.

Outline of PAE Report

This PAE report begins with a brief background in **Section 1** on the definition of terms and situation of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia. **Section 2** describes the policy questions to be addressed in the report. **Section 3** reviews the policy research methodology used to respond to the policy questions. **Section 4** is the core of the PAE report and reveals key research findings from the literature review, interviews, and surveys. **Section 5** lays out policy options, and finally, **Section 6** provides the recommended strategy and implementation steps for ECPAT-Cambodia on how to address local demand.



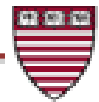
1. BACKGROUND

Definition of Terms

Trafficking: In this report, “trafficking” is used according to the United Nations’ definition under the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which defines “trafficking in persons” as:

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by *means* of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. *Exploitation* shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth have been used. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth. “Child” shall mean any person under eighteen years of age (United Nations Treaties Series).

Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC): In this report, CSEC is used according to the definition given by the United Nations Fund for Children (UNICEF), which defines CSEC as “children, both male and female, engaging in sexual activities for money, profit, or any other consideration due to coercion or influence by any adult, syndicate or group” (“Commercial Sexual Exploitation”). In CSEC, the profit could go either to the child or to any third party involved in the transaction and may not necessarily involve coercion or the use of force into entry. As UNICEF describes, “although many children are forced to enter the sex industry, others are driven to it out of economic necessity, attracted by the high incomes they can earn” (“Commercial Sexual Exploitation”). While children may indeed “voluntarily” engage in the sex trade, it is important to note that under the 2000 Palermo Protocol, international law establishes



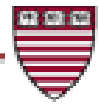
that the idea of consent for children under 18 is irrelevant where sexual exploitation or sexual exchange (United Nations Treaties Series).

Trafficking and the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia

Cambodia remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with an annual GDP per capita of US \$723 in 2008 (“Background Note: Cambodia”) and a Human Development Index rank of 137 out of 182 countries in 2007 (“Human Development Report 2009”). In Cambodia, the number of estimated commercial sex workers¹ varies from 20,829 according to a 2002 nationwide count by Steinfatt et al. (in Derks, Henke, and Ly 21) to 34,200 as of March 2009 based on data from the National Center for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STD (Phalla). While there exist no reliable data collection mechanisms in Cambodia to estimate the number of trafficked child victims or children under 18 working in prostitution, research conducted on trafficking and/or commercial sex point out that:

- 1) “Although men and boys are involved, sex work is predominantly performed by women, with reported ages of sex workers vary[ing] between 13 and 44 years old” (Derks, Henke, and Ly 23);
- 2) “Reported percentages of child prostitutes below 16 years old vary from 1% (ADHOC, 1999), 3% (Arensen, 2004) and 8% (CHRRRC, 1997) to almost 26% (Thomas/Pasnik, S2)” (in Derks, Henke, and Ly 23); and
- 3) In a 2008 survey of 1,116 entertainment workers conducted by the Cambodian National AIDS Authority in collaboration with local organizations, 35 of the

¹ These estimates usually include direct sex workers (those providing sex-only services, such as in brothels or streets and parks) and indirect sex workers (those working in non-specific sex establishments or environments, such as karaoke, nightclubs, massage parlors, beer gardens, bars, or beer promotion).



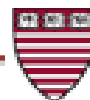
respondents were under 18, and of these, only 22 admitted to having received money from sex work (approximately 2.0% of the total respondents) (25).

Hence, while the exact number of children under 18 working in the sex industry is difficult to estimate, evidence nonetheless points to a participation of children in the commercial sex industry that remains a concern for NGOs and policymakers working to combat trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

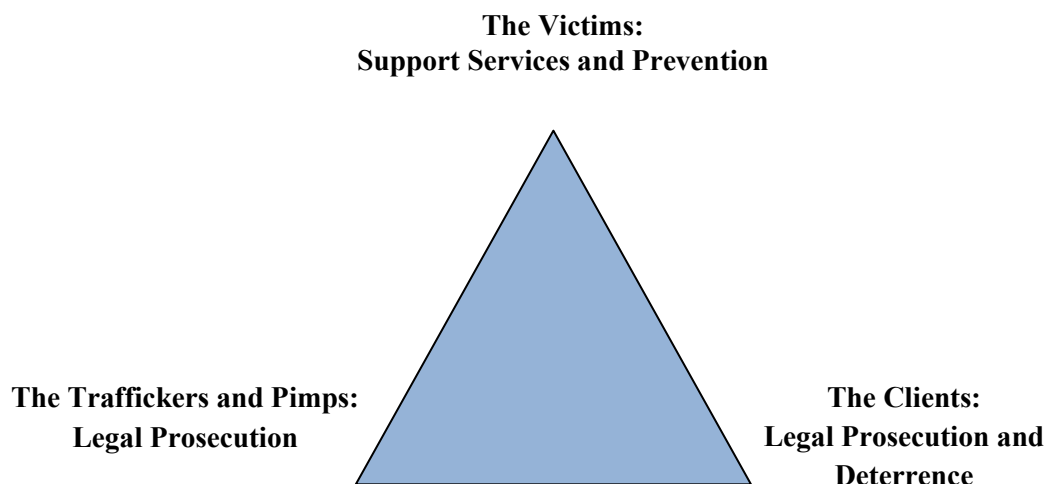
The Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation Triangle

According to Dr. Laura Lederer, former advisor on trafficking at the U.S. Department of State and an expert on demand, trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation must be understood as a triangle of activity, which includes **demand** (the clients, both international and local), **supply** (the men, women, and children involved in the sex industry), and **distribution** (the traffickers and pimps) (Personal interview). In the field of trafficking and exploitation, much effort has been spent by NGOs on addressing the supply and distribution sides of the triangle, with important activities on the supply side aimed at providing direct assistance to victims, raising awareness to prevent vulnerable men, women, and children from falling prey to traffickers, and advocating for victim-protection laws. On the distribution side, important efforts have also been undertaken by governments to arrest and prosecute traffickers and dismantle associated criminal networks (Zuniga 2008).

Increasingly over the last five to ten years, however, activists, experts, and policymakers working on trafficking and sexual exploitation issues have begun to realize that addressing only one or two sides of the trafficking triangle will not work to tackle the problem. As Dr. Donna Hughes of the University of Rhode Island, another leading expert on trafficking issues, states, “when looking at the demand side of trafficking in women and girls, first look at the men. If it

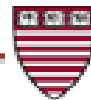


weren't for them, there would be no demand. These men are usually invisible. Nobody thinks of them. But they are the ultimate consumers of victims” (in Zuniga 2008).



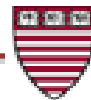
Efforts to Address Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Cambodia

In Cambodia, of the more than 200 local and international non-governmental organizations that have emerged to address trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children, most work on addressing the “supply,” “distribution,” and “international demand” sides of trafficking and exploitation. In recent years, however, increasing newspaper accounts and studies have reported the significant role that local demand from Cambodian men plays in fueling the sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia. According to an Al-Jazeera investigation conducted in October 2008, local men have been found to be the mainstay of clients in brothels around Phnom Penh, where underage girls as young as 14 are working” (“Cambodia’s Thriving Child Prostitution Industry”). In addition, Eleanor Brown reported that “for Khmer women and girls, Cambodian men account for the overwhelming majority of their buyers, at 67%” (57).



Increasing Donor Attention to Local Demand and Government Commitment to Tackling Trafficking and Exploitation

In its 2009 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report, the United States Department of State recognized, for the first time, the role that local demand plays in contributing to the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia and called on the Cambodian Government to do more to reduce demand by the local population (2009). In addition, the Cambodian Government has taken a more active role to seriously address human trafficking and exploitation. For one, the Government's National Strategic Development Plan for 2006-2010 committed Cambodia to "directly tackle issues of trafficking of women and children and cultural norms that tacitly sustain gender inequality" (LICADHO 25). In April 2007, the government established a National Task Force on Human Trafficking (now called the National Committee to Lead the Suppression of Human Trafficking, Smuggling, Labor Exploitation, and Sexual Exploitation in Women and Children, or the National Committee), comprising eleven government ministries, three government agencies, and more than 200 international and local NGOs, marking the first time in which the government would coordinate anti-trafficking and anti-exploitation efforts to tackle trafficking as a national priority (U.S. Department of State 2008). In 2008, after years of pressure from donors and civil society, the Cambodian Government passed a law on trafficking and sexual exploitation, increasing penalties against trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, particularly of children, and adopting a "zero-tolerance" policy against government officials profiting from or colluding in trafficking in persons (U.S. Department of State 2008).



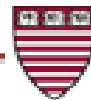
2. POLICY QUESTIONS

The central policy question in this Policy Analysis Exercise is:

What should be ECPAT-Cambodia's strategy for addressing and tackling local demand for commercial sexual services with children in Cambodia?

Additional policy research questions will include:

- 1) What is the context, scale, and extent of local demand in Cambodia?
- 2) Who are the stakeholders involved in addressing trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children, and what are NGOs, the Cambodian Government, and donors currently doing to address local demand, if at all?
- 3) How should a strategy for addressing local demand be implemented?



3. POLICY RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this PAE combined quantitative and qualitative methods, including:

- 1) A **literature review** of research conducted on local demand and related subjects;
- 2) Phone, email, and face-to-face **interviews** with experts on demand, local and international NGOs, Cambodian government agencies, and donors working on issues of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation in Cambodia; and
- 3) **Surveys** with Cambodian men and former child sex workers to better understand the context and scale of local demand, especially with regards to sex services from children under 18.

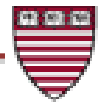
Literature Review

I conducted the literature review from September 2009 through January 2010, where I examined studies available on local demand in Cambodia and related subjects. In addition, I analyzed frameworks, policy options, and strategies available to address local demand in the field of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

Interviews

From September through December 2009, I conducted phone and face-to-face interviews with nine experts working on the general theme of addressing demand in trafficking and commercial sex. Christina Bain, Program Administrator for the *Initiative to Stop Human Trafficking* at the Carr Center for Human Rights at the Harvard Kennedy School, assisted in referring me to key experts within the U.S. government, NGOs, and academia in the U.S. and internationally (see **Annex 1** for a list of these experts).

In January, I traveled to Cambodia for two weeks, following the generous financial support provided by the Carr Center for Human Rights at the Harvard Kennedy School, to



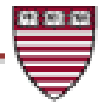
conduct field work and meet face-to-face with 28 key local NGOs, government agencies, donors, and experts working on trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation (see **Annex 2** for a listing of all local stakeholders that I met during the trip and examples of interview questions asked during these one-hour meetings).

Surveys

Following consultations with Andrea Rossi from the Carr Center for Human Rights, Professors Julie Wilson and Jacqueline Bhabha from Harvard Kennedy School, Professor Manisha Shah from the University of California, Irvine, and Dr. Melissa Farley with the NGO Prostitution, Research, and Education, I developed survey questionnaires for interviewing Cambodian men and former child sex workers during my field work in January 2010.² These experts all have expertise conducting research with sex workers, on male sexuality, and/or on survey questionnaires. I obtained approval of human subject research, given the sensitive nature of working with children and former sex workers, from the Harvard University's Institutional Review Board on December 15, 2009.

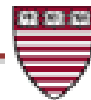
On the survey with Cambodian men, the methodology that I used to survey Cambodian men who may be potential users of commercial sex services was to survey men in male-frequented establishments. The purpose of using such a methodology, instead of other methods such as the snowballing sampling technique which finds a user and asks him to refer others, was to minimize bias from surveying similar types of men through personal referrals, to create a “safe” environment where men can feel at ease to discuss their sexual practices, and to generate as close a random sample as possible by selecting male-frequented establishments randomly and

² Please note that some of the survey questions were developed based on surveys with sex workers carried out by Professor Manisha Shah and based on the [Behavioral Sentinel Survey V: Sexual Behavior Among Urban Sentinel Groups](#).



surveying men according to a counting system. In the case of Cambodia, the male-frequented settings selected were beer gardens (restaurant-like social establishments where men, 25 or older, usually come to drink and socialize) and snooker clubs (establishments where younger men usually socialize and play pool). To carry out the survey, I trained a Cambodian male staff from ECPAT-Cambodia who, because of his gender and nationality, could gain easier access to the respondents and ensure more truthful answers than if it were carried out by me, a female foreigner. The training for the survey lasted one day and included translation of the survey into Cambodian, a review of the guidelines, a review of the survey questions for language appropriateness, and role plays (see **Annex 3** for a sample of the guidelines and survey used). The survey was carried out from January 8 through January 17, 2010.

On the survey with former child sex workers, ECPAT-Cambodia and I collaborated with Agir Pour Les Femmes En Situations Précaires (AFESIP), a local NGO partner working to provide sex workers with social and health services, to carry out the survey with adult sex workers who entered the sex industry as children. Working in partnership with AFESIP helped to ensure entry with sex workers and minimize any risk to the psychological well-being of the respondents. To generate a varied sample of former child sex workers, I asked AFESIP to diversify the sample of respondents across different categories of direct and indirect sex work, including karaoke bars, massage parlors, brothels, nightclubs, beer gardens, and streets and parks. Before starting the survey, I trained AFESIP staff for one day, reviewing the Cambodian-translated version of the survey and making adjustments to the language, explaining the guidelines, and carrying out role plays (see **Annex 4** for a sample of the guidelines and survey used). The survey was carried out from January 8 through January 15, 2010.

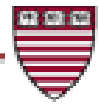


4. POLICY RESEARCH FINDINGS

Overall, I interviewed 37 experts on demand and local stakeholders for this PAE. In the survey with Cambodian men, we successfully completed 47 surveys, with a sample varying across age groups, occupation, and marital status (see **Annex 5** for a review of general demographic statistics on respondents). The limitations of the survey, however, were that 1) the survey was carried out solely in Phnom Penh due to time and budget constraints, 2) the lower class was not represented in the male-establishments that were randomly selected, and 3) the age groups sampled were in the age range of 19 to 59. Although we had 41 refusals, an analysis of the reasons for refusal showed that only 19 specifically refused to respond, while the other 22 were unable to respond because they were busy or had drunk too much alcohol. The 19 refusals varied across age groups and social class, indicating that no one particular group was prone to refuse, which could have created bias in the results.

In the survey with former child sex workers, we successfully surveyed 46 respondents, with a varied sample of categories represented across the direct and indirect commercial sex industry (see **Annex 6** for a review of general demographic statistics on respondents). The limitations of the survey were that 1) the respondents were for the most part adults who entered the sex industry when they were minors, and thus, are not current child sex workers and 2) the respondents were all female, as the sex trade with boys tends to be more underground and not accessible in the direct and indirect commercial sex establishments selected for this survey.

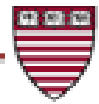
Based on the literature review, interviews, and surveys, this PAE identifies **eight key findings** to inform 1) the scale and extent of local demand for commercial sex services, with a focus on services from children under 18, 2) current efforts and gaps to respond to local demand, and 3) the choice of issues to consider when developing a strategy to address local demand.



Finding 1: The virginity trade is an important factor of local demand in Cambodia.

In Cambodia, sex with a virgin is “believed by some men to have a rejuvenating and purifying effect” (Brown 55). As Jan de Lind Van Wijngaarden from UNESCO-Bangkok wrote, “concepts of beauty and sexual arousal are also linked to virginity—men in general seem to get sexually aroused by (very) young, almost childlike girls” (11). During my meetings with local stakeholders, some of the responses given by NGOs and government officials for why Cambodian men seek commercial sexual services with children under 18 were that “sex with virgins gives more power... there have been a number of cases of virginity trade involving rich people mainly and those with power” (Seila). Keo Sichan, HIV/AIDS Program Coordinator at the Cambodian Women’s Development Agency (CWDA), stated that there is a demand for virginity especially among older men, who believe that having sex with a virgin can cure HIV/AIDS and give strength and vitality (2010). In addition, a high-level Cambodian Government official commented that “there is a high price for buying virginity. Typically, the money goes to the broker or parents or relatives.”

In her study entitled The Ties that Bind: Migration and Trafficking of Women and Girls for Sexual Exploitation in Cambodia, Brown found that “the commercial sale of virginity is one of the major routes into commercial sexual exploitation for those women who were surveyed” (55). In an interview of 119 persons previously engaged in prostitution as children, Frederic Thomas and Leigh Matthews reported that in Phnom Penh, 25% of interviewed girl prostitutes entered prostitution by selling their virginity to a virginity-seeker, of which 25% were Cambodian (19). As Thomas and Matthews write, “virginity-seekers mainly access children in massage parlors or karaoke bars, which provide both adult prostitutes and virgin girls to local, regional, and international clients” (20). From the survey conducted in this PAE with 46 former



girl sex workers, I found similar evidence, with 19 respondents, or 41.3% of the former girl sex workers, stating that their first sexual intercourse was with a client. Of the 19 former girl sex workers who sold their virginity to a client, 13, or 68.4%, sold to Cambodian clients. Of these respondents, three were under the age of 15, one was 15, three were 16, and six were 17.

In this PAE survey, as well as in the studies conducted by Eleanor Brown and Thomas and Matthews, evidence indicated that the commercial sale of virginity is not always forced or coerced by a third party, “with the majority of those who sell their virginity [doing so] in response to an immediate and often desperate economic need” (Brown 45). According to the definition of commercial sexual exploitation of children proposed in the **Background** section, whether the sale is voluntary or not, such exchange is still sexual exploitation as it involves a minor under 18, and under international law, consent in such exchange is irrelevant. On the issue of trafficking, the PAE survey indicated that of the 13 respondents who sold their virginity to a Cambodian client, 6, or 46.2%, were unwilling.³ Of these six, two were under 15, one was 15, two were 16, and one was 17. As Brown noted, such results indicate close links between the virginity trade and trafficking in Cambodia and would therefore suggest that “trafficking within Cambodia cannot be successfully addressed unless attitudes among the demand side, [such as the role that regular clients play in the virginity trade], are tackled” (103).

³ The survey question asked the respondents to identify, from their perspectives, whether or not they saw themselves as willing or unwilling the first time they had paid sexual intercourse. As discussed in the background section, some girls enter the sex industry knowingly, driven by economic necessity or being attracted by the high or quick income. It is important to remember though that while children may indeed “voluntarily” engage in such a trade, under the 2000 Palermo Protocol, international law establishes that the idea of consent for children under 18 is irrelevant in situations of sexual exploitation or exchange (United Nations Treaties Series).

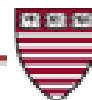
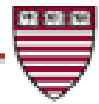


Table 1: Details on first-time paid sex intercourse, by age category of former girl sex workers at first-time paid sex, based on survey with 46 former girl sex workers

	Under 15 (n=4)	15 (n=2)	16 (n=11)	17 (n=29)	Total (n=46)
Average age at first-time paid sex intercourse	10.8	15	16	17	16.1
Age range at first-time paid sex intercourse	7 to 14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	7 to 17 years
% whose first sex intercourse with client	100.0% (n=4)	50.0% (n=1)	45.4% (n=5)	31.0% (n=9)	41.3% (n=19)
% Cambodian client	75.0% (n=3)	100.0% (n=1)	60.0% (n=3)	66.7% (n=6)	68.4% (n=13)
% Foreign client	25.0% (n=1)	0.0% (n=0)	40.0% (n=2)	33.3% (n=3)	31.6% (n=6)
% unwilling first time paid sex intercourse	75.0% (n=3)	50.0% (n=1)	45.4% (n=5)	24.1% (n=7)	34.8% (n=16)
% unwilling first time paid Sex with Cambodian client	66.7% (n=2)	100.0% (n=1)	40.0% (n=2)	14.3% (n=1)	37.5% (n=6)

Finding 2: Local demand accounts for the majority of demand for commercial sex with children under 18 in Cambodia.

In Cambodia, demand for commercial sex services with children under 18 is usually associated with foreigners, even though evidence from studies funded by the IOM, APLE, HAGAR, and Child Wise, increasingly reveal that the majority of demand comes from local Cambodian men. The focus on foreigners is evidenced by the targeting of foreigners by local authorities, the Cambodian Government, and NGOs in cases of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. According to Samleang Seila, Country Director of APLE, “in cases of traveling sex offenders, APLE tends to focus more on foreigners as it believes that abuse by foreigners tends to be more organized, transnational, more devastating to the victims, and likely commercial in nature” (Personal interview). In addition, Sok Sam Oeun from the Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP) stated that “we have seen almost no cases of Cambodian clients



arrested in situations of prostitution involving minors. Usually, in cases of trafficking, we see the law enforced more with foreigners” (Personal interview).

In recent years, however, there has been increasing recognition of the role of local demand in fueling and sustaining the involvement of children in trafficking and the commercial sex industry in Cambodia. As Raphaël Renault commented in a study conducted on pedophilia in Cambodia, “the reality is that [pedophilia] is much more country-based than international-based.”⁴ While the current emphasis tends to be on foreign traveling sex offenders, there is little doubt that the trade is much broader than that and Cambodians themselves are certainly not free of this problem” (5). In addition, Thomas and Matthews found that among 104 former female child sex workers surveyed, “Khmer men represent[ed] the largest proportion of clients” (34). Eleanor Brown also pointed out that for Khmer women and girls, “Cambodian men account for the overwhelming majority of their buyers, at 67%” (57).

The surveys with Cambodian men and former girl sex workers conducted for this PAE revealed a large local participation in the purchase of commercial sex with girls under 18. In the survey with former girl sex workers, 43 out of 44, or 97.7% of the respondents who answered the question, stated that their usual clients were Cambodians. By age group, the respondents included 100.0% of the former girl sex workers under 15, 100.0% of the 15-year-old former girl sex workers, 90.9% of the 16-year-old former girl sex workers, and 100.0% of the 17-year-old former girl sex workers.

⁴ This finding highlights that pedophiles tend to be Cambodians, rather than foreigners, contrary to the usually held assumption that pedophilia is a Western problem and that Cambodians are not engaged in such activities.

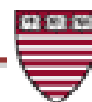


Table 2: Usual client base of former girl sex workers, by age category of former girl sex workers at first-time paid sex, based on survey with 46 former girl sex workers

	Under 15 (n=4)	15 (n=2)	16 (n=11)	17 (n=27)	Total (n=44*)
Number responding that usual customers were Cambodians	4	2	10	27	43
% responding that usual customers were Cambodians	100.0%	100.0%	90.9%	100.0%	97.7%

* 44 out of 46 respondents answered this question in the surveys.

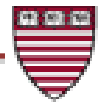
In the survey with Cambodian men, 26.5% of the 34 respondents who answered the question admitted to having purchased sex with a sex worker under 18 and an additional 41.2% answered that the youngest sex worker they had been with was 18. It is important to note here that sometimes, men do not know the exact age of the sex workers, and when in doubt, they will usually assume 18, which represents the minimum age of consent for participating in the sex industry in Cambodia. According to the table below, purchasing sex with 18-year-olds or children under 18 was not particular to any marital status, age, or social status groups.

Table 3: Youngest age of female sex workers frequented by Cambodian men, by marital status, age group, and social class, based on survey of 47 Cambodian men

	Marital Status		Age Group			Social Status			Total
	<i>Single</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>18-25</i>	<i>26-40</i>	<i>41-59</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Upper</i>	
Under 18	29.4% (n=5)	23.5% (n=4)	16.7% (n=1)	26.3% (n=5)	33.3% (n=3)	0.0% (n=0)	26.3% (n=5)	28.6% (n=4)	26.5% (n=9)
18	35.3% (n=6)	47.1% (n=8)	16.7% (n=1)	57.9% (n=11)	22.2% (n=2)	0.0% (n=0)	47.4% (n=9)	35.7% (n=5)	41.2% (n=14)
19 and over	35.3% (n=6)	29.4% (n=5)	66.7% (n=4)	15.8% (n=3)	44.4% (n=4)	100.0% (n=1)	26.3% (n=5)	35.7% (n=5)	32.4% (n=11)
Total	17	17	6	19	9	1	19	14	34

* 34 respondents answered this question in the survey.

The findings of the PAE surveys and other studies therefore point to a large participation of local Cambodian men in the demand for commercial sex with children under 18, contrary to assumptions that commercial sex with children tends to be a foreigner-specific problem.



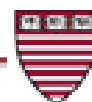
Finding 3: Local demand for commercial sex with children under 18 is not limited to preferential buyers.

Evidence shows that Cambodian men across age groups, social class, marital status, and occupations purchase sex with children under 18. While some may be preferential buyers who have a particular interest in buying sex with children under 18, including virginity-seekers and pedophiles, others are also situational buyers, or clients who buy sex with children under 18 because of the availability of the services in particular establishments and the enabling environments that do not deter such purchasing.

According to my meetings with local stakeholders and to research conducted on local demand and related subjects, reasons cited for why Cambodian men seek commercial sex are:

- Natural desire and need of men to seek sexual release;
- Seeking commercial sex being seen by Cambodian men and Cambodian society as a form of male-bonding and male socializing;
- Sexual needs not met at home when one's wife is unwilling to perform, sick, or pregnant;
- The nature of social relationships in Cambodia, which do not favor sex before marriage for women and strongly value the woman's virginity;
- The role of peer pressure in pressuring men to prove their masculinity by visiting sex workers; and
- Cheap and easily available sex services.

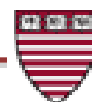
According to the PAE survey conducted with 46 former girl sex workers, where we asked the respondents to tell us from their perspectives about their Cambodian clients, overall:



- 67.4% of the respondents stated that their Cambodian clients tended to be middle-aged, 19.6% responded younger-aged, and 13.0% responded older-aged;
- 63.0% of the respondents stated that their Cambodian clients tended to be middle class and 37.0% said upper class;
- 60.0% of the respondents stated that their Cambodian clients tended to be office workers, 35.0% responded businessmen, and 5.0% answered taxi-drivers or construction workers;
- 80.0% of the respondents stated that their Cambodian clients tended to be married and 20.0% responded single; and
- 53.3% of the respondents stated that their Cambodian clients were regular clients and 47.3% said first-time customers.

Table 4: Clients characteristics, by age category of former girl sex workers at first time paid sex, based on survey with 46 former girl sex workers

	Under 15 (n=4)	15 (n=2)	16 (n=11)	17 (n=29)	Total (n=46)
% responding that usual customers were Cambodians*	100.0%	100.0%	90.9%	100.0%	97.7%
Usual age groups of Cambodian clients					
% citing younger age group	0.0% (n=0)	0.0% (n=0)	9.1% (n=1)	27.6% (n=8)	19.6% (n=9)
% citing middle age group	100.0% (n=4)	100.0% (n=2)	72.7% (n=8)	58.6% (n=17)	67.4% (n=31)
% citing older age group	0.0% (n=0)	0.0% (n=0)	18.2% (n=2)	13.8% (n=4)	13.0% (n=6)
Usual social status of Cambodian clients					
% citing lower class	0.0% (n=0)	0.0% (n=0)	0.0% (n=0)	0.0% (n=0)	0.0% (n=0)
% citing middle class	50.0% (n=2)	100.0% (n=2)	27.3% (n=3)	75.9% (n=22)	63.0% (n=29)
% citing upper class	50.0% (n=2)	0.0% (n=0)	72.7% (n=8)	24.1% (n=7)	37.0% (n=17)
Usual occupation of Cambodian clients**					
% citing office workers (private company worker, civil servant)	66.7% (n=2)	50.0% (n=1)	55.6% (n=5)	61.5% (n=16)	60.0% (n=24)
% citing businessmen	33.3% (n=1)	50.0% (n=1)	44.4% (n=4)	30.8% (n=8)	35.0% (n=14)



	Under 15 (n=4)	15 (n=2)	16 (n=11)	17 (n=29)	Total (n=46)
% citing taxi-driver, construction worker	0.0% (n=0)	0.0% (n=0)	0.0% (n=0)	7.7% (n=2)	5.0% (n=2)
Usual marital status of Cambodian clients***					
% citing single	0.0% (n=0)	0.0% (n=0)	0.0% (n=0)	27.0% (n=7)	20.0% (n=7)
% citing married	100.0% (n=1)	100.0% (n=1)	100.0% (n=7)	73.0% (n=19)	80.0% (n=28)
Regularity of Cambodian clients****					
% citing first-time	66.7% (n=2)	50.0% (n=1)	45.5% (n=5)	44.8% (n=13)	46.7% (n=21)
% citing regular	33.3% (n=1)	50.0% (n=1)	54.5% (n=6)	55.2% (n=16)	53.3% (n=24)

* 44 out of 46 respondents answered this question in the surveys.

** 40 out of 46 respondents answered this question in the surveys.

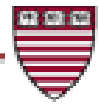
*** 35 out of 46 respondents answered this question in the surveys.

**** 45 out of 46 respondents answered this question in the surveys.

According to the PAE survey with Cambodian men, results indicated that Cambodian men, whether or not they intend to seek sex workers under 18 when they visit direct or indirect sex establishments, may nonetheless have the opportunities to have sex with underage girls when they visit bars, brothels, massage parlors, restaurants or beer gardens, and karaoke clubs. Based on the survey with former girl sex workers, these establishments, and in particular karaoke clubs and restaurants, were the usual locations where respondents stated that they would meet Cambodian clients, providing evidence that Cambodian clients may in fact participate as situational buyers in the demand for commercial sex with children under 18.

Table 5: Locations where former girl sex workers would typically meet Cambodian clients*, by age category at first time paid sex, based on survey with 46 former girl sex workers

	Under 15 (n=4)	15 (n=2)	16 (n=11)	17 (n=29)	Total (n=46)
% responding at brothels	50.0% (n=2)	0.0% (n=0)	45.5% (n=5)	20.1% (n=6)	28.3% (n=13)
% responding at hotels/guesthouses	50.0% (n=2)	100.0% (n=2)	27.3% (n=3)	37.9% (n=11)	39.1% (n=18)
% responding at nightclubs	0.0% (n=0)	0.0% (n=0)	18.2% (n=2)	27.6% (n=8)	21.7% (n=10)
% responding at massage parlors	25.0% (n=1)	0.0% (n=0)	18.2% (n=2)	3.4% (n=1)	8.7% (n=4)
% responding at restaurants or beer gardens	50.0% (n=2)	100.0% (n=2)	54.5% (n=6)	34.5% (n=10)	43.5% (n=20)



% responding in parks/streets	25.0% (n=1)	50.0% (n=1)	27.3% (n=3)	24.1% (n=7)	26.1% (n=12)
% responding at karaoke clubs	50.0% (n=2)	100.0% (n=2)	54.5% (n=6)	44.8% (n=13)	50.0% (n=23)
% responding that at cafés	0.0% (n=0)	0.0% (n=0)	0.0% (n=0)	6.9% (n=2)	4.3% (n=2)

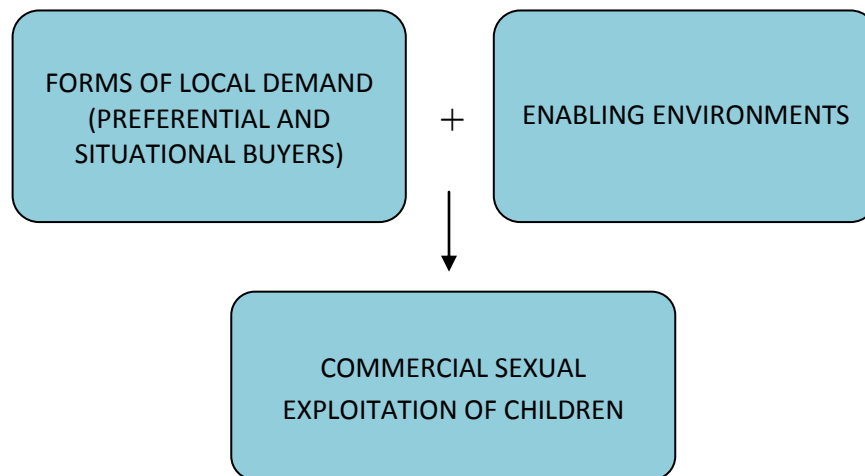
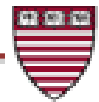
*Respondents could list more than one location

In addition to the opportunistic environment to access children under 18 in these establishments, the preference for beautiful, fair-skinned, and younger-looking sex workers for the majority of Cambodian clients add to the likelihood that Cambodian clients participate as situational buyers in the purchase of underage sex workers. As a high-level Cambodian Government official stated, “Khmer men’s preference for prettier sex workers usually means that they pick the girls who are younger.” In effect, in the surveys with Cambodian men, 37 out of 47, or 78.7% of the respondents stated that they usually specify physical looks and/or age when they seek sex workers.

As we examine and seek to address the issue of local demand for commercial sex services with children, therefore, it is important not to look solely at the preferential buyers but also at the situational buyers who participate in the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

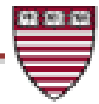
Finding 4: The enabling environments of corruption and weak law enforcement, gender inequality and sexual norms, and lack of sexual education in schools and communities facilitate the sexual exploitation of children under 18.

According to CARE International Cambodia, local demand from Cambodian men must be understood within the cultural, social, and political environments that allow such activities to take place (2).



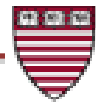
One such enabling environment is corruption and weak law enforcement, whereby Cambodian men who buy sex with children under 18 are rarely prosecuted because of corruption and even lack of awareness about the laws on commercial sexual exploitation of children. Under the 2008 Law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation, as well as the UNTAC Penal Code 57, the purchase of prostitution with any child under 18, whether or not voluntary, is punishable from two to fifteen years (Ministry of Justice 14). However, as LICADHO, a local NGO, notes, “Cambodia’s endemic corruption, and the lucrative nature of the sex industry, mean that perpetrators can often easily bribe their way out of trouble with the law. Police, military, and government officials are also widely believed to be implicated in all levels of human trafficking and forced prostitution in Cambodia” (5). During meetings with local stakeholders, NGOs and government officials also repeatedly highlighted the lack of awareness among the general public about the 2008 law on trafficking and sexual exploitation, indicating that the majority of Cambodians may not even know that purchasing sex with children under 18 constitutes a form of sexual exploitation and is punishable by law.

Another enabling environment in the commercial sexual exploitation of children is gender inequality and sexual norms, such as the inferior position that women continue to hold in



Cambodian society, the tolerance for men’s sexual promiscuity, and the normalization of sexual relations between men and sex workers. While efforts have been undertaken by a number of NGOs and the Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MOWA) to promote gender equity, the old Cambodian adage, “men are gold, and women are cloth,” continues to hold in Cambodian society today. In effect, Cambodian society generally accepts men having many sexual partners and visiting sex workers because of men’s natural desires and needs, while women, if they lose their virginity, dishonor not only their families and communities but also become spoiled goods (“Sexual Exploitation in Cambodia”). According to Megan Douthwaite and Saroun Ly, “available evidence suggests that whereas marriage traditionally marks the onset of sexual activity for the majority of females, premarital sexual activity is more common among males” (505). As Soprach Tong, a researcher who looked at the issue of premarital sex among young people, stated “masculinity and sexual activity are strongly linked in Cambodia... visiting sex workers and [having] multiple partners [is often equated] with being a real man” (14).

A third enabling environment in the commercial sexual exploitation of children is the lack of sexual education in schools and in Cambodian society about healthy sexual behavior and relations. In Cambodia, sex is viewed as such a taboo topic that sexual education is largely absent from school curriculums. Even among married couples, sex is viewed as a sensitive topic that largely goes undiscussed. As a result, with increased access to pornography available through the internet and in markets, Cambodian youth and young Cambodian men tend to rely on pornography, which is often violent and objectifies women, to inform them about their sexual relations with their partners and sex workers. According to a study by the Child Welfare Group, which interviewed 677 minors in Phnom Penh and three targeted provinces, “the boys from one interview group said that they enjoyed watching violence, and that most men do... [in some



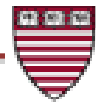
cases], minors use pornography as a means to obtain information about sex, an important fact when considering that this may be the only source for information among young people” (16). From my meetings with local stakeholders, also, the phenomenon of *bauk*, which involves the gang-raping of sex workers by two or more men, was seen as a concern especially practiced by young Cambodian youth. According to a research conducted by Gender and Development for Cambodia, “60% of male university students [interviewed] stated that they knew others who were involved in *bauk*” (2).

To address local demand, therefore, it will be important to address the enabling environments of corruption and weak law enforcement, gender inequality and sexual norms, and the lack of sexual education in schools and Cambodian society, which normalize visiting sex works and facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children under 18.

Finding 5: While there has been increasing attention on local demand, research gaps remain.

Over the last five to ten years, research on trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children has begun to highlight the increasing role of local demand, including:

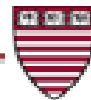
- A 2003 study by Eleanor Brown with the IOM, describing the role of virginity-seekers in fueling the entry into voluntary and involuntary prostitution among women and children;
- A 2006 report by Frederic Thomas and Leigh Matthews with Childwise, highlighting that local demand makes up a large proportion of the demand for commercial sex with children;



- A 2007 report by Reid Smith with Population Services International and Family Health International, looking at the decision-making processes, patterns of behavior, and social inducements that lead Cambodian men to seek commercial sex services;
- A 2008 survey by the Cambodian Defenders Project, indicating that the factors that contribute to Cambodian men seeking prostitutes include frequent traveling far from home, available sex services, and increased income;
- A 2008 research by Alastair Hilton funded by HAGAR, highlighting the participation of local men in pedophilia and the sexual abuse of young boys; and
- A 2008 survey by the Cambodian National AIDS Authority, describing the participation of entertainment workers in the sex industry and the lack of evidence that entry into prostitution tends to be due to trafficking, force, or coercion.

Based on meetings with local stakeholders, additional studies under way include a multi-country survey by Melissa Farley, describing the perspectives of 140 Cambodian men on prostitution (Email interview), and a study by the United Nations Interagency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) to assess the number of trafficked victims in the sex industry in Cambodia (Tith).

Despite increasing attention to research on local demand, however, gaps in research remain in examining the specific trends of local demand with regards to the commercial sexual exploitation of children by both preferential and situational buyers. With the surveys conducted in this PAE, the methodology of sampling Cambodian men in typically male-frequented establishments to assess the scale and extent of Cambodian men's participation in the commercial sexual exploitation of children may be a methodology to replicate in other parts of Cambodia. In effect, such a methodology would minimize the bias that may emerge from the snowballing sampling technique often used in other surveys and studies, which depends on

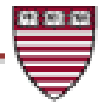


referrals from users and may create skews in the results. The methodology, however, based on the initial testing in Phnom Penh, would have to include modifications in the selection of male-frequented establishments to include a better representation of Cambodian men from the lower social class.

Finding 6: While some NGOs recognize the role of local demand, most continue to address commercial sexual exploitation of children by focusing on trafficking and international sex tourists. In addition, efforts to address local demand lack systematization.

While my meetings with local stakeholders highlighted some increasing recognition for the need to address local demand, most NGOs and government officials continued to view commercial sexual exploitation of children through the lens of trafficking, failing to recognize that commercial sexual exploitation of children is not restricted to involuntary entry into prostitution. For example, CDP, a leading NGO providing legal assistance to victims of trafficking and sexual abuse, stated that CDP mainly focuses on victims of trafficking when assisting children under 18 involved in commercial sex (Sok). Khemreth Vann with Friends International also stated that when training hotel staff and tour guides in the tourism industry on how to identify and report child sex tourists, the focus tends to be on foreign child sex tourists and situations involving trafficking patterns (Personal interview).

In addition to the restrictive focus on trafficking when discussing the commercial sexual exploitation of children, another shortcoming is the lack of a systematic strategy for tackling local demand. Based on discussions with local stakeholders, NGOs typically address local demand issues haphazardly as part of general awareness-raising campaigns when discussing the 2008 law on trafficking and sexual exploitation or general themes of gender-based violence. Even then, local demand issues are rarely analyzed in depth to examine and discuss the scale and extent of local demand, the role of enabling environments in facilitating the commercial sexual



exploitation of children, and the importance of tackling local demand to combat the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Finding 7: Efforts to tackle local demand must tap onto existing activities and networks available from local stakeholders.

Addressing local demand will require putting in place policies and activities that will directly deter preferential and situational buyers from purchasing commercial sex with children, as well as address the enabling environments that facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children. To do so, efforts must tap onto existing activities and networks available from local NGOs and government agencies, including 1) community networks already established with communities, Cambodian men, schools, and local leaders, 2) toolkits already developed to address gender issues and sexual norms, 3) trainings developed to raise awareness on children's rights and the sexual exploitation of children, and 4) coordination mechanisms already established to facilitate the systematization of strategies to address trafficking and sexual exploitation. Based on meetings with local stakeholders, potential partnerships to establish and activities or networks to tap onto can be found in the following table.

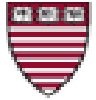
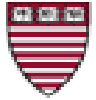
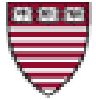


Table 6: List of Existing Activities and Networks to Tap onto for Addressing Local Demand (listed in order of level of influence in the trafficking/sexual exploitation sector)

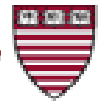
Organization name	Type of Organization (NGO or Government)	Level of Influence in Trafficking/Sexual Exploitation Sector (Low, Medium, High)	Available activities and/or networks	Stated interest to work on local demand issues? (Yes, Maybe, No)
National Committee to Lead the Suppression of Human Trafficking, Smuggling, Labor Exploitation, and Sexual Exploitation in Women and Children	Government	High	Established government mechanism to coordinate activities on trafficking and sexual exploitation among government agencies and NGOs; sets policy priorities	Yes
The Asia Foundation	NGO	High	Exploring demand-side activities	Yes
Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department	Government	Medium/High	Conducted some public awareness-raising forums to discuss 2008 law on trafficking and sexual exploitation; has existing hotline to respond to sexual exploitation of children	Yes
APLE	NGO	Medium	Has expertise in undercover operations to prosecute foreign traveling sex offenders	Maybe
AFESIP	NGO	Medium	Has links to sex workers in direct and indirect sex establishments; has investigation unit able to detect underage sex workers	Maybe
National AIDS Authority	Government	Medium	Has expertise in conducting nationwide surveys; has links with sex workers' community; previously pushed HIV/AIDS in	Maybe



Organization name	Type of Organization (NGO or Government)	Level of Influence in Trafficking/Sexual Exploitation Sector (Low, Medium, High)	Available activities and/or networks	Stated interest to work on local demand issues? (Yes, Maybe, No)
			school curriculums	
Cambodian National Council for Children (CNCC)	Government	Medium	Established links with provincial and municipal authorities to conduct awareness-raising campaigns on trafficking issues	Maybe
Lucy Carter with German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Independent Researcher/NGO	Medium	Developed toolkit approved by Ministry of Women's Affairs to talk about gender-based violence with young people, discussing issues on gender and sexual relationships	Yes
Friends International	NGO	Medium	Established networks with travel industry (hotel staff and moto-taxi drivers) to report pedophiles; has existing hotline to report sexual exploitation of children	Maybe
Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization (VCAO)	NGO	Medium	Established village safety net programs with local communities and with local authorities; conducted awareness-raising workshops on issues facing children in community	Yes
Chab Dai	NGO	Medium	Is working with Ministry of Education to incorporate trafficking lessons in school curriculums; developed karaoke training pack	Yes



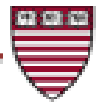
Organization name	Type of Organization (NGO or Government)	Level of Influence in Trafficking/Sexual Exploitation Sector (Low, Medium, High)	Available activities and/or networks	Stated interest to work on local demand issues? (Yes, Maybe, No)
Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)	NGO	Medium	on violence, child rights, and sexual abuse Conducted trainings on 2008 law on trafficking and sexual exploitation	Maybe
CDP	NGO	Medium	Established links with anti-trafficking police; has experience training police on investigation techniques; conducted research on local Cambodian men's perspectives on prostitution	Maybe
Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC)	NGO	Medium	Established anger management program for men to discuss violence and gender issues; works with communities to counsel and reach out to men to be better role models	Maybe
Gender and Development for Cambodia (GAD/C)	NGO	Medium	Established men's network to discuss gender and sexual violence issues; previously conducted campaigns to advocate passage of law on domestic violence	Yes
Women's Network Unity (WNU)	Sex Workers' Union	Low/Medium	Sex workers' union with over 5,000 members; has experience identifying and reporting cases of trafficked victims and underage girls working in sex establishments	Yes



Finding 8: Increasing donor attention on demand-side interventions, especially from the U.S. Government, presents unique opportunities to tackle local demand in Cambodia.

With the reauthorization of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act in 2008, the United States Government established minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, which now calls on countries to make serious and sustained efforts to 1) reduce the demand for commercial sex acts and 2) reduce the participation of nationals of the country in international sex tourism (110th Congress of the United States of America). Such increasing attention on demand issues figured in the latest 2009 Trafficking in Persons Report, which called on the Cambodian Government to do more to reduce demand by the local population (U.S. Department of State 2009). For NGOs interested in tackling local demand, this increased attention from one of Cambodia's major donors presents a unique opportunity to begin addressing the issue.

In addition to the U.S. Government, other donors have begun to take interest on demand-side interventions, including several foundations in the United States, such as Hunts Alternatives in Cambridge, the Nobo Foundation, Humanity United, and Warren Buffet in Chicago. According to my discussions with demand experts, while some of these foundations are mainly focused on demand-side interventions in the United States, policy research documenting the major role played by local demand in fueling and sustaining the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia could attract some interest.



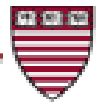
5. POLICY OPTIONS

Tools Available to Address Demand

Policy tools available to address the demand side of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children include prevention, prosecution, and protection and assistance programs. According to Dr. Lederer, prevention strategies include “social marketing campaigns aimed at boys and young men to reach them before they become customers/users” (“Ask Dr. Lederer: Questions on Demand” 1). Such efforts include developing curriculums in schools and carrying out awareness-raising campaigns in communities to discuss healthy gender and sexual relations, including how men as buyers contribute to the sexual exploitation of women and children in the sex industry and how having many sex partners does not enhance one’s masculinity.

In addition, prosecution strategies focus on “enforcement operations to arrest, prosecute, and convict child sex predators” (“Ask Dr. Lederer: Questions on Demand” 1). In the case of sexual exploitation involving children, prosecution efforts include criminalizing the purchase of sexual services with children, carrying out sting operations to arrest buyers, and establishing community watch groups to report suspicious activities involving the sexual exploitation of children. Where law enforcement is weak, some communities have created public shaming campaigns, aimed at identifying buyers of commercial sex with children and naming them publicly in newspapers, on television, on the radio, or through posters to deter them from further participation in the sex industry.

Protection and assistance programs are additional tools available to address demand. Such programs attempt to reach men who already participate as buyers in the sex industry by educating them, through testimonies of former sex workers, on the exploitative situation that

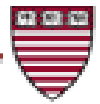


women and children face in the sex industry. By creating empathy⁵ and demonstrating that commercial sex is not a harmless situation, men are asked to re-think their roles as buyers and their own contribution to the sexual abuse and exploitation of women and children. Such efforts can be mandated by the government when buyers are arrested for soliciting or can be encouraged by communities, families, and religious groups.

Issues to Consider for Selecting a Strategy to Address Demand

Addressing local demand should begin with the buyers themselves and ask what deterrence mechanisms would lead to the reduction in their participation in the commercial sex industry. As my meetings with local stakeholders and demand experts indicated, buyers differ in their level of participation in the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Some are preferential buyers, such as virginity-seekers and pedophiles, who recognize that their preferences for children under 18 are against the law but who participate nonetheless because of weak law enforcement and corruption. For these individuals, strategies to address their demand preferences may need to focus on prosecution strategies. Others, however, are situational buyers who engage in the sexual exploitation of children not because of a direct interest in children under 18 but because of the availability of such services within a particular sex establishment, a lack of awareness about the law, and/or the absence of deterrence mechanisms. For these buyers, demand strategies may need to focus on prevention and protection and assistance programs, in addition to prosecution programs.

⁵ According to demand experts, men can start to feel empathy if they start to realize that there is a real life, face, and story to the girls and women that they purchase for sex. As Dr. Lederer notes, in some programs in the United States, known as the Johns Schools, when arrested, first-time offenders participate in an eight-hour course taught by sex trafficking experts, prosecutors, police, and former sex workers and victims of trafficking. In this course, men “hear from victims of trafficking, examine their own motivations for buying sex, and learn about the nature and scope and harm of trafficking” (“Ask Dr. Lederer: Questions on Demand” 1). In this process, the men come to realize that the sex industry is not such a harmless crime after all.

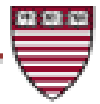


Based on the PAE survey with Cambodian men, potential effective strategies mentioned by the respondents themselves to address local demand in Cambodia included:

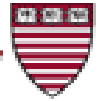
- **Campaigns targeted at Cambodian men** that raise awareness on the abuse and sexual exploitation of children under 18 in the sex industry and encourage men to rethink their roles as buyers (78.6% of the Cambodian men respondents stated that this would be effective);
- **Education classes for Cambodian men required by the Cambodian Government, families, communities, and/or religious groups** on the abuse and exploitation faced by sex workers (75.0% of the Cambodian men respondents stated that this would be effective);
- **Arresting Cambodian men** for purchasing sex acts with children under 18 (60% of the Cambodian men respondents stated that this would be effective⁶);
- **More active involvement from the men's families** to ask the men to stop buying commercial sex acts (52.4% of the Cambodian men respondents stated that this would be effective); and
- **Establishing community pressure mechanisms**, such as community watch groups and public shaming campaigns, to name and shame men participating as buyers (46.7% of the Cambodian men respondents stated this would be effective).

In addition to looking at the policy strategies that would deter the men from purchasing commercial sex acts with children, a strategy to address local demand should discuss the enabling environments that facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children and examine the policies and programs that can be implemented to push communities, governments, and

⁶ For those who responded that arrests would not be as effective, reasons given are that the police can be paid off.



NGOs to increase their attention to the issue. Getting communities, NGOs, and the government to examine and challenge the cultural and social norms around gender, masculinity and femininity, sexual relations, and perceptions of sex workers will therefore be crucial in tackling the enabling environments that facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children.



6. RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

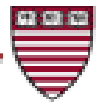
Based on the findings of this PAE, I recommend that ECPAT-Cambodia's strategy to address local demand focus on **three key areas**:

- 1) Advocating for a shift in how NGOs, the Cambodian Government, and donors think about the commercial sexual exploitation of children, moving away from a restrictive focus on trafficking and international sex tourists;
- 2) Working with local stakeholders, including NGO partners, Cambodian government agencies, and donors to include a local demand focus on existing programs and activities that address the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children in Cambodia; and
- 3) Creating partnerships with key local stakeholders to implement comprehensive programming on local demand that focuses not only on the local buyers but also the enabling environments that facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

To carry out this strategy, I propose the following **four recommendations and respective implementation steps**:

Recommendation 1: Increase research on local demand from Cambodian men for commercial sex services, replicating the methodology used in the PAE survey with Cambodian men

The PAE survey with Cambodian men is one of the few surveys conducted in Cambodia that tries to understand the scale and extent of demand from Cambodian men, with a focus on sex services from children under 18. Whereas most methodologies in other studies have used the snowballing sampling technique to access users of commercial sex services, the methodology used in this PAE attempted to generate a more random and representative sample, minimizing

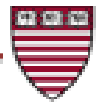


the bias that might result from interviewing men based on direct referrals. Trained in the PAE survey methodology, ECPAT-Cambodia is now well-placed to take the lead in carrying out the survey in other parts of Cambodia. As discussed already, the survey would require modifications in the selection of male-frequented establishments to better sample Cambodian men from the lower social class.

Based on meetings with local stakeholders, many, including the Asia Foundation, the U.S. Embassy, UNIAP, Chab Dai and the National AIDS Authority, expressed interest in this PAE, given its unique focus on local demand and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Clearly, by taking a lead in increasing research on local demand, ECPAT-Cambodia can act as a catalyst to mobilize interest and focus on local demand, demonstrating the need to shift focus from one that emphasizes the role of foreigners and views sexual exploitation through the lens of trafficking to one that also includes local participation and understands commercial sexual exploitation more broadly.

Next implementation steps:

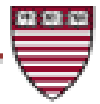
- Determine key cities in Cambodia where survey with Cambodian men could be carried out and develop project proposal to conduct additional research;
- Approach current ECPAT donors with project proposal to determine funding interest;
- At next ECPAT network meeting with NGO partners, discuss PAE report and assess potential donors interested in funding additional research on local demand; and
- Share PAE report and project proposal with non-ECPAT network NGO partners, Cambodian government agencies, and other donors to determine interest in funding further research.



Recommendation 2: Based on initial and additional research on local demand, advocate with local stakeholders to start expanding programming activities on trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children

Through its research and advocacy, ECPAT-Cambodia has successfully led numerous public campaigns, including the Make-IT-Safe Campaign and the Child Sex Tourism Campaign, demonstrating ECPAT's experience in mobilizing key local stakeholders and raising attention to new areas of focus when tackling trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. As a result, ECPAT-Cambodia is uniquely placed to begin advocating language change and programmatic shift in how the commercial sexual exploitation of children is currently addressed in Cambodia.

ECPAT-Cambodia should therefore use its network access with NGO partners, Cambodian government agencies, and donors to advocate that local stakeholders begin to pay attention to local demand issues and expand sexual exploitation programming beyond the restrictive lens of trafficking. Immediate measures that can be taken with local stakeholders include 1) advocating that the Cambodian National Committee to Lead the Suppression of Human Trafficking, Smuggling, Labor Exploitation, and Sexual Exploitation in Women and Children, which is the agency in Cambodia in charge of coordinating and setting the direction on trafficking and sexual exploitation activities in Cambodia, includes local demand as a priority area; 2) encouraging stakeholders to update examples used in trainings on trafficking and sexual exploitation to include local demand situations; 3) advocating that stakeholders translate materials distributed to communities and tourism personnel into Khmer, highlighting that all, and not just foreigners, are punishable under the law if they pay for commercial sex with children; and 4) pushing stakeholders to discuss the role of local demand when conducting awareness-raising campaigns on trafficking and sexual exploitation.



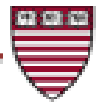
Next implementation steps:

- Share PAE report and future research on local demand conducted by ECPAT-Cambodia with local stakeholders and advocate language change and programmatic shift in how NGOs, Cambodian government agencies, and donors typically focus on international demand and trafficking. Specifically, ECPAT-Cambodia should focus its advocacy on the National Committee as it is an important source of legitimacy that can help engage other key local stakeholders and donors; and
- Work with local stakeholders to review, update, and/or translate into Cambodian awareness-raising materials and trainings on trafficking and sexual exploitation to include local demand issues and expand understanding of sexual exploitation beyond trafficking.

Recommendation 3: Create partnerships with key local stakeholders to develop and implement comprehensive programming on local demand

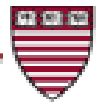
This PAE found that to address local demand for commercial sexual services with children under 18, the strategy should take a comprehensive programmatic approach that implements prosecution, prevention, protection and assistance programs, as well as addresses the enabling environments that facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children. To do so, ECPAT-Cambodia should create partnerships with key stakeholders who have unique expertise on these issues and work with them to formulate comprehensive local demand programming. In particular:

- On prosecution efforts to arrest Cambodian men who participate in the purchase of commercial sex with children under 18, ECPAT-Cambodia should seek to partner with organizations such as APLE, South East Asia Investigations into Social and Humanitarian



Activities (SISHA), the International Justice Mission, or any other local organization well known for its investigation skills and effective relationships with local authorities.

- On prosecution efforts, ECPAT-Cambodia should also partner with an organization or local government agency experienced in creating community watch groups, which would assist in reporting local Cambodians who participate in the virginity trade, pedophilia, or as situational buyers. Based on my discussions with local stakeholders, there already exist community leaders registered with the city municipalities who could lead such endeavors, or ECPAT-Cambodia could partner with organizations such as VCAO, GAD/C, or CWCC, who have such community networks already established. In addition, ECPAT-Cambodia may consider partnering with sex workers' unions, such as the Women's Network Unity, who have unique access within the commercial sex industry to identify minors, voluntary or involuntary, and who could help report local buyers to authorities or NGOs.
- On prevention efforts and efforts to tackle the enabling environments that facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children, ECPAT-Cambodia should partner with organizations that already work with schools, youth groups, or communities to raise awareness on issues related to gender inequality and/or sexual violence. These organizations can conduct workshops and trainings to prevent young men from becoming buyers and/or empower communities, including the men's wives and families, to discuss and no longer tolerate the participation of Cambodian men in the commercial sexual exploitation of children under 18. In addition, these organizations can help to develop educational materials and programs in Khmer, such as op-eds, radio programs, songs, documentaries, posters, and banners, that portray the exploitative situation of children in the commercial sex industry and highlight the role of local buyers in perpetuating this cycle of exploitation (see **Annex 7** for a

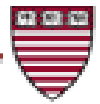


sample op-ed that ECPAT-Cambodia could submit to local newspapers to raise awareness on local demand). Potential partner organizations include VCAO, Chab Dai, CWCC, GAD/C, and Karol and Setha. Based on discussions with filmmakers in the United States, Michael Sheridan from Sheridan Works expressed an interest in collaborating on efforts to develop local media materials. It is important to note also that some training experts, such as Lucy Carter and Dr. Glenn Miles, have already developed toolkits on gender, sexual relations, and/or children's rights, which could be adapted to fit the purposes of programming to address local demand issues. Based on my personal discussions with these experts, they have mentioned being open to sharing their materials with ECPAT-Cambodia.

- On protection and assistance efforts to change the mindset of buyers and encourage them to empathize with sex workers and see their own role in the commercial sexual exploitation of children, ECPAT-Cambodia should partner with organizations who already have established networks with Cambodian men groups and have expertise conducting trainings and discussions on gender-based violence, sexual relations, and/or trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. Potential organizations include GAD/C and CWCC, who each have between 100 and 1,200 members in their networks.

Next implementation steps:

- For each programmatic area (prosecution, prevention, protection and assistance, and tackling enabling environments), approach potential partners and assess their level of interest in implementing comprehensive demand-side interventions to tackle local demand for commercial sex with children under 18;



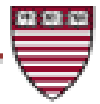
- Once partners have been identified, work with partners to develop a concept note, program plan and activities, and estimated budget; and
- Engage with partners and other interested local stakeholders to determine donors that could be interested in funding comprehensive programming on local demand.

Recommendation 4: Develop a strategy to engage key donors, especially the Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons within the U.S. Department of State (G/TIP), to begin addressing local demand for commercial sex with children under 18

Currently, the U.S. Government is investing almost \$3.8 million to tackle trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children in Cambodia, including \$2.3 million administered by the G/TIP Office and \$1.5 million by USAID (Johnson). By securing the support of the U.S. Government to implement local demand-side interventions, ECPAT-Cambodia can more easily engage other donors to match and/or increase assistance to local-demand side programming.

In the case of the G/TIP Office, ECPAT-Cambodia should capitalize on the 2008 Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA), which introduced, for the first time, a section on minimum standards that advocates that host governments do more to curb local demand. By demonstrating that local demand is a large contributor to the sexual exploitation of women and children in Cambodia and by linking these findings to the minimum standards section in the 2008 TVPRA, ECPAT-Cambodia can engage the G/TIP Office to support comprehensive programming on demand.

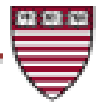
In addition, my discussions with demand experts in the United States and internationally highlighted increasing interests on demand-side interventions from donors and foundations such as AusAid, Hunts Alternatives, the Nobo Foundation, Humanity United, and Warren Buffet in Chicago. Once a program plan and activities have been developed by ECPAT-Cambodia and its



partners, ECPAT-Cambodia should begin to engage with these donors to assess their level of interest in tackling local demand in Cambodia. An engagement strategy with these donors should highlight 1) how the proposed demand interventions take a comprehensive approach to address local demand; 2) how program activities have been developed based on a direct consultation with Cambodian men on which particular tools would be effective to reduce their demand; and 3) how a comprehensive local demand strategy would be the first of its kind in Cambodia and could shift the way traditional trafficking and sexual exploitation programming is carried out in Cambodia.

Next implementation steps:

- Identify and create a list of key donors and their policy interests or priority areas on trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children, in general and/or in Cambodia.
- Create a one- or two-page concept paper highlighting the scale and extent of local demand, gaps in programming, and efforts to be undertaken by ECPAT-Cambodia and its partners to address local demand.
- Work with the U.S. Embassy and G/TIP Office to develop policies and strategies on how to increase pressure on the Cambodian Government, including the National Committee, to target local demand through aggressive advertising, awareness-raising, public education, and prosecution of local buyers.



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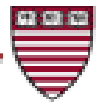
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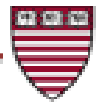
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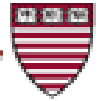
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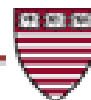
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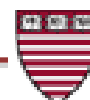
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8. ANNEXES

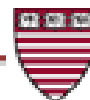
ANNEX 1: List of Demand Experts Interviewed

	Name	Affiliated Organization(s)	Date Interviewed
1	Dr. Laura Lederer	Global Centurion and formerly U.S. Department of State	October 2009
2	Christine Chan-Downer	U.S. Department of State	October 2009
3	Dr. Michael Shively	Abt Associates Inc.	November 2009
4	Benjamin Skinner	Journalist	November 2009
5	Leakmy Norin	U.S. Department of State	November 2009
6	Ambassador Swanee Hunt	Hunts Alternatives and formerly U.S. Department of State	November 2009
7	Dr. Melissa Farley	Prostitution, Research, and Education	November 2009
8	Mark Capaldi	ECPAT-International	December 2009
9	Dr. Joanna Busza	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	December 2009



ANNEX 2: List of Local Stakeholders Interviewed in Cambodia in January 2010 and Sample Interview Questions

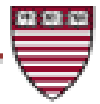
	Name	Position	Affiliated Organization(s)
1	Mu Sochua	National Assembly member, former Minister	Member of the Cambodian National Assembly and former Cambodian Minister of Women's Affairs
2	Nandita Baruah Anna Olsen		The Asia Foundation
3	Run Saray	Executive Director	Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)
4	Samleang Seila	Country Director	Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE)
5	Dr. Glenn Miles	Advisor	Chab Dai
6	Brig. Gen. Chiv Phally	Deputy Director	Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department, Ministry of Interior (MOI)
7	Dr. Tia Phalla	Vice Chair	National AIDS Authority
8	Keo Tha Ly Pisey	Executive Director Advocacy Manager	Women's Network Unity
9	Khemreth Vann		Friends International
10	Peech Boonrawdth	Village Safety Net Program Manager	Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization (VCAO)
11	San Arun	Secretary of State	Ministry of Women's Affairs
12	Say Vathany,	Executive Director	Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC)
13	Sok Sam Oeun	Executive Director	Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP)
14	Nget Thy	Acting Director	Cambodian Center for the Protection of Children's Rights (CCPCR)
15	Hun Phanna Keo Sichan	Executive Director Women's Health and HIV/AIDS Program Coordinator)	Cambodian Women's Development Agency (CWDA)
16	Sen Seny	Child Safe Project Manager	Mith Simlanh
17	Ith Rady	Under-Secretary of State	Ministry of Justice
18	Chou Bun Eng	Chair of National Secretariat	National Committee to Lead the Suppression of Human Trafficking, Smuggling, Labor Exploitation, and Sexual Exploitation in Women and Children
19	Jenae Johnson	Human Rights and Trafficking Officer	U.S. Embassy Phnom Penh
20	Alastair Hilton	Researcher	



	Name	Position	Affiliated Organization(s)
21	Bora Tep Chan Chhay Kim Sore	Advocacy Program Manager Community Outreach Program Manager	Gender and Development for Cambodia (GAD/C)
22	Chan Haran Vaddey	Under-Secretary of State	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSAVY)
23	Heidi Hoefinger	PhD Student	Goldsmiths, University of London
24	Khiev Bory	Secretary General	Cambodian National Council for Children
25	Lucy Carter	Researcher	
26	Oung Cheng	Outreach Program Manager	Agir Pour Les Femmes en Situations Precaires (AFESIP)
27	Sovorn To	Deputy Program Manager, Peace and Justice Program	World Vision Cambodia
28	Tith Lim	National Project Coordinator	United Nations Interagency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP)

Sample Interview Questions:

- 1) Do you think it is important to look at demand when addressing commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking?
- 2) What do you think contributes to local demand in Cambodia? Are there specific groups of men who participate or is it a general trend among men?
- 3) What are the Cambodian laws governing prostitution and commercial sex? Who usually gets targeted? Are buyers punishable by law? Where would be areas for improvement?
- 4) Who are the major stakeholders (NGOs, government agencies, and donors) working to address local demand? Where are the gaps?
- 5) How do you think we should go about addressing local demand? Potential approaches? What are the constraints/issues to think about? Whose support or involvement is needed to make these approaches effective?



ANNEX 3: Guidelines for Surveying Cambodian Men about their Sexual Behavior, Survey Template, and Coding Used for Analysis

GUIDELINES

1) Selection of male-frequented establishments

Based on initial discussions with ECPAT-Cambodia and discussions with researchers, such as Andrea Rossi of the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy, who have prior experience carrying out surveys of men about their sexual activities, we will interview Cambodian men at typical male-frequented establishments. Following such a methodology will help remove potential barriers that might impede men from speaking about their sexual behaviors (for example, if conducted in private homes or in the streets). These male-frequented establishments will be beer gardens (for males typically aged 30 or older) and snooker clubs (for males typically between 20 and 30 years old).

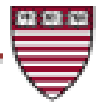
A list of all beer gardens and snooker clubs in Phnom Penh is available on www.yellowpages.com.kh. The beer gardens and snooker clubs will be categorized based on social class of clients (lower, middle, and upper). From each category, a random sample of 2 establishments will be selected.

Once the establishments are randomly selected using the RAND function in Excel, ECPAT-Cambodia will contact the establishments' owners to obtain permission to conduct surveys of their customers on January 8-10 (Friday through Sunday) and on January 15-17 (also Friday through Sunday). The days are selected on the basis of when men actually frequent these establishments most popularly.

If owners of these establishments do not grant permission, we will randomly select another establishment from the list and follow the same process of asking permission. When seeking permission, we should inform the owners that the surveys are being conducted for a student at Harvard University who wants to better understand the sexual behavior of Cambodian men. We should make clear that the establishment would in no way be mentioned in the research and that all information would be kept confidential.

2) Time and location of surveys

The surveys will be conducted on the days when men typically frequent beer gardens and snooker clubs, which according to ECPAT-Cambodia is from Friday through Sunday. The time for conducting the surveys at the beer gardens will be from 7-11pm. For the surveys at the snooker clubs, the time for conducting the surveys will be from 2-6pm. From January 8-10, the



surveys will be conducted at 2 beer gardens and 2 snooker clubs. From January 15-17, the surveys will be conducted at the remaining 2 beer gardens and 2 snooker clubs. The surveys will be conducted at the first snooker club from 2-3:30pm and the second snooker club from 4-5:30pm. The surveys will be conducted at the first beer garden from 7-8:30pm and at the second beer garden from 9-10:30pm.

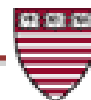
3) Process of selecting Cambodian men

At the beer gardens, the research assistant will find a table at a private corner of the establishment, to ensure privacy. The research assistant will select the kth Cambodian man sitting from him to interview (counting system will be left to the discretion of the research assistant based on how many clients are at the establishment). If any of the Cambodian men refuse to participate, the assistant will proceed with the next kth Cambodian men sitting from him and note the refusal.

At the snooker clubs, given that there are both players and observers, the research assistant will only survey the players sitting down. This will ensure that the assistant does not disrupt the business establishment. The players sitting down are from similar age groups and social classes as the players. There is no reason for why some are sitting down and some are watching, which helps to create a random selection already for carrying out the surveys.

4) Feedback process, translation, and data inputting

Each day following the carrying out of surveys, the research assistant will meet with Isabelle and other ECPAT staff to discuss the survey procedure and make suggestions for improvement. The assistant will translate the responses into English and input the data into Excel. Isabelle will go through responses, assign codes for responses, and code the response surveys on Excel. The data analysis will be conducted using Excel.



TEMPLATE OF SURVEY CARRIED OUT WITH CAMBODIAN MEN

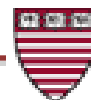
Introduction to be read by interviewer:

My name is _____(interviewer's name). I am working with a student from Harvard University in the United States who is conducting a survey of men in Phnom Penh to learn more about the sexual behavior of men in Cambodia. We would like to request your cooperation for no more than 15 minutes to ask you questions. Some of these questions are personal. You are free to refuse to participate or to terminate the interview at any time. All answers are totally confidential. I do not know your name, and there is no way that anyone can learn how you answered these questions. Please be totally truthful in your responses.

1. Was the survey completed? **Yes** **No**
2. (Skip if survey completed) If NOT completed, can you tell us a bit about the person who refused to take the survey (guess their age, reason for refusal if any, guess their social class)
3. Date and current time (interviewer writes date and time)

Interviewer reads: I will begin by asking you a number of questions about your background and your current household structure.

4. How many years have you lived in this city?
5. Which province or city did you live in before here?
6. How old are you?
7. How many years of schooling did you complete?
8. What do you do for a living?
9. How long have you been working in this job(s)? Years?
10. Do you own your house or do you rent? **Own** **Rent**
11. Do you own a car? **Yes** **No**
12. Do you own a motorcycle? **Yes** **No**
13. What is your marital status? **Single** **Married** **Divorced** **Widow**



14. Do you have any children? If so, how many?

15. Who do you live with?

Alone **With my immediate family** **With my extended family** **With my friends**

Other (please write):

16. Do you have a girlfriend? **Yes** **No**

17. Do you intend to marry your girlfriend? (Skip if no girlfriend) **Yes** **No**

18. In the last 12 months, did you have a girlfriend? **Yes** **No**

19. How often do you give your current or last girlfriend money (read all options)?

- a. Every time you have sex?
- b. Every week?
- c. Every month?
- d. On occasion, but not regularly?
- e. Never give money?

Interviewer reads: I would now like to turn to questions about your sexual history. Again, I would like to remind you that all your answers are totally anonymous. Please be totally truthful as it will help us very much with our research.

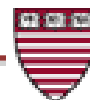
20. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse? (If never had sexual intercourse, skip to Question 24)

21. Tell me a little bit about your first sex partner? Was it a girlfriend or a casual encounter with a sex worker? **Girlfriend** **Sex Worker** **Other (please write)**

22. Until now, how many different women have you had sexual intercourse with?

23. In the past year, did you ever have sexual intercourse with a

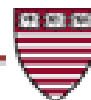
- a. Bar girl? **Yes** **No**
- b. Sex worker in brothel? **Yes** **No**
- c. Woman in massage place? **Yes** **No**
- d. Sex worker in restaurants or beer gardens? **Yes** **No**
- e. Sex worker from the street or park? **Yes** **No**
- f. Beer promotion girl? **Yes** **No**
- g. Karaoke girl? **Yes** **No**



-
24. Is sexual intimacy different from sexual intercourse? **Yes** **No**
25. In the last 12 months, how many different people have you been sexually intimate with? (If never had sexual intercourse or sexual intimacy with someone, skip to Question 27)
26. If have been sexually intimate with someone in the last 12 months, how many did you pay money to? (Specific number if possible)
27. Of the different people you were sexually intimate with in the last 12 months, were any:
- | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| a. Bar girl? | Yes | No |
| b. Sex worker in brothel? | Yes | No |
| c. Woman in massage place? | Yes | No |
| d. Sex worker in restaurants or beer gardens? | Yes | No |
| e. Sex worker from the street or park? | Yes | No |
| f. Beer promotion girl? | Yes | No |
| g. Karaoke girl? | Yes | No |
28. How many of your friends you know have paid a woman to have sexual intimacy with them?
- All
 - A lot/most
 - A few
 - None
 - Don't know

Interviewer reads: I would now like to ask you questions about your experience if you have ever paid for sexual intimacy with someone that is not your girlfriend.

29. How old were you when you first paid someone for sexual intimacy? Who was it?
30. What are the reasons you go to a sex worker?
31. How much did you pay the last time you had sexual intimacy with someone?
32. Where do you usually go to look for a sex worker? How far is it from where you live?
33. When you pay to have sexual intimacy with someone, how old are they usually?
34. What is the youngest age of the women you have paid to have sexual intimacy with? Oldest age?



35. What do you look for in the women when you pay for sexual intimacy?
- a. Physical looks? If yes, what kind?
 - b. Age? If yes, how old?
 - c. Other?
36. What do you think of the women you have paid to have sexual intimacy with?
- a. Do you know their names? **Yes** **No** **Sometimes**
 - b. Do you think they liked it? **Yes** **No** **Sometimes**
 - c. Were they willingly participating? **Yes** **No** **Sometimes**
 - d. Are they good persons? **Yes** **No**
 - e. Did you give the money to them directly or to someone else? **To her** **Other (specify):**

Interviewer: the questions that I will now ask you are related to social trends and sexual behavior.

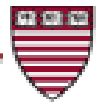
37. Do you watch pornography? **Yes** **No**
38. If so, where do you get your pornography?
39. Have you ever gone to pay for sexual intimacy with someone after watching pornography?
40. If so, did you ever try to imitate what you saw in the pornography? What did you do for example?
41. Does your wife, girlfriend, or family know when you go pay someone for sexual intimacy?

Yes No Not applicable

Interviewer reads: In this last section of questions, I would like to ask you some general questions about your views on social policy and male sexual behavior in Cambodia.

42. Why do you think Cambodian men like to pay for sexual services?
43. Do you think it is ok for men to have sex with a sex worker if she is not willing and if she still gets paid? **Yes** **No**
44. Do you think it is a good thing for Cambodian men to have access to sex services, such as those offered in karaoke bars, on the street, in brothels, in massage parlors, and in beer gardens?

Yes No



45. As you may know, Cambodia has a law that makes prostitution illegal but it is rarely enforced by local authorities. Do you think the Cambodian government should take more action enforce it?

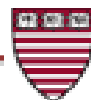
Yes No

46. Do you know about the 2008 Anti-Trafficking law? **Yes No**

47. If the Cambodian Government was to enforce the law against prostitution, what do you think would reduce men from paying for sexual intimacy services?

- a. Cambodian laws that would arrest Cambodian men for buying sex? **Yes No**
- b. Community pressure for the men to stop, such as public shaming and naming of those who pay for sex services? **Yes No**
- c. Awareness-raising campaigns by the government and NGOs on the abuse and violence that women in the sex industry face? **Yes No**
- d. If the Cambodian Government forced anyone caught buying sex to go through education classes? **Yes No**
- e. If your wife, girlfriend, or family asked you to stop? **Yes No**
- f. Anything else?

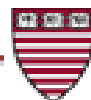
Interviewer reads: the survey is now over. Thank you very much for your participation in this survey and for your answers.



១៥. តើសព្វថ្ងៃបងប្អូននៅជាមួយអ្នកណា? ម្នាក់ឯង ជាមួយគ្រួសារ
 ជាមួយមិត្តភក្តិ ជាមួយបងប្អូន ផ្សេងៗសូមបញ្ជាក់).....
១៦. តើបងមានសង្សារទេ? មាន គ្មានទេ (បើគ្មាន សូមរំលងទៅ សំណួរ១៨)
១៧. តើបងនឹងរៀបការជាមួយសង្សារបងទេ? បាទ ទេ
១៨. កាលពី១ឆ្នាំមុន តើបងមានមិត្តស្រីទេ? មាន មិនមាន (១៩)
១៩. តើបងមានឱ្យលុយទៅសង្សារបងភ្លើងញាប់ទេ? (អានជំរើសទាំងអស់)
 ក. រៀងរាល់ពេលដែលបងមានទឹកជាមួយគ្នា?
 ខ. រៀងរាល់សប្តាហ៍?
 គ. រៀងរាល់ខែ?
 ឃ. យូរៗម្តង?
 ង. មិនដែលឱ្យលុយទេ?

អ្នកសម្ភាសន៍អាន : ឥឡូវ ខ្ញុំសុំសួរបងអំពីប្រវត្តិផ្លូវភេទរបស់បងម្តង ។ រាល់ចំណើយរបស់បងទាំងអស់ត្រូវបានរក្សាការសម្ងាត់ ដូច្នេះសូមបងជួយឱ្យយើងយល់ពីការបងបង ពីព្រោះចំណើយពីការបងបងមានសារៈសំខាន់ណាស់ដល់ការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវរបស់ខ្ញុំ ។

២០. តើបងរួមភេទជាលើកដំបូងនៅអាយុប៉ុន្មានដែរ?.....ឆ្នាំ (បើមិនដែលរួមភេទ រំលងទៅសំណួរ ២៤)
២១. តើផ្លូវភេទរបស់បងបងជាសង្សារ រឺជាស្រីភស្តុភារភេទ? សង្សារ ស្រីភស្តុភារភេទ ផ្សេងៗ.....
២២. តើបងបានរួមភេទប៉ុន្មានដំបូងហើយរហូតមកដល់ពេលនេះ?ដំបូង
២៣. កាលពីឆ្នាំមុន តើបងធ្លាប់បានរួមភេទជាមួយ : (អានជំរើសទាំងអស់)
 ក. ស្រីបារទេ? ធ្លាប់ មិនធ្លាប់
 ខ. ស្រីភស្តុភារភេទទេ? ធ្លាប់ មិនធ្លាប់
 គ. ស្រីម៉ាស្សាទេ? ធ្លាប់ មិនធ្លាប់
 ឃ. ស្រីនៅភោជនីយដ្ឋាន ឬនៅ Beer garden? ធ្លាប់ មិនធ្លាប់
 ង. ស្រីនៅសួនទេ? ធ្លាប់ មិនធ្លាប់
 ច. ស្រីឡុងសេទេ? ធ្លាប់ មិនធ្លាប់
 ឆ. ស្រី Karaoke? ធ្លាប់ មិនធ្លាប់



២៤. តើបងគិតថា ការលូកស្មារអង្គុយ និងការរួមភេទដូចគ្នាឬទេ? ដូច មិនដូច
២៥. កាលពីឆ្នាំមុន តើបងបានលូកស្មារអង្គុយស្រីកស៊ីផ្លូវភេទរឹងអង្សារប៉ុន្មាននាក់ដែរ?នាក់
២៦. **(បើមិនដែលលូកស្មារអង្គុយទេ រំលងទៅសំណួរទី៣៧)** ក្នុងចំណោមស្រីដែលបងបានលូកស្មារអង្គុយកាលពីឆ្នាំមុន តើមានប៉ុន្មាននាក់ដែលបងចំណាយលុយ?នាក់

២៧. ស្រីៗដែលបងបានលូកស្មារអង្គុយកាលពី១ឆ្នាំមុន តើមាន **(អានជំរើសទាំងអស់)**

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ក.ស្រីបារមី? | <input type="checkbox"/> មាន | <input type="checkbox"/> ទេ |
| ខ.ស្រីកស៊ីផ្លូវភេទ? | <input type="checkbox"/> មាន | <input type="checkbox"/> ទេ |
| គ.ស្រីម៉ាស្សា? | <input type="checkbox"/> មាន | <input type="checkbox"/> ទេ |
| ឃ.ស្រីនៅកៅស៊ីយឺន ឬនៅ Beer garden? | <input type="checkbox"/> មាន | <input type="checkbox"/> ទេ |
| ង.ស្រីនៅសួន? | <input type="checkbox"/> មាន | <input type="checkbox"/> ទេ |
| ច.ស្រីឡូអ៊ីសេ? | <input type="checkbox"/> មាន | <input type="checkbox"/> ទេ |
| ឆ. ស្រីKaraoke? | <input type="checkbox"/> ធ្លាប់ | <input type="checkbox"/> ទេ |

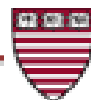
២៨. ក្នុងចំណោមមិត្តភក្តិបងទាំងអស់ តើពួកគេនាំប៉ុន្មាននាក់បានចំណាយប្រាក់ដើម្បីបានលូកស្មារអង្គុយ?

(អានជំរើសទាំងអស់)

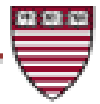
- ក.ទាំងអស់
- ខ.ច្រើន ឬភាគច្រើន
- គ.តិចតួច
- ឃ.មិនមាន
- ង.មិនដឹង

អ្នកសម្ភាសន៍គ្រោះ: ឥឡូវនេះ ខ្ញុំសុំសួរបងអំពីបទពិសោធន៍របស់បង ថាតើបងធ្លាប់បានចំណាយលុយដើម្បីបានរួមភេទ ឬបានលូកស្មារអង្គុយជាមួយអ្នកដែលមិនមែនជាសម្បាររបស់បង ។

២៩. តើបងបានចំណាយប្រាក់ដើម្បីបានរួមភេទ រឺបានលូកស្មារអង្គុយនៅអាយុប៉ុន្មាន?ឆ្នាំ
តើមិត្តរបស់បងពេលនោះជានរណា?
៣០. តើមូលហេតុអ្វីបានជាបងទៅរកការរួមភេទ រឺការលូកស្មារអង្គុយ?



៣១. តើលើកចុងក្រោយគេ បងគ្រូចំណាយប្រាក់ប៉ុន្មានដើម្បីបានរួមភេទ វិបានលូកស្នាបអង្វែល?
៣២. ជាធម្មតា តើបងចៅរកសេវាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នៅកន្លែងណា? តើវានៅឆ្ងាយពីផ្ទះបងទេ?
៣៣. នៅពេលដែលបងចៅរកសេវាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ តើភាគច្រើនពួកគេមានអាយុប្រហែលប៉ុន្មាន?
៣៤. តើស្រីក្មេងបំផុតមានអាយុប្រហែលប៉ុន្មាន? និងចាស់បំផុតមានអាយុប្រហែលប៉ុន្មាន?
៣៥. នៅពេលបងស្វែងរកសេវាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ តើបងចង់បានស្រីបែបណា?
 ក.រូបរាងឬ? បើមែន តើរូបរាងរប្រហែលណា?
- ខ.អាយុឬ? បើមែន តើអាយុប៉ុន្មាន?
- គ.ផ្សេងៗឬ?
៣៦. តើបងគិតយ៉ាងណាអំពីស្រីដែលបងបានធ្វើអីៗជាមួយ?
 ក.តើបងស្គាល់ឈ្មោះពួកគាត់ទេ? បាទ ទេ ពេលខ្លះ
- ខ.តើបងគិតថាពួកគាត់ចូលចិត្តការរួមភេទនោះទេ? បាទ ទេ
- គ.តើពួកគាត់រួមភេទដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្តទេ? បាទ ទេ
- ឃ.តើពួកគាត់ជាអនុស្សលទេ? ល្អ មិនល្អ
- ង.តើបងឱ្យលុយទៅពួកគាត់ផ្ទាល់ ឬឱ្យទៅអ្នកផ្សេងទៀត? គាត់ អ្នកផ្សេងទៀត
៣៧. តើបងធ្លាប់មើលរឿងកូនជ្រូក ឬក៏រឿងក្មេងសាច់ទេ? បាទ ទេ (៣៨ ៣៩ ៤០)
៣៨. <បើមិនមើលទេ សូមរំលង> បើមើល តើបងបានរឿងនោះពីណា?
៣៩. ក្រោយពីបងបានមើលរឿង តើបងធ្លាប់ចៅរកការរួមភេទ ឬការលូកស្នាបអង្វែលទេ? មែន ទេ
៤០. បើមែន តើបងធ្លាប់ធ្វើតាមអ្វីដែលបងបានឃើញក្នុងរឿងនោះទេ? មិនធ្លាប់ ធ្លាប់
 បើធ្លាប់ ដូចជាធ្វើខ្លះ?
៤១. តើប្រពន្ធ សង្សារ ឪពុកម្តាយ ឬបងប្អូនរបស់បងនឹងទេ នៅពេលបងចៅរកសេវាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ខាងក្រៅ? បាទ ទេ
**អ្នកសម្ភាសន៍អាន៖ នៅផ្នែកចុងក្រោយនេះ ខ្ញុំសុំសួរនូវទស្សនៈផ្ទាល់ខ្លួនរបស់បងទៅលើ កាលនយោបាយសង្គម និង
 ការប្រព្រឹត្តផ្លូវភេទរបស់បុរសខ្មែរ**
៤២. តើបងគិតថា ហេតុអ្វីបានជាបុរសខ្មែរចូលចិត្តរកសេវាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ខាងក្រៅ?



CODING USED FOR CAMBODIAN MEN SURVEYS

- 1) Survey completion: 0=Not completed, 1=Completed, 2=partially completed

- 2) Reasons for no completion:
 - 2a) 1=Busy, 2=Drunk, 3=living abroad, 4=didn't want to answer, 5=questionnaire too long, 9=No reason, N/A
 - 2b) 1=Lower class, 2=Middle class, 3=Upper class
 - 2c) 1=Under 18 years old, 2=18-25, 3=26=40, 4=41-59, 5=60+

- 3) Location of survey: 1=snooker club, 2=beer gardens

- 4) Years living in PNH: write number of years

- 5) Previous province: 0=Born in Phnom Penh, 1=from other province

- 6) Age: Write age in numbers
 - 6a) Age category: 1=Under 18 years old, 2=18-25, 3=26-40, 4=41-59, 5=60+

- 7) Schooling:
 - 1= No schooling, 2= 1-6 years (primary school), 3=7-9 years (secondary), 4=10-12 (high school), 5=some university, 6=associate degree, 7=BA, 8=MBA

- 8) Occupation:
 - 1=Businessman, 2=Government official, 3=Police/military, 4=NGO/Office worker/hotel worker/teacher, musician, 5=Student, 6=Waiter, technician, 7=doctor

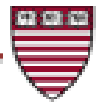
- 11) Own car: 0=No, 1=Yes

- 12) Own motorcycle, 0=No, 1=Yes

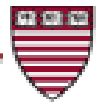
- 13) Marital status
 - 1=Single, 2=Married, 3=Divorced, 4=Widow

- 16) Girlfriend currently: 0=No, 1=Yes

- 17) Intend to marry: 0=No, 1=Yes, 2=Not sure, 9=No answer or not applicable because no girlfriend



-
- 18) Last 12 months girlfriend? 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=no answer or N/A
- 19) How often gave money to girlfriend?
0=Never, 1=every time had sex, 2=remaining answers, 9=N/A
- 20) Age at first sex intercourse: write age, 99=Not applicable or no answer
- 21) First sex partner: 0=girlfriend, 1=sex worker, 2=friend/student, 9=no answer or N/A
- 22) Actual number of sex partners: write out number, 99=N/A
- 22a) Number of sex partners by category: 0=None, 1=1-5 partners (a little), 2=6-10 (average), 3=11-30 (a lot), 4=31+ (many), 9=N/A or no answer
- 23) Sex intercourse with sex worker in past year: 0=No, 1=Yes, at least 1 type of sex worker
- 23a) Bar girl: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
- 23b) Brothel: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
- 23c) Massage: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
- 23d) Restaurants/beer gardens: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
- 23e) Street/park: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
- 23f) Beer promotion: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
- 23g) Karaoke: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
- 25) Number people sexually intimate with in last 12 months:
0=None, 1=1-5 partners, 2=6-10, 3=11-30, 4=31+, 9=N/A
- 26) Number of sexual partners paid money to in last 12 months:
0=None, 1=1-5 partners, 2=6-10, 3=11-30, 4=31+, 9=N/A
- 27) Of sex intimate with, number sex workers: 0=None, 1=At least one
- 27a) Bar girl: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
- 27b) Brothel: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
- 27c) Massage: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
- 27d) Restaurants/beer gardens: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
- 27e) Street/park: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
- 27f) Beer promotion: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
- 27g) Karaoke: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A



28) Friends who have paid women for sexual intimacy or sex intercourse:

0=None, 1=A few, 2=A lot/Most, 3=All, 9=Not sure, not available

29) Age at first paid sex intercourse or sex intimacy: write age in number, 99=no answer

29a) First paid sex partner:

1=Brothel, 2=bar, 3=massage, 4=restaurant/beer gardens, 5=street/park, 6=student, 7=karaoke, 8=sex workers, 9=N/A, 10=girlfriend

30) Reasons for going to sex worker (more than one answer can be given):

0=Never go, 1=Sexual desire/need, 2=Want experience, 3=peer pressure, 4=need not met at home, 5=drunk, 6=release stress, 9=N/A

31) How much paid for sex worker: 0=Never, 1=\$5, 2=\$10, 3=\$15, 4=\$20+, 9=N/A

32) Location of where goes to look for sex worker:

1=Brothel, 2=bar, 3=massage, 4=restaurant/beer gardens, 5=street/park, 6=beer promotion, 7=karaoke, 8=more than one location, 9=N/A

32a) How far location from house: 0=Near, 1=Far, 9=N/A

33) Age of sex worker typically:

0=Never gone to sex worker, 1=under 18, 2=18-25, 3=26+, 9=N/A

34) Youngest age been with:

0=Never gone, 1=Under 18, 2=18, 3=19+, 99=N/A

35) What look for when pay for sex: 0=don't specify, 1=Specify, 9=N/A

35a) Physical looks: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

35b) Age: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

36) What think of sex workers:

36a) Know names: 0=No, 1=Yes, 2=Sometimes, 9=N/A

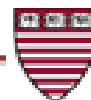
36b) Think like it: 0=No, 1=Yes, 2=Sometimes, 9=Don't know/not applicable/no answer

36c) Willing: 0=No, 1=Yes, 2=Sometimes, 9=Don't know/not applicable/no answer

36d) Good persons: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know/not applicable/no answer

36e) Money to whom: 1=To her, 2=To owner or broker, 9=Don't know/not applicable/no answer

37) Watch pornography: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A



38) Where get pornography:

1=Friend, 2=Market/store, 3=Internet/phone, 4=café, 9=N/A

39) Pay for sex after porn: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

40) Imitate after porn: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

41) Family knows: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

42) Why Cambodian men pay for sex:

1=Sexual desire/need, 2=Want experience or new experience, 3=peer pressure, 4=need not met at home with wife/wife sick, 5=drunk, 6=sex services easily available, 7=no wife or girlfriend, 8=release stress, 9=N/A

43) Ok to have sex even if unwilling: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know/no answer

44) Good thing to have access: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know/no answer

45) More government enforcement: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know/no answer

46) Know about anti trafficking law: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know/no answer

47a) Arrest Cambodian men: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know/no answer

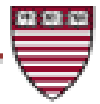
47b) Community pressure: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know/no answer

47c) Awareness campaigns: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know/no answer

47d) Education classes: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know/no answer

47e) Family asks to stop: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don't know/no answer

47f) 1=don't allow for extramarital sex outside marriage, 2=sexual education within marriage to meet needs, 3=raise awareness on HIV/AIDS on consequences of having sex with sex worker, 4=crack down on brothels/ reduce number of sex workers, 5=legalize sex work and better regulate, 6=reduce exposure to sexuality/sexy advertising, 7=more conservatism among women and reduce poverty among women



ANNEX 4: Guidelines for Surveying Former Child Sex Workers about Cambodian Men’s Sexual Behavior, Survey Template, and Coding Used for Analysis

GUIDELINES

1) Selection of sex workers to interview

Based on discussions with researchers who have conducted research with sex workers, the sex workers to interview will be selected through the assistance of local NGO partners doing work with child sex workers or adult sex workers who began working as children, as well as through the assistance of local sex workers’ collectives. The research assistant(s) to be hired will have prior experience working with sex workers. This will help to ensure that the research assistant(s) have the “entry” and trust of current and former child sex workers.

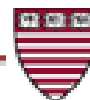
The sex workers to be interviewed will be children who are currently working or formerly worked as sex workers or adults who entered the sex industry as children. The persons to be interviewed will be referred by local NGO partners or sex workers’ collective to ensure that the children are psychologically ready to respond to such interviews. The research assistant(s) will seek a variation of sex workers to interview based on type of sex workers (beer promotion girls, massage parlors, brothels, park/street, nightclubs, and hotels/guesthouses). Primarily, the research assistant(s) will seek to interview children, but if this is difficult, women who entered as children will be sought for the interviews.

2) Time and location of interviews

The interviews will take place from January 8-16, or whenever convenient for the respondents. Interviews may take place at the office of local NGO partners, at the office of ECPAT-Cambodia, or at the sex workers’ place of work, based on the respondent’s preference.

3) Feedback process, translation, and data inputting

On January 11 and January 13, there will be two feedback meetings to allow the research assistant(s) and other staff carrying out the surveys to discuss challenges in the survey procedures and make suggestions for improvement, if any. Once the surveys are completed, the research assistant will drop off the surveys at the ECPAT office, every day if possible, to ease the translation process. Isabelle will go through responses, assign codes for responses, and work with the ECPAT staff to input the data into an Excel sheet for analysis.



TEMPLATE OF SURVEY CARRIED OUT WITH FORMER CHILD SEX WORKERS

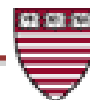
Introduction to be read by interviewer:

My name is _____(interviewer's name). I am working with a student from Harvard University in the United States who is conducting a survey of sex workers in Phnom Penh to learn more about the sexual behavior of Cambodian men. We would like to request your cooperation for no more than 15 minutes to ask you questions. Some of these questions are personal. You are free to refuse to participate or to terminate the interview at any time. All answers are totally confidential. I do not know your name, and there is no way that anyone can learn how you answered these questions. Please be totally truthful in your responses.

1. Date, time, and type of sex establishment where respondent worked at as a child sex worker
(interviewer writes response)
2. Was the survey completed? **Yes** **No**
3. If NOT completed, can you tell us a bit about the reason why?

Interviewer reads: I will begin by asking you a number of questions about your background and your current household structure.

4. How long have you lived in this city?
5. Which province or city did you live in before here?
6. What animal year were you born in? (Please write equivalent age in parentheses)
7. Have you ever studied? **Yes** **No**
8. If yes, what school year did you complete?
9. What is your marital status?
Single **Married** **Divorced** **Widow**
10. Do you have any children? If so, how many?
11. Do you have a partner? **Yes** **No**



12. If you have a partner, do you intend to marry your partner? **Yes** **No** **Don't Know**

13. In the last 12 months, did you have a partner? **Yes** **No**

14. What does/did your partner do for a living?

15. Who do you live with?

Interviewer reads: I would now like to turn to questions about your sexual work history when you were a child sex worker.

16. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?

17. Who was your first sex partner? Was it a boyfriend or a client? **Boyfriend** **client** **Other:**

18. What was his nationality? **Khmer** **Foreigner**

19. Were you a willing partner the first time you had sexual intercourse? **Yes** **No**

20. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse for money?

21. Were you willing the first time you were paid for sexual intercourse? **Yes** **No**

22. Were you ever forced to have sex with a client? **Yes** **No**

23. If yes, what happened?

24. Did you get paid for your work? **Yes** **No**

25. If yes, who paid you? **Client** **Owner/madam** **Other:**

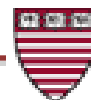
26. How much did it cost to have sex with you one time?

27. How much money did you earn from sex work in one month?

Interviewer reads: I would now like to ask you questions about your clients who were Cambodian.

28. Were the men who paid to have sex with you usually Cambodians or foreigners?

Cambodian **Foreigner**



29. In general, where did you meet the Cambodian clients?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| a. At the brothel? | Yes | No |
| b. Hotel? | Yes | No |
| c. Night club? | | Yes No |
| d. Massage parlor? | | Yes No |
| e. Beer garden or restaurant? | Yes | No |
| f. Park/street? | Yes | No |
| g. Snooker Club? | Yes | No |
| h. Karaoke? | Yes | No |
| i. Other? | | |

30. Of the Cambodian clients you were with:

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. How old were they? | Youngster | Middle age | Old age |
| b. Were they rich or poor? | Poor | Medium | Rich |
| c. What did they do for a living? | Government official | NGO | Businessman Other: |
| d. Were they first time customers or regulars? | First time | Regular | |
| e. Were they single or married? | Single | Married | Don't Know |

31. What sort of sexual services did Cambodian men want when they paid for sexual services with you?

Interviewer reads: In this last section of questions, I would like to ask you some general questions about Cambodian male sexual practices towards commercial sex and ways to address them.

32. In your opinion, why do Cambodian men pay for sexual services?

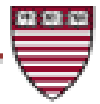
33. Do you think it is ok for men to have sex with a sex worker if she is not willing and if she still gets paid? **Yes** **No**

34. Do you think it is a good thing for Cambodian men to have access to sex services, such as those offered in karaoke bars, on the street, in brothels, in massage parlors, and in beer gardens?
Yes **No**

35. Would you change anything about the way in which the Cambodian government treats prostitution?

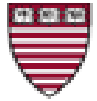
36. What do you think would reduce Cambodian men from paying for sexual services?

- | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| a. Cambodian laws that would arrest Cambodian men for buying sex? | Yes | No |
| b. Community pressure for the men to stop, such as public shaming and naming of those who pay for sex services? | Yes | No |
| c. Awareness-raising campaigns by the government and NGOs on the abuse and violence that some women face in the sex industry? | Yes | No |



-
- d. If the Cambodian Government forced anyone caught buying sex to go through education classes? **Yes** **No**
 - e. If their wife, girlfriend, or family asked them to stop? **Yes** **No**
 - f. Anything else?

Interviewer reads: the survey is now over. Thank you very much for your participation in this survey and for your answers.



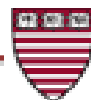
ការណែនាំខ្លួនដែលអ្នកសម្ភាសន៍ត្រូវបាន

នាង/ខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ.....។ ខ្ញុំធ្វើការជាមួយនិស្សិតមកពីសកលវិទ្យាល័យ Harvard នៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ដែលធ្វើការស្រាវជ្រាវលើអ្នកបំរើសេវាកំណត់សម្គាល់ប្រកបដោយស្មារតីល្អ ដើម្បីសិក្សាប្រភេទអន្តរជាតិ អំពីការប្រព្រឹត្តិផ្លូវភេទរបស់បុរសកម្ពុជា។ យើងស្នើសុំឱ្យសហការីប្រគល់ ដោយមិនលើសពី១៥នាទីទេ ដើម្បីសាកសួរនូវសំនួរខ្លះៗ។ សំនួរខ្លះមានលក្ខណៈផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។ អ្នកមានសិទ្ធិមិនចូលរួមឡើយ ឬបញ្ចប់បទសម្ភាសន៍នៅពេលណាក៏បាន។ គ្រប់ចម្លើយទាំងអស់ត្រូវបានរក្សាការសម្ងាត់ទាំងស្រុង។ ខ្ញុំមិនស្គាល់ឈ្មោះរបស់អ្នក ហើយក៏គ្មានអន្តរាគមន៍ណាមួយដែលនរណាម្នាក់អាចដឹងថាអ្នកឆ្លើយសំនួរ ទាំងនេះយ៉ាងណានោះដែរ។ សូមផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានពិតចំពោះចម្លើយរបស់អ្នក។

- ១. កាលបរិច្ឆេទ ពេលវេលា និងទីតាំងនៅពេលប្រគល់នូវសម្ភាសន៍ដោយស្មារតីល្អ (.....)
- ២. តើការសម្ភាសន៍បានបញ្ចប់ឬទេ? ចំរើ មិនចំរើ
- ៣. បើមិនចំរើ តើមានប្រាប់ពីមូលហេតុបានទេ?.....

អ្នកសម្ភាសន៍អាច : ខ្ញុំនឹងចាប់ផ្តើមសួរអ្នកនូវសំនួរមួយចំនួនអំពីសាវ័ក និងស្ថានភាពគ្រួសាររបស់អ្នកនាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ននេះ។

- ៤. តើប្អូនរស់នៅក្នុងក្រុងនេះរយៈពេលប៉ុន្មានឆ្នាំហើយ?
- ៥. មុននឹងរស់នៅទីនេះ តើប្អូនរស់នៅណា?.....
- ៦. តើប្អូនកើតឆ្នាំអី?.....(.....ឆ្នាំ)
- ៧. តើប្អូនបានរៀនឬទេ? បាន មិនបាន
- ៨. បើបាន តើបានត្រឹមថ្នាក់ទីប៉ុន្មាន?.....
- ៩. តើប្អូនមានគ្រួសារហើយឬទេ? នៅលីវ រៀបការ លែងលះ មេម៉ាយ
- ១០. តើប្អូនមានកូនហើយឬទេ? បើមាន តើប៉ុន្មាននាក់?.....
- ១១. តើប្អូនមានសង្សារទេ? មាន គ្មាន
- ១២. បើមាន តើប្អូនចង់រៀបការជាមួយសង្សារទេ? ចំរើ មិនចំរើ មិនដឹង
- ១៣. កាលពីឆ្នាំមុន តើប្អូនមានសង្សារទេ? មាន គ្មាន
- ១៤. តើសង្សារប្អូនសព្វថ្ងៃធ្វើអ្វី?.....
- ១៥. តើប្អូនរស់នៅជាមួយអ្នកណា?.....

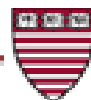


អ្នកសម្ភាសន៍អាន៖ ឥទ្ធិបល្ល័ង្កស្ទើរតែប្រវត្តិការប្រកបរបររដ្ឋបាលរបស់បុរសវិញនៅពេលបួនធ្វើជាអ្នកបំរើសេវាកំសាន្តកាលនៅពីក្មេង ។

- ១៦. តើបួនអានអាយុប៉ុន្មាន នៅពេលដែលអ្នកបានរួមភេទជាលើកដំបូង?.....
- ១៧. តើនរណាជាដៃគូរួមភេទដំបូងរបស់បួន? តើជាសង្សារ ឬជាក្មេង? សង្សារ ក្មេង ផ្សេងៗ.....
- ១៨. តើគាត់/វាជនជាតិខ្មែរប្រហែល? ខ្មែរ បរទេស
- ១៩. តើបួនរួមភេទជាលើកដំបូងនោះដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្តទេ? ស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត មិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត
- ២០. តើបួនអាយុប៉ុន្មាន នៅពេលដែលបួនទទួលបានក្មេងលើកដំបូង?.....
- ២១. តើបួនទទួលបានក្មេងលើកដំបូងដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្តទេ? ស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត មិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត
- ២២. តើបួនធ្លាប់ត្រូវបានគេប្តឹងទទួលបានក្មេងទេ នៅពេលបួនធ្វើជាអ្នកបំរើសេវាកំសាន្តកាលនៅពីក្មេង?
ធ្លាប់ មិនធ្លាប់
- ២៣. បើធ្លាប់ តើអានរឿងអ្វីកើតឡើង?.....
- ២៤. តើបួនទទួលបានឈ្មោះឬទេ? បាន មិនបាន
- ២៥. បើបាន តើនរណាជាអ្នកឱ្យបួន? ក្មេង ម្ចាស់សេវា អ្នកផ្សេងទៀត
- ២៦. តើបួនទទួលបានក្មេងអ្នកប៉ុន្មាន នៅពេលបួនធ្វើជាអ្នកបំរើសេវាកំសាន្តកាលនៅពីក្មេង?.....
- ២៧. តើបួនគំរិតបានប៉ុន្មានពីការទទួលបានក្មេងមួយខែ នៅពេលបួនធ្វើជាអ្នកបំរើសេវាកំសាន្តកាលនៅពីក្មេង?
.....

អ្នកសម្ភាសន៍អាន៖ ឥទ្ធិបល្ល័ង្កស្ទើរតែប្រវត្តិជនជាតិខ្មែររបស់បុរសវិញ

- ២៨. តើក្មេងដែលបួនទទួលបានភាគច្រើន ជាជនជាតិខ្មែរ ឬបរទេស នៅពេលបួនធ្វើជាអ្នកបំរើសេវាកំសាន្តកាលនៅពីក្មេង?
ខ្មែរ បរទេស
 - ២៩. តើជាទូទៅ បួនជួបក្មេងខ្មែរនៅកន្លែងណាខ្លះ នៅពេលបួនធ្វើជាអ្នកបំរើសេវាកំសាន្តកាលនៅពីក្មេង?
(ចំណើយអាចអានច្រើន)
- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ក.ជួនបន | <input type="checkbox"/> បាន | <input type="checkbox"/> ទេ |
| ខ.សណ្ឋាគារ | <input type="checkbox"/> បាន | <input type="checkbox"/> ទេ |
| គ.ភូមិភាគ | <input type="checkbox"/> បាន | <input type="checkbox"/> ទេ |
| ឃ.ហាងម៉ាស្សា? | <input type="checkbox"/> បាន | <input type="checkbox"/> ទេ |
| ង.បៀវត្ស/សាលាសិក្សា | <input type="checkbox"/> បាន | <input type="checkbox"/> ទេ |
| ច.សួនច្បារ-តាមផ្លូវ? | <input type="checkbox"/> បាន | <input type="checkbox"/> ទេ |
| ឆ. ភូមិស្តុកឃើ | <input type="checkbox"/> បាន | <input type="checkbox"/> ទេ |



ជ. ខាវាអូខេ បាទ ទេ

ឈ. កន្លែងផ្សេងៗ?.....

៣០. ក្នុងចំណោមភ្ញៀវខ្មែរដែលបួនទទួលនៅពេលបួនធ្វើជាអ្នកបំរើសេវាកំសាន្តកាលនៅពីក្មេង :

ក. តើពួកគេមានអាយុប្រហែលប៉ុន្មាន? ក្មេង វ័យកណ្តាល ចាស់

ខ. តើពួកគេមានប្រក្រតិ? ក្រ មធ្យម មាន

គ. តើពួកគេធ្វើអ្វី? មន្ត្រីរាជការ បុគ្គលិកអង្គការ អ្នកជំនួញ ផ្សេងៗ.....

ឃ. តើពួកគេជាភ្ញៀវដំបូង ឬភ្ញៀវឧស្សាហកម្មកម្ពុជា? លើកដំបូង ជាប្រចាំ

ង. តើពួកគេនៅលីវ ឬរៀបការហើយ? នៅលីវ រៀបការ មិនដឹង

៣១. តើសេវាផ្លូវភេទ បែបណាខ្លះដែលបុរសខ្មែរចង់បាន នៅពេលបួនធ្វើជាអ្នកបំរើសេវាកំសាន្តកាលនៅពីក្មេង?

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អ្នកសម្ភាសន៍អាន: នៅក្នុងផ្នែកក្រោយនេះ បងចង់សួរអំពីការយល់ឃើញរបស់បួនអំពី វិធីដោះស្រាយនៃការចៅកសេវាផ្លូវភេទជាមួយស្ត្រីបំរើសេវាកំសាន្ត របស់បុរសខ្មែរយើង ។

៣២. បួនគិតថា ហេតុអ្វីបុរសខ្មែរចង់រាយប្រាក់ដើម្បីសេវាផ្លូវភេទ?.....

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៣៣. តើបួនគិតថាវាមិនមានបញ្ហាទេ ឬ សំរាប់បុរសដែលរួមភេទជាមួយស្ត្រីបំរើសេវាកំសាន្តសប្បាយ បើគាត់មិនបាន

ស្ម័គ្រចិត្តជាមួយ ហើយគាត់នៅតែទទួលបានលុយនោះ? មាន គ្មាន

៣៤. តើបួនគិតថា វាជារឿងល្អសំរាប់បុរសខ្មែរ ដែលរកសេវាផ្លូវភេទ ដូចជានៅតាមហាងខាវាអូខេ តាមផ្លូវ

តាមផ្ទះ ហាងម៉ាស្សា និងបៀវហ្មាធិន? ល្អ មិនល្អ

៣៥. តើបួនចង់ឱ្យរដ្ឋាភិបាលធ្វើដូចម្តេចចំពោះនារីបំរើសេវាកំសាន្ត?.....

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៣៦. ចំណុចទាំងអស់ខាងក្រោមនេះ តើបួនគិតថាអាចកាត់បន្ថយបុរសខ្មែរពីការចៅកសេវាផ្លូវភេទបានដែរឬទេ?

ក. ច្បាប់របស់កម្ពុជាដែលនឹងចាប់ខ្លួនប្រុសៗពីបទចិញ្ចេញសេវាផ្លូវភេទ? បាទ ទេ

ខ. សំពាធរបស់សហគមន៍ចំពោះប្រុសៗឱ្យបញ្ចប់ ដូចជាការឆ្លាស់អៀនជាសាធារណៈ និងការបង្ហាញ

ឈ្មោះអ្នកដែលចិញ្ចេញសេវាផ្លូវភេទ? បាទ ទេ

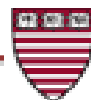
គ. យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រលើកកម្ពស់ការយល់ដឹង ដែលធ្វើឡើងដោយរដ្ឋាភិបាល និងអង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋា ភិបាល

ស្តីពីការរំលោភបំពាន និង អំពើហិង្សាស្ត្រីខ្លះប្រឈមនៅក្នុងឧស្សាហកម្មផ្លូវភេទ? បាទ ទេ

ឃ. រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលបង្កើនអ្នកដែលត្រូវបានចាប់ខ្លួនដោយសារចិញ្ចេញសេវាផ្លូវភេទឱ្យទទួលបានការអប់រំ?

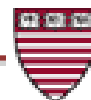
បាទ ទេ

ង. ប្រពន្ធ សង្សារ ឬគ្រួសារសុំឱ្យពួកគេបញ្ចប់? បាទ ទេ



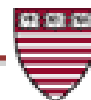
ច. អ្វីៗផ្សេងទៀត?

អ្នកសម្ភាសន៍អាន: ឥឡូវនេះការធ្វើសម្ភាសន៍ចំហើយ សូមអរគុណនូវការចូលរួមរបស់ និងចំណីយរបស់ប្អូន

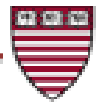


CODING USED FOR FORMER CHILD SEX WORKERS SURVEYS

- 1) Location where worked as former child sex worker, 1=brothel, 2=karaoke, 3=massage, 4=café, 5=restaurant, 6=beer gardens, 7=park/street, 8=nightclub, 9=guesthouse, 10=bars, 11=more than one location
- 2) Survey completion: 0=Not completed, 1=Completed
- 4) Years living in PNH: write out number of years
- 5) Previous province: 0=PNH, 1=other province
- 6) Age: write out age, 99=N/A
- 7) Studied: 0=No, 1=yes, 9=N/A
- 8) School year completed: 1=no schooling, 2=1-6 years (primary school), 3=7-9 years (secondary), 4=10-12 (high school), 9=N/A
- 9) Marital status: 1=single, 2=married, 3=divorced, 4=widow
- 10) Number of children currently: write out number (0 if none)
- 11) Partner currently: 0=no, 1=yes
- 12) Intend to marry current partner: 0=no, 1=yes, 2=don't know, 9=N/A
- 13) Last 12 months partner: 0=no, 1=yes
- 14) Occupation of partner: 1=private company, office worker, NGO, bank, 2=businessman, 3=government official, 4=unemployed, 5=construction, garment, car, carpenter, waiter, driver, 6=student, 7=police/military, 8=musician, 9=not sure/not applicable
- 16) Age at first sex intercourse: write out age
- 17) First sex partner: 0=boyfriend, 1=client, 2=other/rape
- 18) Nationality of first sex partner: 0=foreigner, 1=khmer
- 18a) If available and with client, cost of first sex: write out cost



- 19) Willing at first sex: 0=Yes, 1=No, 9=N/A
- 20) Age at first sex with money: write out age, 99=N/A
- 21) Willing first time paid for sex: 0=Yes, 1=No, 9=N/A
- 22) Ever forced to have sex with a client: 0=No, 1=Yes
- 23) If yes, what happened: 1=use of force, 2=don't like having sex with client, 3=raped, 4=threatened, 5=client didn't want to use condom, 9=N/A
- 24) Paid for work: 0=Yes, 1=No
- 25) Who paid for work: 1=client, 2=owner/madam, 3=boyfriend, 9=N/A
- 26) Cost for sex one time: 1=\$2.50 or less, 2=\$3-5, 3=\$10-15, 4=\$20-50, 5=\$70-100, 9=N/A
- 27) How much earned in one month: write out in number, 99=N/A
- 28) Usual customers: 0=foreigners, 1=Khmer, 9=N/A
- 29) Where usually met clients: 1=1 location, 2=more than one location, 9=N/A
- 29a) brothel: 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A
- 29b) hotel: 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A
- 29c) Nightclub: 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A
- 29d) Massage: 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A
- 29e) Beer garden/restaurant: 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A
- 29f) park/street: 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A
- 29g) snooker: 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A
- 29h) Karaoke: 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A
- 30a) Age of Cambodian clients: 1=younger, 2=middle age, 3=older, 9=N/A
- 30b) Social status: 1=poorer, 2=medium, 3=rich, 9=N/A
- 30c) Do for a living: 1=Government, 2=NGO/office worker/private sector/civil servant, 3=businessman, 4=expat, 5=motordup, construction worker, technician, 9=N/A
- 30d) Regularity: 1=first time, 2=regular, 9=N/A
- 30e) Marital status: 1=single, 2=married, 3=don't know, 9=N/A
- 31) Sort of sexual services: 0=Normal, 1=Different styles, 9=N/A



32) Why Khmer men pay for sex: 1=Sexual desire/need, 2=Want experience, 3=Need not met at home, 4=Men love sex workers, 9=N/A

33) Ok to have sex if unwilling but still get money: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

34) Good thing to have access to sex services: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

35) What would change about govt approach to prostitution: 1=protect sex workers, don't arrest sex workers or conduct as many raids, protect sex workers from abuse, 2=more economic opportunities and services to sex workers, 3= crack down on brothels and sex establishments and reduce promotion of sex, 4=punish clients who abuse sex workers, 5=end human trafficking

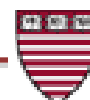
36a) criminalize buyers: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

36b) Community pressure: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

36c) Awareness campaign: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

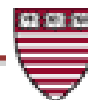
36d) Education for johns: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

36e) Family asked to stop: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

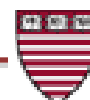


ANNEX 5: Demographic and Other Statistics from Surveys with Cambodian Men

	Of Total Cambodian Men Surveyed (n=47)
Locations where respondents answered surveys	
Number at snooker clubs	25
Number at beer gardens	22
Marital status of respondents	
Number single	26
Number married	21
Age of respondents	
Average age of total respondents	32.7 years
Number aged 18-25	13
Number aged 26-40	22
Number aged 41-59	12
Occupation of Respondents	
Number of government officials	6
Number of businessmen	10
Number of office workers (NGOs, private companies)	16
Number of police/military officers	1
Number of students	9
Number of waiters/technicians	4
Number of doctors	1
Schooling of respondents	
Number with 7-9 years (secondary)	4
Number with 10-12 years (high school)	15
Number with associate degree	3
Number with some university	6
Number with BA	16
Number with Master's	3
Social class of respondents	
Lower class	2
Middle class	28
Upper class	17
First sexual intercourse	
Number who have had sexual intercourse	39
Average age at first intercourse	21.2 years
% whose first intercourse was with sex worker	56.4%

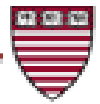


	Of Total Cambodian Men Surveyed (n=47)
Number of respondents who had sexual intercourse with at least one sex worker within the last 12 months	30
% of men who were single	46.7%
% who were married	53.3%
% who were lower class	3.3%
% who were middle class	46.7%
% who were upper class	50.0%
% who were 18-25	13.3%
% who were 26-40	56.7%
% who were 41-59	30.0%
Usual price respondents pay when visit sex workers	
Number who responded to this question	32
Number who responded \$5	10
Number who responded \$10	5
Number who responded \$15	4
Number who responded \$20 or more	13
Views about sex workers from respondents	
% who know the names of sex workers, based on number who responded	61.1%
% who think sex workers like their jobs, based on number who responded	66.7%
% who think sex workers are willing participants, based on number who responded	97.2%
% who think sex workers are good persons, based on number who responded	68.2%
% who usually pay money directly to the sex workers, based on number wher who responded	78.8%
How respondents usually seek sex workers	
% who seek sex workers far from their home, based on number who responded	91.4%
% whose family does not know when seek sex workers, based on number who responded	81.6%
Pornography practices among respondents	
% who watch pornography, based on number who responded	97.8%
% who have tried to imitate pornography with sex worker, based on number who responded	41.5%



ANNEX 6: Demographic and Other Statistics from Surveys with Former Girl Sex Workers

	Of Total Former Girl Sex Workers Surveyed (n=46)
Where respondents originally from	
Number from outside Phnom Penh	39
Number from Phnom Penh	7
Marital status of respondents	
Number single	34
Number married	1
Number divorced	10
Number widowed	1
Schooling of respondents	
Number with no schooling	20
Number with 1-6 years (primary school)	19
Number with 7-9 years (secondary school)	5
Number with 10-12 years (high school)	2
First time paid sex of respondents	
Average age at first time paid sex	16.1 years
% unwilling at first time paid sex	28.3%
Experience in sex work	
% who ever experienced use or threat of force to have sex with a client	34.8%
Average monthly earnings, based on number who responded	\$65.2
Perceptions about sex work	
% who think it is a good thing for Cambodian men to have access to sex services	10.9%
% who believe the government should protect sex workers and not arrest them, based on number who responded	48.3%
% who believe the government should provide more economic alternatives to sex workers and services to sex workers, based on number who responded	24.1%
% who believe the government should reduce crackdown, based on number who responded	20.7%
% who believe the government should punish clients who abuse sex workers, based on number who responded	3.4%
% who believe the government end trafficking of women and children, based on number who responded	3.4%



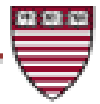
ANNEX 7: Sample Op-Ed for Raising Awareness on Local Demand in Local Newspapers

“Cambodian men are large buyers of commercial sex with children—increasing attention needed”

Over the last five to ten years, we have seen increasing evidence, from a 2003 report by the International Office for Migration (IOM) to a recent policy study by a Harvard Kennedy School of Government student, indicating that Cambodian men are large participants in the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia. Estimates from the IOM and Al-Jazeera show that Cambodian men make up between 49 to 70 percent of the demand for commercial sex. In a survey conducted with 46 former girl sex workers this January, Harvard policy student Isabelle Chan found that as high as 97.7% of the girl sex workers responded that their usual clients were Cambodians. While these numbers may not come as a surprise to some of us working in the field of trafficking and sexual exploitation, they nonetheless indicate a clear need for civil society and the Cambodian Government to start addressing local demand.

So what must we do? Addressing local demand means that we must begin to change our language and approach when we talk about trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children. It means not limiting our interpretation of sexual exploitation to only trafficked victims but also to include any children under 18 working in the sex industry. It means not assuming that clients are only foreign pedophiles or sex tourists but acknowledging that local Cambodian men also participate in the commercial sexual exploitation of children. For civil society and the Cambodian Government, it means addressing local demand in our activities and policies.

How do we do it? Addressing local demand can begin right now within our families, our communities, and in the way NGOs and the Cambodian Government carry out activities and policies on trafficking and sexual exploitation. Within our families, we can start holding our



brothers, fathers, sons, and cousins accountable when they go to beer gardens, nightclubs, massage parlors, or karaoke bars. By speaking out, we tell our Cambodian men that we do not want them to run into the possibility of sexually exploiting Cambodian children. Within our communities, it means raising awareness on the links between the sex industry and the sexual exploitation of children and naming and shaming Cambodian men who participate in the sex trade of children. We can do this by creating posters and banners, engaging in dialogue and discussions in radio and television programs, carrying out community discussions with men, women, and youth on the topic of local demand, and developing community action plans to tackle local demand. We are going through this process today as we seek to change how domestic violence is tolerated in Cambodian society. We must do the same for the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Finally, within NGOs and the Cambodian Government, addressing local demand means increasing attention on the issue, updating our training and awareness-raising materials to include examples of local participation, translating our documents into Cambodian, and working together to implement comprehensive demand programming that target not only the buyers through prosecution, education, and prevention but also the enabling environments of corruption, sexual norms, and gender inequality that facilitate the sexual exploitation of children.

While some of us may continue to believe that trafficking and sexual exploitation of children is a problem caused by foreigners, the reality points to a locally based problem long denied. Until we face that reality and adjust the way in which we tolerate by our silence the sexual exploitation of our children, trafficking and sexual exploitation of Cambodia's children will continue to take place. It is time that as a society we begin to hold ourselves and those around us accountable for practices that harm and exploit our children.