

# NGO JOINT STATISTICS

## Database Report on Rape, Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in Cambodia

# 2011



Implemented by:



Funded by:





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ECPAT Cambodia is extremely grateful to Intervita Onlus for the financial support granted to this Project.

ECPAT Cambodia would also like to thank its partners, COSECAM, Cambodia ACTs, NGOCRC, Chab Dai and Child Wise Cambodia for their valuable collaboration on the Project.

A special thank is given to all the NGOs, shelter staff and referral agencies who invested their time to compile and provide data to ECPAT Cambodia for this Report. ECPAT Cambodia understands that in some circumstances the process may have been difficult, especially for smaller NGOs with limited human resources. ECPAT Cambodia champions their commitment and their continued work to improve the lives of victims of *Sexual Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Rape*. A complete list of the organizations that contributed data for this Report is detailed in [Annex 2](#).

Particular appreciation goes to the following organizations, which provided significant amount of data to this Report, rendering it more comprehensive and substantive: Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC), Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO), Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC), Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW), World Hope International (WHI), Banteay Srei (BS), Agir pour les Femmes en Situation Précaire (AFESIP), Cambodia Against Child Trafficking Network (Cambodia ACTs), Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE), Social Services of Cambodia (SSC).

ECPAT Cambodia would also like to thank the following organizations, which have been participating in the Project since the project inception: Agir pour les Femmes en Situation Précaire (AFESIP), American Rehabilitation Mission (ARM), Banteay Srei (BS), Cambodian Children against Starvation and Violence Association (CCASVA), Cambodian Center for the Protection of Children's Rights (CCPCR), Children and Life Association (CLA), Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC), Cambodian Women Development Agency (CWDA), Healthcare Center for Children (HCC), Komar Rikreay (KMR), Children Without Border (KNK), Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW), HOMELAND (MPK), Our Home (OH), Pteas Teuk Dong (PTD), Promvihear Thor (PVT), Rural Aid Organization (RAO), Street Children Assistance and Development (SCADP), Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization (VCAO), World Vision Cambodia (WVC).

The findings in this Report (and in previous Database Annual Reports) are a demonstration that all the organizations and authorities working to prevent and respond to *Sexual Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Rape* in Cambodia - regardless if partners or not to this Project - are of fundamental importance to the country and its people, particularly children. ECPAT Cambodia commends their work and continued commitment.

ECPAT Cambodia would also like to thank Adrian De Giovanni, Country Manager of Child Wise Cambodia, for analyzing data and preparing the Report.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	I – XI
<b>BACKGROUND</b>	2
<b>The Project</b> .....	2
<b>The Report</b> .....	2
2.1 Background and Objectives.....	2
2.2 Report Structure .....	3
2.3 Methodology .....	3
2.4 Limitations and Strengths .....	3
<b>Project Partners</b> .....	5
<b>DATABASE REPORT</b>	7
<b>Database Report of Rape</b> .....	7
1.1 Number and Age of Victims .....	8
1.2 Profile of Victims .....	10
1.2.1 Gender and Ethnicity of Victims .....	10
1.2.2 Education of Victims .....	10
1.2.3 Occupation of Victims .....	11
1.2.4 Marital and Family Status of Victims .....	12
1.2.5 Victims with Disability .....	14
1.3 Profile of Offenders .....	14
1.3.1 Number and Nationality of Offenders .....	14
1.3.2 Age of Offenders .....	14
1.3.3 Occupation of Offenders .....	15
1.4 The Incident .....	16
1.4.1 Geographical Location .....	16
1.4.2 Physical Location .....	17
1.4.3 Offender-Victim Relationship .....	18
1.4.4 Additional Details of the Incident .....	20
1.5 Assistance Received by the Victim .....	21
1.5.1 Approaching the NGO .....	21
1.5.2 Services Received by the Victim .....	21
1.6 Legal and Prosecution Action following the Incident .....	22
1.6.1 Reporting to Police .....	22
1.6.2 Legal Assistance .....	23
1.6.3 Prosecution of Offenders .....	23
<b>Database Report of Sexual Trafficking</b> .....	24
2.1 Number and Age of Victims .....	25
2.2 Profile of Victims .....	27

2.2.1	<i>Gender and Ethnicity of Victims</i> .....	27
2.2.2	<i>Education of Victims</i> .....	27
2.2.3	<i>Occupation of Victims before the Incident</i> .....	29
2.2.4	<i>Marital and Family Status of Victims</i> .....	30
2.3	Profile of Recruiters .....	31
2.3.1	<i>Number, Nationality and Gender of Recruiters</i> .....	31
2.3.2	<i>Age of Recruiters</i> .....	32
2.3.3	<i>Occupation of Recruiters</i> .....	33
2.4	The Incident .....	33
2.4.1	<i>The Recruitment/Transport</i> .....	33
2.4.2	<i>Additional Forms of Abused suffered by Victims</i> .....	34
2.4.3	<i>Destination of the Victims</i> .....	35
2.4.4	<i>Victim Recruiter Relationship</i> .....	37
2.5	Assistance Received by the Victim .....	38
2.5.1	<i>Ending the Trafficking Situation</i> .....	38
2.5.2	<i>Approaching the NGO</i> .....	38
2.5.3	<i>Services Received by the Victim</i> .....	38
2.6	Legal and Prosecution Action following the Incident .....	39
2.6.1	<i>Reporting to Police</i> .....	39
2.6.2	<i>Legal Assistance</i> .....	40
2.6.3	<i>Prosecution of Recruiters</i> .....	40
	<b>Database Report of Sexual Exploitation</b> .....	42
3.1	Number and Age of Victims .....	42
3.2	Profile of Victims .....	42
3.2.1	<i>Gender and Ethnicity of Victims</i> .....	42
3.2.2	<i>Education of Victims</i> .....	42
3.2.3	<i>Occupation of Victims before the Incident</i> .....	42
3.2.4	<i>Marital and Family Status of Victims</i> .....	43
3.3	Profile of Recruiters .....	44
3.3.1	<i>Number, Nationality, Gender and Occupation of Recruiters</i> .....	44
3.4	The Incident .....	44
3.4.1	<i>The Recruitment/Transport</i> .....	44
3.4.2	<i>Additional Forms of Abused suffered by Victims</i> .....	45
3.4.3	<i>Destination of the Victims</i> .....	45
3.4.4	<i>Victim Recruiter Relationship</i> .....	46
3.5	Assistance Received by the Victim .....	46
3.5.1	<i>Ending the Trafficking Situation</i> .....	46
3.5.2	<i>Approaching the NGO</i> .....	46
3.5.3	<i>Services Received by the Victim</i> .....	46
3.6	Legal and Prosecution Action following the Incident .....	47
3.6.1	<i>Reporting to Police</i> .....	47
3.6.2	<i>Legal Assistance</i> .....	47

3.6.3 <i>Prosecution of Recruiters</i> .....	47
<b>CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	49
Summary of Findings .....	49
Recommendations .....	54
<b>ANNEXES</b> .....	59
<b>Annex 1</b> – Definitions of Sexual Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Rape .....	60
<b>Annex 2</b> – List of NGOs Participation in the 2011 Database Annual Report .....	63
<b>Annex 3</b> – Record Sheets utilized to collect Data from NGOs .....	71

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION

This Report is a product of the “NGO Joint Statistics: Database on Sexual Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Rape in Cambodia” Project (“The Project”), implemented by ECPAT Cambodia in partnership with COSECAM, NGOCRC, Cambodia ACTs, Chab Dai and Child Wise Cambodia. ECPAT Cambodia maintains a database collating information from a number of NGOs across Cambodia working directly with victims of *Sexual Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Rape*. Each year, the information is analyzed and key findings are presented in a Database Annual Report. This is the 6th Database Annual Report produced by the Project.

The objective is to provide stakeholders and the public with a general insight into the dynamics and trends of *Sexual Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Rape* in Cambodia. On one hand the Reports intend to provide relevant stakeholders (for example, international organizations, NGOs, government agencies) useful information to keep up-to-date with dynamics and trends, as well as inform the identification of intervention priorities and strategies. On the other hand, the Reports aim to improve the general public’s access to (basic) information on three serious issues affecting Cambodian society.

It must be noted that for various methodological and data collection limitations (described later in this Report), the Report/Project is not in the position (and does not intend to) provide a comprehensive statistical overview of *Sexual Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Rape* in Cambodia. The value of the Report/Project is that it highlights apparent dynamics, trends and interesting insights on these topics, based on information from what can be considered ‘a random sample group’ of cases, collected by local NGOs working at the community level in close contact with victims. The Project/Report presents unique insights and probably constitutes the most comprehensive package of information available on Rape, Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in Cambodia.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Unless otherwise indicated, all the 2011 findings presented in the *Executive Summary* are, in general terms, consistent with those of previous Database Annual Reports between 2007 and 2010. Given the consistency of the findings over the years and considering the extent of the ‘random sample group’ of cases analyzed in each Database Annual Report, ECPAT Cambodia (and the Project partners) believe that the information provided in this Executive Summary may possibly represent general trends and dynamics related to incidents of *Rape, Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation* in Cambodia.

## RAPE

Between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011, 658 cases of Rape were referred to the participating NGOs, involving 671 victims and 770 offenders.

### Victims

All victims were female and nearly all were Cambodian (only 4 were Vietnamese). The vast majority (72%) were children and the overwhelming majority (90%) were either “children or young people” (i.e. 0-25 years old). Overall, the majority of victims (approximately 1 in 3) were between the ages of 13 and 17 years. However, the percentage of victims under 12 years of age appears to be progressively (and worryingly) rising when comparing data with previous Database Annual Reports.

The majority of child victims in schooling age were students at the time of the incident. However, a significant percentage (28%) was not attending school, having either dropped out or having never attended school before. This data indicates that children appear to be vulnerable to *Rape*, whether or not they are attending school.

In terms of adult victims, their education level appears to be extremely limited, with nearly 60% having no education or not having completed primary schooling.

In relation to the occupation of victims, the majority (43.3%) were school students at the time of the incident, which was an expected finding given that the majority of victims were children. Among the victims who were not students or who were not in the 0-6 years age group, the vast majority were farmers/laborers, and a significant percentage were unemployed. The high percentage of farmers/laborers may simply be a reflection of the occupation status of the general population (given that Cambodia is largely an agricultural society). Therefore, it cannot be concluded with certainty that farmers/laborers are comparatively more vulnerable to Rape than other sections of society. However, the significant number of unemployed victims is not representative of the Cambodian population (given the comparatively low unemployment rate in Cambodia), suggesting that unemployed individuals may be proportionately more vulnerable to Rape than other sections of society.

In terms of the living arrangement of the victims of Rape at the time of the incident, the vast majority of both children and adult victims were living with their parents. This is not surprising given that 90% of victims were “children or young people”. It must be further noted that the overwhelming majority of victims (especially children) who were not living with their parents were nevertheless living with a close family member (i.e. grandparents, siblings, uncle or husband). This suggests that living with a close family member does not necessarily safe-guard individuals, both children and adults, from falling victims of *Rape*.

### Offenders

All the offenders were male and nearly all were Khmer. When comparing with previous Database Annual Reports, there appears to have been a steady increase in the number of young child offenders (i.e. below 12 years of age), with a percentage increase in 2011 of more than double the 2007-2010 average. However, the most important finding regarding the age of Rape offenders is that in 2011 there seems to have been a shift in the age group of the majority of offenders, from the 25-29 years age group to the 18-24 years age group. This confirms that the general age of *Rape* offenders seems to be decreasing.



There was significant missing data regarding the occupation of offenders, however the available information indicates that the overwhelming majority were farmers/laborers. As in the case of victims, this may simply be a reflection of the occupation status of the general Cambodian society. Nevertheless, this data indicates that there is an overall high incidence of Rape in the countryside, which is confirmed by findings revealing that many of the incidents seem to have occurred in a plantation, farmland or forest.

However, the overwhelming majority of cases of Rape reportedly took place in the victim's home, while a relatively high percentage also occurred in the offender's home. This is most likely linked to another finding of this Report (and confirmed by all previous Database Report), i.e. that all the victims knew their offender to some extent, and in more than half the cases the offender was either a family member or someone the victim knew very well (this was particularly true for children).

### *The Incident and Following the Incident*

Sadly, 28 of the victims were murdered. A significant number were allegedly life threatened, although in most cases the offender did not have a weapon. Findings also reveal that children appear more likely to be raped multiple times, although the majority of both child and adult victims were reportedly raped once. Findings also indicate that in 2011 there was a significant drop in the percentage of cases involving multiple victims compared to previous Database Annual Reports. Although it is too soon to determine whether this may be a new trend, it is worth noting that the 2011 percentage of cases involving multiple victims was the lowest recorded since the beginning of the Project.

Data reveals that the overwhelming majority of Rape victims (92.2%) did not approach the NGO for support independently and in the majority of cases was referred by either another NGO or a relative. 92% of victims were offered some form of support from the NGO, the overwhelming majority receiving legal assistance, while relatively significant numbers received counseling, food and accommodation and medical treatment.

There was significant missing data regarding the prosecution of offenders, especially due to the fact that the prosecution process occurs over a medium-long period of time, resulting in limited available information regarding the majority of cases that happened in the last quarter or second half of the year. With these limitations in mind, the available data indicates that nearly all cases were reported to the police and the majority were consequently investigated. However, the data available indicates that by the end of the reporting period, a very limited number of offenders had gone to trial and only 63 had been convicted.

## **SEXUAL TRAFFICKING**

Between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011, 71 cases of *Sexual Trafficking* were referred to the participating NGOs, involving 88 victims and 76 offenders/recruiters.

### Victims

All victims were female and nearly all were Cambodian (only 4 were Vietnamese). As in the case of Rape, the vast majority of victims of *Sexual Trafficking* (75%) were children and the overwhelming majority (92%) were either “children or young people” (i.e. 0-25 years old). Findings also indicate that the age of victims seems to be progressively decreasing over the years. In fact, alongside the steady increase since 2007 of the percentage of victims in the 7-12 years age group, findings from 2010 and 2011 reveal a shift in the age group of the majority of (overall) victims, from the 18-24 years age group (between 2007 and 2009) to the 13-17 years age group. In 2011, approximately 2 in 3 victims were between the ages of 13 and 17 years.

2011 findings also indicate that there was a sharp increase in the number of male victims compared to previous Database Annual Reports. In fact, only one case involving a male victim had been recorded between 2007 and 2010, while 17 cases involving a male victim were reported in 2011 alone. It is not possible to determine whether this may be a new trend or simply the result of an increased number of NGOs contributing data in 2011 that work with male victims. Nevertheless, this data is a reminder that boys and men are also victims of sexual trafficking and exploitation (although this may often be contrary to popular belief).

As in the case of Rape, the majority of child victims of *Sexual Trafficking* were students at the time of the incident. However, a significant percentage of child victims in schooling age was not attending school, having either dropped out or having never attended school before. This data indicates that children appear to be vulnerable to Sexual trafficking, whether or not they are attending school.

In terms of adult victims, their education level was extremely limited, with over 70% having no education or not having completed primary schooling, while the remaining had only a primary education degree.

In relation to the occupation of victims of *Sexual Trafficking*, the majority (42%) were school students at the time of the incident, which is an expected finding given that the majority of victims were children. Among the victims who were not students, the vast majority were unemployed. Given that this data is not representative of the employment status of the Cambodian population, there is reason to believe that unemployed individuals may be proportionately more vulnerable to *Sexual Trafficking* than other sections of society. On the other hand, the victims of *Sexual Trafficking* who were not unemployed, were distributed across a range of occupations which appear to be relatively consistent with those of previous Database Annual Report (i.e. karaoke/ massage parlour worker, waitress/beer promoter, farmer/labourer, garment factory worker, house maid and vendors). This suggests that individuals in these occupations (alongside students and the unemployed) may also be comparatively more vulnerable to *Sexual Trafficking* than other sections of society.

In terms of the living arrangement of victims of *Sexual Trafficking* before the incident, the vast majority of both children and adult victims were living with their parents. This is not surprising given that 92% of victims were “children or young people”. It must be further noted that the overwhelming majority of victims (especially children) who were not living with their parents were nevertheless

living with a close family member (i.e. grandparents, siblings, uncle or husband). As in the case of Rape, this suggests that living with a close family member does not necessarily safe-guard individuals, both children and adults, from falling victims of *Sexual Trafficking*.

### Offenders/Recruiters

Although the majority of recruiters were Khmer, which is consistent with data from previous Database Reports, findings indicate that the overall percentage of Khmer recruiters on the total number of recruiters seems to be decreasing over time (from 97.3% in 2008 to 50% in 2011).

The majority of offenders/recruiters were female, which has been a consistent finding over the years. There was significant missing data regarding the age and occupation of offenders, rendering irrelevant any comparison with previous years. However, the available data for 2011 reveals that the majority of recruiters were over 40 years of age and were either owners or working for (direct or indirect) entertainment establishment (brothel or massage parlor). A relatively significant number of recruiters were foreign tourists.

### The Incident and Following the Incident

Findings reveal that 92% of victims agreed to go with the recruiter. While the majority knowingly entered sex work, 42.1% were promised another occupation and were deceived or forced into sex work (brothel, pornography, massage parlor). Many of the victims suffered additional forms of abuse, the most common been sexual abuse, forced to perform sex acts or pornography, detained in the place of employment, beaten, and forced to work long hours.

It must be noted that additional findings indicate that 50% of victims claimed that other individuals had been recruited from the same place and at the same time as them. Furthermore, 87% maintained that they ended up working with other trafficked individuals (these cases are not recorded in this Report). This is a reminder that the Report only represents a fraction of the actual situation on the ground.

Although there was significant missing data regarding the relationship between the recruiter and the victim, the available data reveals that in all cases the victims knew the recruiter to some extent, and in most cases the recruiter was either a family member or someone the victim knew very well (as in the case of *Rape*).

In nearly all cases, the victims were freed from their trafficked situation by the police, or jointly by the police and an NGO. The overwhelming majority of *Sexual Trafficking* victims (94%) did not approach the NGO for support independently and in most cases they were referred by another NGO and, in a relatively significant number of cases, by the police.

All victims were offered some form of support by the NGO, the overwhelming majority receiving counseling and legal assistance, while relatively significant numbers received food and accommodation, foster care and medical treatment.

There was significant missing data regarding the prosecution of offenders, especially due to the fact that the prosecution process occurs over a medium-long period of time, resulting in limited available information regarding the majority of cases that happened in the last quarter or second half of the year. With these limitations in mind, the available data indicates that nearly all cases were reported to the police and the majority of these were consequently investigated. However, by the end of the reporting period, a very limited number of recruiters had gone to trial and only 14 had been convicted.

## **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION<sup>1</sup>**

Between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011, 26 cases of Sexual Exploitation were referred to the participating NGOs, involving 11 offenders/recruiters.

### Victims

All victims were adult females. 19 were Khmer and 7 Vietnamese. The vast majority were in the “young people’s” age group (i.e. 18-25 years).

There was missing data regarding the education level of 12 of the 26 victims. With these limitations in mind, findings reveal that 3 had completed primary school, while 6 had dropped out. The remaining 5 had no level of education.

Findings reveal that before the incident victims of Sexual Exploitation were either sex workers, karaoke workers (indirect sex workers) or unemployed. While all these occupations were common findings with the 2010 Database Report, 2011 data reveals that none of the victims were previously farmers/laboures, which instead constituted the most common occupation of victims of *Sexual Exploitation* in 2010.

There was significant missing data regarding the living status of victims. However, the available data reveals that the majority was not married and was living with parents or family members. Five were instead living with their employer and 4 with a friend.

### Offender/Recruiter

There was significant missing data regarding the profile of the recruiters. The available data reveals that the majority of recruiters were Khmer males and were owners of a direct or indirect sex venue (i.e. brothel or massage parlor). In nearly all cases, the recruiter was the employer of the victim.

### The Incident and Following the Incident

All the victims agreed to go with the recruiter and knowingly entered sex work. In addition, none of the victims were abused in any way while being sexually exploited (for example, beaten, deprived of food or salary, or forced to work long hours). Nevertheless, these individuals are considered as “victims” of *Sexual Exploitation* because they were offering/selling sexual services within an establishment, generating business and a profit for that establishment (which is a crime in

<sup>1</sup> Comparisons could not be made with previous Database Annual Reports (as for the cases of *Rape and Sexual Trafficking*), because the topic of *Sexual Exploitation* was included for the first time in the 2010 Database Annual Report. Therefore, when relevant, comparisons were only made with 2010 data.

Cambodia). Therefore, the establishment was illegally exploiting the sexual services of those individuals.

It must also be noted that 6 victims claimed that other individuals were recruited at the same place and same time they were, and 15 maintained that they had worked with other individuals who had been recruited and sexually exploited (these cases are not recorded in this Report). This is a reminder that the Report only represents a fraction of the actual situation on the ground.

In nearly all cases of Sexual Exploitation the victims were rescued by the police or an NGO, or jointly by the police and an NGO. None of the victims of *Sexual Exploitation* approached the NGO independently for support and in the vast majority of cases was referred to the NGO by the police or a government social worker, and in some cases by an NGO. Eighteen of the 26 victims were offered some form of support from the NGO, the majority receiving counseling and food and accommodation.

As in the cases of Rape and Sexual Trafficking, there was significant missing data regarding the prosecution of offenders, especially due to the fact that the prosecution process occurs over a medium-long period of time, resulting in limited available information regarding the majority of cases that happened in the last quarter or second half of the year. With these limitations in mind, the available data indicates that nearly all cases were reported to the police and less than half were consequently investigated. By the end of the reporting period, none of the recruiters had gone to trial or been convicted.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NGOS AND GOVERNMENT**

The Recommendations aim to address the major trends and dynamics observed across the years by comparing findings from Database Annual Report between 2007 and 2011.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 1**

Given that the vast majority of victims of Rape and Sexual Trafficking were children and considering that most were students at the time of the incident, NGOs and government should.

- Ensure that they are adequately prepared and have the capacity to deal with and assist child victims (especially in counseling, legal assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration), since children require tailored services and support systems. NGOs and government should also ensure that they have internal policies and systems in place to safeguard children from further abuses and rights violations. This may require organizational, institutional or staff capacity building, which (a) donors should set as a requirement before disbursing funds or otherwise consider supporting if organization lack the resources; and (b) central/provincial government should include in capacity development plans and strategies for local government and authorities (especially for the Commune Council for Women and Children).

- Conduct, re-direct or intensify prevention and protection activities in schools (in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and its departments), utilizing the school environment as a ground to disseminate information and raise awareness among children and families on support services, dynamics, trends and risks (including those highlighted in this Report).

## RECOMMENDATION 2

Given that many of the child victims of *Rape and Sexual Trafficking* were not attending school or had dropped out before the incident, and considering that many victims were “young people” (i.e. between 18 and 25 years of age), NGOs and government should also consider developing outreach prevention and protection programs, and disseminate information and raise awareness on support services, dynamics, trends and risks (including those highlighted in this Report), which (a) involve children and young people out of school, who are working or are unemployed; (b) target families and the broader community; and (c) are integral to any Early Childhood Care and Development programs that NGOs or government are conducting with families and children.

## RECOMMENDATION 3

Given that findings over the years consistently reveal that there is a high incidence of Rape in the countryside, NGOs and government should consider:

- developing, re-directing or intensifying child abuse prevention, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration programs in rural areas, endeavoring to target vulnerable groups (i.e. children in and out of school, as well as farmers/laborers) and potential offenders (particularly farmers, laborers, and the unemployed).
- developing the capacity of local authorities (namely the Commune Council for Women and Children) and community leaders in rural areas on understanding and responding to *Rape, Sexual Trafficking* and sexual abuse.

## RECOMMENDATION 4

Given that a significant number of victims of *Rape and Sexual Trafficking* were unemployed, and that many of the victims of *Sexual Trafficking* and *Sexual Exploitation* claimed to have agreed to go with their recruiters because they *felt they had no other alternative*, NGOs and government should consider:

- developing or intensifying vocational training and income-generating programs in rural and city areas, targeting especially young people and encouraging girls and women to participate;
- developing prevention and protection strategies to target unemployed Cambodians, including young girls or women who remain at home to care for the household and who will most likely never seek formal employment or participate in vocational training schemes.

## RECOMMENDATION 5

Given that findings reveal that (a) in all cases victims of *Rape, Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation* knew their victims to some extent, and in the majority of cases the offender was a family member, family friend or someone close to the family; (b) individuals are generally highly vulnerable to Rape in familiar environments and not necessarily only in isolated places (as demonstrated by the fact that the majority of both adult and child victims were raped in their homes); and (c) most child and adult victims were either living with their parents or a close family member at the time of the incident, NGOs and government should:

- clearly and unequivocally communicate these messages in their prevention and protection efforts at the community level and in schools, and in their capacity building work with local authorities and community leaders.
- consider parental and neighborhood relations as key elements in (a) preventing and protecting children (and adults) from *Rape and Sexual Trafficking*; (b) investigation and counseling efforts following the incident; and (c) rehabilitation and reintegration processes.

Given the sensitivity of the topic and the existence of taboos (especially in rural areas), these efforts require a culturally appropriate strategy and a contextual and locally relevant approach. In addition, a particularly sensitive approach should be applied with children, who for cultural reasons and power imbalance have greater difficulties in confronting and/or speaking up against adults, especially if the offender is a family member or friend/acquaintances of the family.

## RECOMMENDATION 6

Given the increase in 2011 in the number of monks/clergymen among Rape offenders (2.2% of total offenders, representing a threefold increase compared to 2010), NGOs and government should highlight these risks in their prevention and protection work at the community, institutional and school level, as well as seek to involve monks and clergymen in these activities. This element should also be taken into account in any community rehabilitation and reintegration programs.

## RECOMMENDATION 7

Given that many victims of *Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation* were distributed across a range of occupations, which appear to be relatively consistent across previous Database Annual Report (i.e. karaoke/massage parlour worker, waitress/beer promoter, farmer/labourer, garment factory worker, housemaid and vendors), NGOs and government should consider:

- Gaining access into selected workplaces and indirect sex venues (for example, select karaoke/massage parlours, restaurants, entertainment venues, garment factories) to conduct awareness raising and other prevention and protection activities, as well as improving the working conditions and the rights of workers.
- Intensify vocational training programs and employment generation activities to provide the opportunity of alternative occupation for young people.
- Demonstrating less tolerance to indirect sex venues, increasing controls, investigations and crackdowns.

## RECOMMENDATION 8

Given that in the overwhelming majority of cases of *Rape, Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation* the victims did not approach the NGO independently, but were instead referred by other individuals/entities, NGOs and government should consider improving their outreach capacity and ensuring that adequate and anonymous ways for victims to approach them exist and are known at the community level, especially by the most vulnerable and at risk groups and sections of society, including in rural areas.

## RECOMMENDATION 9

Given the similarities in victim profile and other dynamics and trends across *Rape, Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation*, NGOs and government should consider including all three topics in their prevention and protection work rather than narrowly focusing on one topic. This is not only a cost effective approach, but it should also be seen as a moral obligation by all organizations and authorities to inform vulnerable communities, groups and individuals about all the risks they face and not only a 'selection' of those risks (based on one's organizational or project mandate). For example, while raising awareness in schools on the issue of Rape and related risks, it is suggested to also include the topic of *Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation* (if required, seeking the support of relevant competent NGOs or experts).

## RECOMMENDATION 10

Given that there has been a consistent number of *Rape offenders and Sexual Trafficking* recruiters across the years who were children, NGO and government should consider:

- addressing this issue in their prevention and protection work, especially in schools and at the community level;
- ensuring they have the capacity to adequately and appropriately deal with and provide physiological and other forms of support to child sex offenders, who (as in the case of child victims) require tailored services and support systems;
- ensuring they have the capacity to adequately and appropriately support children through the justice and legal system.

## RECOMMENDATION 11

It is generally recommended that any NGO or government body which does not have the expertise, competence, experience or internal procedures to specifically work with and support children, should refer any case brought to them involving a child to competent organizations or authorities, or alternatively seek the support or advice of competent organizations or authorities.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROJECT PARTNERS

### RECOMMENDATION 12

The high numbers of missing data renders any statistical analysis and the identification of trends and dynamics very difficult, compromising the validity of the report. It is recommended that ECPAT Cambodia develop a strategy to improve data collection and ensure that NGOs provide all the data required (and understanding the consequences that missing data has on the overall validity of the report and on the work of all other NGOs).



### RECOMMENDATION 13

Given that in this Report, and all previous Database Annual Reports, only a very limited number of NGOs of the 5 partner coalitions provided data to the Project (limiting the potential of the Project), it is recommended that all partner coalitions (i.e. ECPAT Cambodia, NGOCRC, COSECAM, Cambodia ACTs and Chab Dai) be more active and persistent in encouraging their NGO members to contribute data to the Project.

### RECOMMENDATION 14

In order to be able to assess the true situation with regards to the prosecution process, it is recommended that the status of cases is updated regularly, and presented in the Project *Quarterly Trend Monitoring Briefs*.

**DATABASE REPORT ON**

**RAPE,**

**SEXUAL TRAFFICKING,**

**AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

# **I. BACKGROUND**

## **1. The Project**

As part of the “NGO Joint Statistics: Database on *Sexual Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Rape* in Cambodia” Project (“The Project”), since 2005 ECPAT Cambodia has been maintaining a database collating information from a number of NGOs across Cambodia working with victims of *Sexual Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Rape*. Until 2010, all NGOs contributing data were members of the networks of the four original Project partners, i.e. ECPAT, COSECAM, NGOCRC and/or Cambodia ACTs<sup>2</sup>. However, from 2011, Chab Dai coalition also joined the Project and began providing relevant information, while Child Wise Cambodia has been contributing to data analysis and report writing.

Each year, the information in the database is analyzed and key findings are presented in a Database Annual Report. The objective is to provide stakeholders and the public with a general insight into the dynamics of *Sexual Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Rape* in Cambodia. Commencing from 2012, the Project will also produce Quarterly Trend Monitoring Briefs, in order to provide more regular snapshots of current information and data. It must be noted that the Quarterly Trend Monitoring Briefs analyze and present limited information compared to the Database Annual Reports, given that certain data can only be collected, and have statistical value, over a longer period of time (for example, details on the services received by victims or information on the prosecution of offenders). In addition, conclusions on trends and dynamics are obviously not as accurate as in the Database Annual Reports, given the shorter timeframe covered by the Briefs.

Since 2009, INTERVITA Onlus, an Italian NGO active in the field of child rights and child protection, has been providing financial support to the Project.

## **2. The Report**

### **2.1 Background and Objectives**

This is the 6th Database Annual Report produced by the Project and presents data for the period 1st January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011<sup>3</sup>. Data was analyzed and the Report drafted by Adrian De Giovanni, Country Manager of Child Wise Cambodia.

The objective of the Project is to provide stakeholders and the public with a general insight into the dynamics and trends of *Sexual Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Rape* in Cambodia. On one hand the Reports intend to provide relevant stakeholders useful information to keep up-to-date with dynamics and trends, as well as inform the identification of intervention priorities and strategies. On the other hand, the Reports aim to improve the general public’s access to (basic) information on three serious issues affecting Cambodian society. As explained in detail in section 2.4 (below), the Report/Project is not in the position (and does not intend to) provide a comprehensive statistical overview of these topics in Cambodia.

---

<sup>2</sup> More information on the networks is on page 5.

<sup>3</sup> To date, Database Annual Reports have been produced for the years 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010. All Annual Reports are available at [www.ecpatcambodia.org](http://www.ecpatcambodia.org) and [www.cseccenter.org.kh](http://www.cseccenter.org.kh).

## **2.2 Report Structure**

The Report presents data for each topic (*i.e. Rape, Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation*) in separate sections. The definitions utilized to classify cases of Rape, Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation are detailed in [Annex 1](#). The Conclusions section not only draws conclusions on the data for each topic, but also compares data across the topics and with previous Database Annual Reports, highlighting common features or different trends. Finally, the Report provides Recommendations for NGOs and government working on these topics, as well as for Project partner organizations.

## **2.3 Methodology**

Forty-four NGOs working directly with victims of *Rape, Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation* in Cambodia agreed to participate in the Project in 2011. Ultimately, only 33 were able to provide relevant data to the ECPAT Cambodia database. A complete list of the participating NGOs is in [Annex 2](#).

NGOs were trained to complete a Record Sheet for every case of Rape and suspected incident of *Sexual Trafficking and/or Sexual Exploitation* (refer to [Annex 3](#) to view the Record Sheets). The Record Sheets comprise various sections, including, inter alia, the profile of victims and their family, the circumstances surrounding their victimization, the recovery and legal assistance provided by NGOs, the offenders' profile, the prosecution of offenders, and information regarding extra-judicial settlements.

Some NGOs completed the *Record Sheets* directly, either on paper or online. NGOs with a more limited capacity granted ECPAT database team access to their records. Referral NGOs tended not to fill out as much information as the NGOs directly providing services to victims, which accounts for some of the missing data in the database.

The completed *Record Sheets* were thoroughly checked and verified by ECPAT Cambodia before being encoded into the *database*. Duplicated cases were duly merged and when possible, imprecise data was clarified with the source NGO, and modified accordingly.

It must be noted that, in some cases, there were multiple offenders and/or multiple victims. For this reason, the number of cases, offenders and victims do not always match.

For the purpose of this Report, the unit of analysis most frequently utilized is the "number of victims". However, in some cases, the unit of analysis is "number of cases" (for example when analyzing offender prosecution data).

## **2.4 Limitations and Strengths**

It must be noted that given the following limitations, the Report does not intend to provide a scientific and comprehensive statistical picture of the extent of *Sexual Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Rape* across Cambodia.

**Limitations:**

- Data is exclusively civil society based, only comprising cases reported to NGOs. This excludes the majority of cases entirely dealt with by the police.
- Not all NGOs of the five coalitions working directly with victims agreed to provide data. In addition, those that did provide data were not evenly distributed across Cambodia. Therefore, data is not numerically or geographically representative of the actual situation in the country (for example, rather than a reflection of the real situation in the ground, the low/high number of cases in a particular province may simply be the consequence of a low/high number of NGOs in that province contributing data to the ECPAT database).
- All data is secondary or tertiary, collected by NGOs on behalf of victims. Therefore, processing or measurement errors may occur and victims may not always provide honest information for fear, shame or embarrassment (especially given the sensitive nature of the issues).
- Some sections of the data collection forms were not fully completed, given that some NGOs were only able to provide data relevant to their operations and nature of work (for example an NGO providing shelter was not always able to provide information regarding the prosecution of offenders). As a result, in some cases, there was significant missing data, rendering it very difficult, and sometimes impossible, to present the information in the Report.

It must be further noted that any statistical overview of such sensitive topics will always represent a fraction of the actual situation, given the high number of cases that go unreported.

**Strengths:**

- The real value of the Report/Project is that it extracts and analyses key information from what can be considered 'a random sample group' of cases of *Sexual Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Rape in Cambodia*, collected by local NGOs working at the community level in close contact with victims, and therefore with a good understanding of the reality on the ground. The information analysis aims to highlight apparent dynamics, trends and interesting insights, including the most likely profiles of victims and offenders, information on the incidents and details on the prosecution process. This represents unique information and probably the most reliable of its kind in Cambodia.
- Although results are not officially recognized or endorsed by the Royal Government of Cambodia, they are nevertheless based on reliable and verifiable sources, and at the moment represent the most regular and comprehensive package of information available on *Rape, Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation* in the country. This conveys a certain level of significance to the Report/Project.

It must be noted that the Project does not intend to replace the responsibility of the Royal Government of Cambodia in collecting and presenting national statistics, but instead encourages and advocates for improved statistical accountability on behalf of authorities.

### 3. Project Partners

**End Child Prostitution, Abuse and Trafficking in Cambodia (ECPAT-Cambodia)**, is a Non Governmental Organization (NGO) network established in Cambodia in 1995. It consists of 25 member organizations working together to ensure that children everywhere in the country enjoy their fundamental rights and are free and secure from all kinds of sexual abuse and exploitation. ECPAT Cambodia is a National Group member of ECPAT International, a global network which has members in more than 75 countries worldwide, dedicated to the elimination of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC).

**NGO Coalition on the Rights of the Child (NGOCRC)** is a national coalition of 51 national and international organizations in Cambodia whose major commonality is their commitment towards the Rights of the Child. Being established in September 1994, NGOCRC endeavors to raise awareness of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) among children, their parents and all relevant institutions. It dedicates its efforts and resources to the efficient and effective implementation of the UNCRC by advocating for child rights. Specifically, it concentrates on the formulation and amendment of laws and policies pertaining to children. It also monitors the implementation of the UNCRC in Cambodia and submits alternative reports on the implementation of the UNCRC in Cambodia to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. The NGOCRC also aims to strengthen the capability of its members.

**NGO Coalition to Address the (Sexual) Exploitation of Children in Cambodia (COSECAM)** is a national coalition of 24 membership NGOs in Cambodia, which in nature are non-profit, non-political, independent and democratic organizations. It was founded in November 2001, which aims at sharing information, building capacity, advocating and addressing the issues of trafficking, exploitation, and any forms of abuses especially children and women, regardless of religions and races.

**Cambodia Against Child Trafficking Network (Cambodia ACTs)** is a coalition of thirteen NGOs, working to fight against child trafficking in 13 provinces and municipals. It was set up in 2001 and is an active member of the Asia Against Child Trafficking (ASIA ACTs) in Southeast Asia. Its objectives are to raise awareness on trafficking issues at the grassroots level, to build capacity, education, to provide direct assistance to high-at-risk and victim children of trafficking, and to strengthen law enforcement. Its main beneficiaries are high-at-risk children of trafficking and child victims of trafficking.

**Chab Dai** is a coalition of more than 50 Christian organizations in Cambodia that are working with victims and those vulnerable of being abused, exploited or trafficked. Chab Dai was founded in Cambodia in 2005, aiming to address human trafficking and exploitation through coalition building, advocacy and research. In addition to our office in Cambodia, the vision of Chab Dai has been expanded into the USA, Canada and Australia.

**Child Wise Cambodia (CWC)** is a child protection organisation dedicating to reducing the vulnerability of children (and their families) to abuse, exploitation, trafficking and unsafe migration, with a particular focus on sexual abuse and exploitation. CWC programs are specifically child and

family-focused and are informed by a fundamental belief that children have the right to physical and psychological safety, as provided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which Cambodia is a signatory. Child Wise Cambodia is a subsidiary of Child Wise Australia and is officially registered with the Ministry of Interior as a Cambodian organization.

**DATABASE REPORT ON**

**RAPE**



## **II. DATABASE REPORT**

### **1. RAPE**

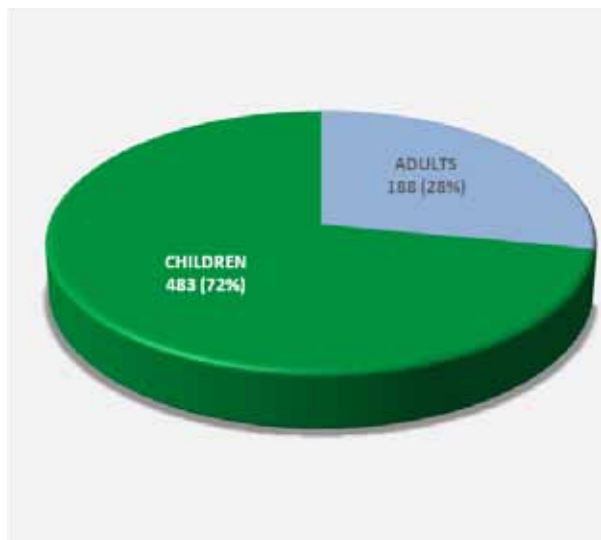
#### **1.1 Number and Age of Victims**

Between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011, 658 cases of Rape were referred to the 33 participating NGOs, involving 671 victims (and 770 offenders).

As detailed in Graph 1, the vast majority of Rape victims (72%) were children. This figure is consistent with findings from previous Database Annual Reports (2007-2010), which reveal an average rate of child victims of 71.5%.

The age breakdown of the child victims of Rape is presented in Table 1 (below). The majority were in the 13-17 years age group (49%). However, the number of child victims in the very young age groups of 1-6 years and 7-12 years was worryingly high, with more than half of the total child victims belonging to these two age groups. The youngest of the child victims of Rape was 2 years old.

*Graph 1: Number (and percentage) of child and adult Rape victims on the total of 671 victims.*



*Table 1: Age breakdown of child victims of Rape (number and percentage).*

Age	1-6 yrs	7-12 yrs	13-17yrs
Total number	77	169	237
% on the total child victims	16%	35%	49%
% on the total victims	11.5%	25.2%	35.3%

In terms of adult victims, as detailed in Table 2, the majority (66%) was still relatively young, i.e. between 18 and 25 years of age (this age group is generally referred to as “Young People”).

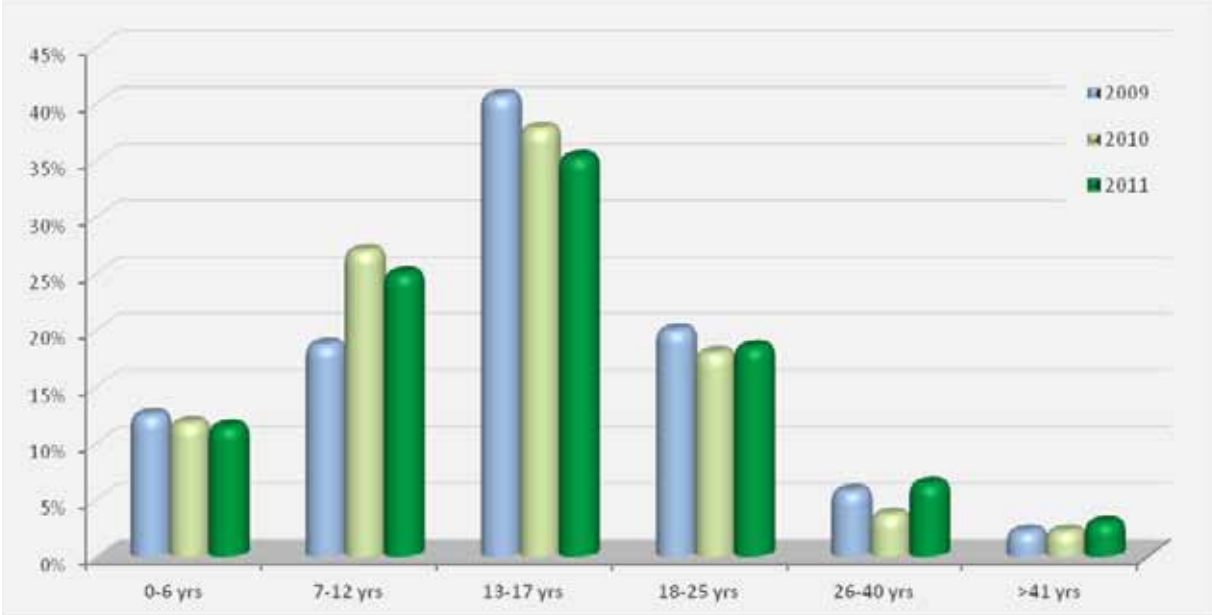
*Table 2: Age breakdown of adult victims of Rape (number and percentage).*

Age	18-25yrs	26-40yrs	41-60yrs	61-80yrs
Number	124	43	19	2
% on total adult victims	66%	23%	10%	1%
% on total victims	18.5%	6.5%	3%	<1%

It must be noted that if the broader age group of “Children and Young People” (i.e., 0-25 yrs) is utilized as a reference, 90% of victims fell within this category. This figure is also consistent with findings of previous Database Annual Reports (2007-2010), in which the average rate of “Children and Young People” victims was precisely 90%.

It must also be emphasized that, overall, the majority of victims (approximately 1 in 3) were in the 13-17 years age group. This also has been a constant finding across previous Database Annual Reports, as detailed in Graph 2, which compares data from 2009, 2010 and 2011 related to the age group of victims.

Graph 2: Comparison between the age group of Rape victims in 2009, 2010 and 2011.



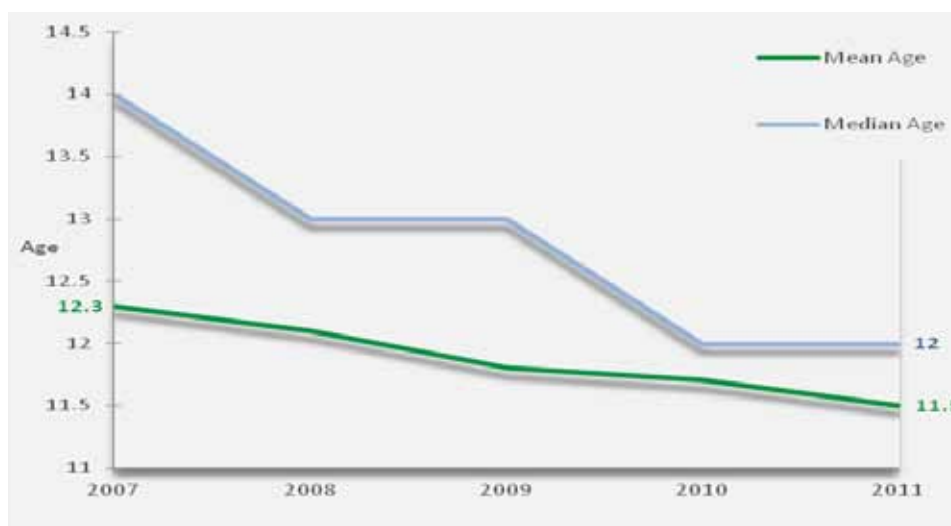
Aside from highlighting that the majority of victims have consistently been in the 13-17 years age group over the years, Graph 2 also reveals the following consistencies across previous Database Annual Reports:

- > The majority of victims were children.
- > The age groups of victims followed the same trend (i.e., the majority of victims were in the 13-17 years age group, followed by the age groups of 7-12 years, 18-25 years, 0-6 years, 26-40 years and above 41 years).
- > The percentage of victims for each age group remained relatively stable (within a 5% variation range), except for the 7-12 years age group which instead revealed a sharp increase from 2009.

This last finding (i.e. that in recent years there has been a general increase in the number of child victims below 12 years of age) is confirmed by the data presented in Graph 3 (below).

The Graph, in fact, presents the variation of the mean and median age of child victims since 2007, revealing that both values have been steadily decreasing over time. The mean age has decreased by 0.8 years (from 12.3 to 11.5 years), while the median age has decreased by 2 years (from 14 to 12 years). This indicates that the age of child victims has progressively decreased over the years, and that there is a higher concentration of victims below 12 years of age.

Graph 3: Variation of median and mean age of child Rape victims between 2007 and 2011



## 1.2 Profile of Victims

### 1.2.1 Gender and Ethnicity of Victims

All 671 victims were females. The overwhelming majority were Cambodians, with only 4 victims being Vietnamese. Eight of the Cambodian victims belonged to the Muslim/Cham minority group.

### 1.2.2 Education of Victims

#### Child Victims

A relatively high number of the overall victims (291, corresponding to 43.3% of total victims) were school students at the time of the incident. This is an expected finding given that the majority of victims were children. In fact, 276 of the 291 victims who were students at the time of the incident were children.

As detailed in Table 3, this figure corresponds to approximately 68% of child victims in schooling age (i.e. 6-17 years of age). This also means that approximately 28% of child victims in schooling age were not attending school at the time of the incident.

Table 3: Number (and percentage) of child victims in schooling age who were in or out of school at the time of the incident.

School Status	In School	Out of School	Total in Schooling Age	Missing Data
Total number (in schooling age)	276	113	409	17
% on total child victims (in schooling age)	68%	28%	96%	4%

These findings indicate that being in school does not necessarily prevent children from falling victims of Rape. This suggests that the school environment may constitute an ideal ground for NGOs and authorities to conduct, re-direct or intensify prevention and protection activities.

On the other hand, the findings also indicate that a relatively high number of child victims were not attending school at the time of the incident, approximately 190, corresponding to 39% of all child victims (this includes the 113 children in schooling age who are not attending school, in addition to the 77 children not in schooling age - who were not included in Table 3). This suggests that NGOs and authorities should also consider developing outreach prevention and protection programs in order to include this group of children.

Adult Victims

Table 4: Education of adult victims of Rape (number and percentage on total adult victims)

Education Level	Number	Percentage
No Education	56	29.8
Primary (Gr. 1-6)	53	28.2
Secondary (Gr. 7-9)	27	14.4
High School (10-12)	12	6.4
University	1	0.5
Missing data	39	20.7

There was a relatively high level of missing data regarding the education of adult victims, with 39 (20.7%) of the 188 adult victims not providing details of their schooling. Mindful of these limitations, Table 4 provides a general indication of the education level of the adult victims of Rape.

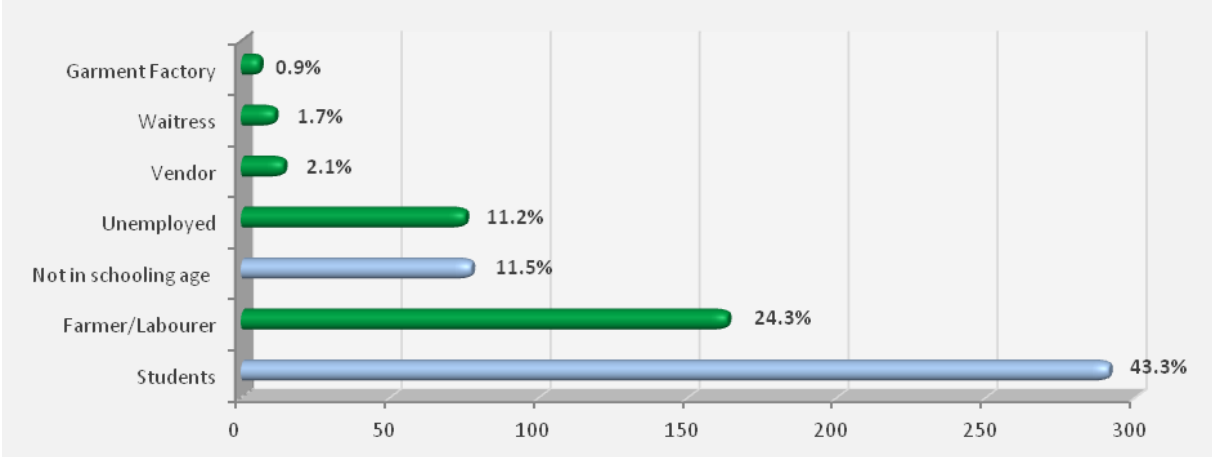
The findings reveal that the majority of adult victims had no level of education or only primary level education, for a combined total of 58%. Although not completely reliable, this data appears to confirm the findings of the next section (Section 1.2.3) regarding the occupation of victims, which reveals that the majority were either farmers or laborers (who generally have a low level of education).

The findings on the education level of adult victims in 2011 are also consistent with 2010 data, although for that year there was a significantly higher level of missing data (67%).

**1.2.3 Occupation of Victims**

As mentioned in Section 1.2.2 above, a high percentage of victims (43.3%) were students at the time of the incident. As detailed in Graph 4, this also represents the highest area of occupation of victims of Rape.

Graph 4: Occupation of victims of Rape at the time of the Incident (total number and % on total number of victims).



\*Due to the low overall number, the following data is not included in this Graph: Tailors (2 victims); Fishing industry workers (2 victims); Uniformed Officers, Karaoke Workers, Garbage Collectors and Chefs (1 victim for each occupation). Data for 26 victims was missing.

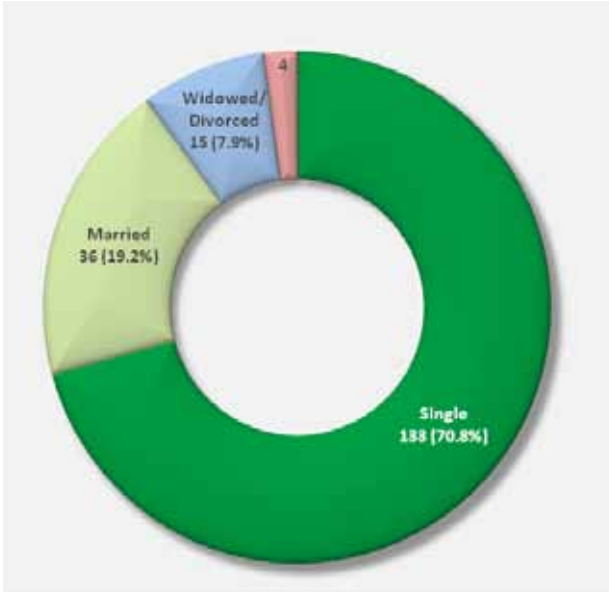
Regarding the work occupation of victims, Graph 4 reveals that 163 were either farmers or laborers (the majority in the agricultural sector). This represents 24.3% of the total victims or 54% of the victims out of school or not in schooling age. Given that Cambodia is largely an agricultural economy and that the majority of Cambodians work in the farming industry or are subsistence farmers, these findings may simply be a reflection of the occupation status of the general population. Therefore, it cannot be concluded, with certainty, that individuals in these occupation categories are necessarily and comparatively more vulnerable to Rape than individuals in other occupation categories. However, the findings do constitute a reminder of the well-known fact that, overall, there is a relatively high incidence of Rape in the countryside (also confirmed by the profile of offenders presented in Section 1.3). This trend is also consistent with findings of all previous Database Annual Reports.

On the other hand, the fact that 25% of victims were unemployed at the time of the incident is not representative of the Cambodian population (given that the official unemployment rate in Cambodia is below 5%<sup>4</sup> ). This may suggest that unemployed individuals might be proportionately more vulnerable to Rape than other sections of society. This indicates that NGOs and authorities should consider re-directing or intensifying efforts on this category of the population.

**1.2.4 Marital and Family Status of Victims**

Graph 5 presents the marital status of adult victims. The data reveals that the overwhelming majority of adult victims were not married at the time of the incident. If combined with the widowed or divorced victims, the findings indicate that approximately 78% of victims were not in a relationship at the time of the incident.

*Graph 5: Marital status of adult victims of Rape (number and percentage). Missing data in red.*



Given that national statistics reveal that the vast majority of Cambodian women are married (on average, approximately 70%)<sup>5</sup> , these findings are not a reflection of the marital status of the Cambodian female adult population. Therefore, this data may indicate that women who are not in a formal relationship are proportionally more vulnerable to Rape than those who are in a formal relationship.

<sup>4</sup> National Institute of Statistics of Cambodia, [www.nis.gov.kh](http://www.nis.gov.kh).  
<sup>5</sup> 54% in the 20-24 age group (which corresponds to the age group of the majority of adult victims); 76% in the 25-29 age group; above 80% in the 30-40 age group; and above 70% in the above 40 age group (Cambodia National Institute of Statistics, [www.nic.gov.kh](http://www.nic.gov.kh)). From this data, the average rate of female adults who married women in Cambodia is 70%.

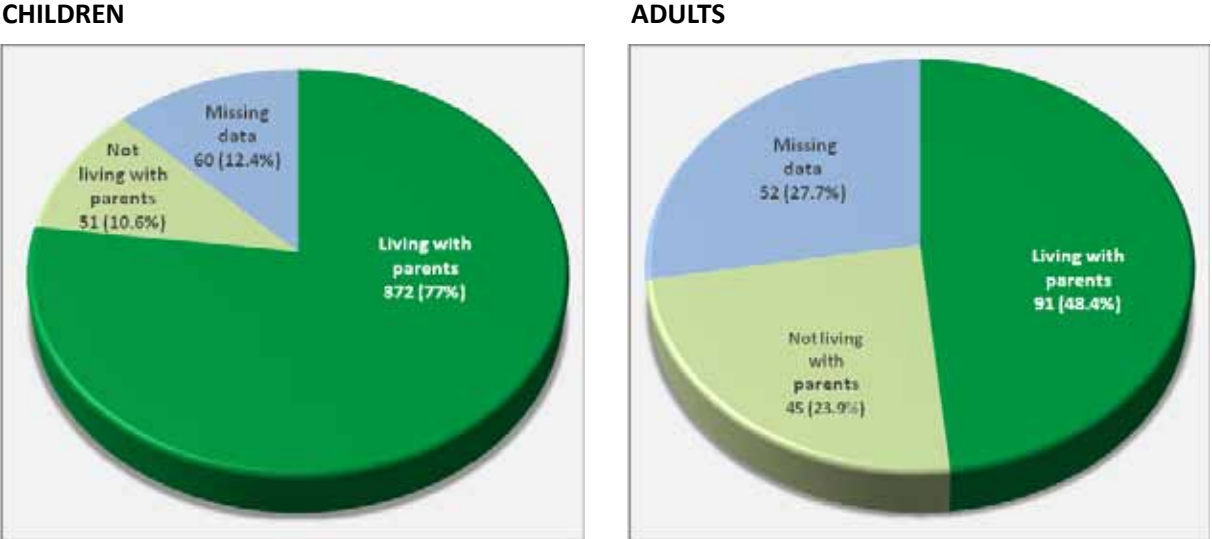
This conclusion (on the supposed vulnerability of un-married women) is reinforced by findings of previous Database Annual Reports, as detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Marital status of adult victims of Rape compared over previous Database Annual Reports (percentage of total number).

Marital Status	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-2011 Average
Single	74.8	76.6	83	83.2	70.8	77.7
Married	20	19.7	12.2	11.8	19.2	16.6
Divorced/ Widowed	5.2	3.7	4.8	5	7.9	5.3

Graph 6 provides a further insight into the living arrangements of the victims at the time of the incident.

Graph 6: Living arrangements of victims of Rape (child vs adult) in 2011 (number and percentage)



Graph 6 reveals that the vast majority of victims , both children and adults, were living with their parents at the time of the incident. This is not surprising given that 90% of victims were children or young people (as highlighted in Section 1.1). It must be noted that although there was significant missing data, these findings reflect those of all Database Annual Reports between 2007 and 2010.

It must be further noted that the findings reveal that the overwhelming majority of children who were not living with their parents at the time of the incident were nevertheless living with a close family member (i.e. grandparents, siblings, uncle or husband). In the case of adults, 55% of those not living with their parents were living with a close family member.

Table 6 (below) instead, combines these findings and shows the percentage of children and adults living with their parents or a close family member at the time of the incident. The finding indicate that, 84.7% of child victims and 61.7% of adult victims (78.2% of total victims) were either living with their parents or a close family member (grandparent, sibling, uncle or husband).

Table 6: Percentage of child and adult victims living with their parents or a close family member at the time of the incident.

Living Arrangements	Living with close family	Not living with close family	Missing data
Children	84.7	3	12.3
Adults	61.7	9	29.3
Combined victims	78.2%	4.6	17.2

This suggests that living with a close family member does not necessarily safeguard individuals, both children and adults, from falling victims of Rape. This finding is also most likely linked to the findings regarding offender-victim relationship presented in Section 1.4.3, which reveal that a relatively high number of offenders were family members of the victim.

**1.2.5 Victims with Disability**

Findings reveal that 6% of victims had some form of physical (2.2%) or mental (3.8%) disability. Given that this is the first year that data on disabled victims has been collected, it is not possible to make comparisons with data from previous years.

**1.3 Profile of Offenders**

**1.3.1 Number and Nationality of Offenders**

Given that some of the Rape incidents involved multiple offenders, there were 770 offenders for the 671 victims referred to the participating NGOs. As with previous years, all offenders were male and nearly all were Khmer.

Table 7: Percentage distribution of offenders’ nationality/ethnicity between 2007 and 2011.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average
Khmer	98.1	98.3	99.7	99.0	98.8	98.8
Foreigner	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.7
Cham/ Muslim	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5

**1.3.2 Age of Offenders**

Table 8 compares the age of offenders in 2011 with the age (and average age) of offenders in Database Annual Reports between 2007 and 2010.

Table 8: Age (and average age) of offenders between 2007-2010, compared to age of offenders in 2011.

Offenders' Age Group	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average 2007-2010	2011
<12yrs	1.4	0.7	1.0	2.8	1.5	<b>3.8</b>
13-17 yrs	15.9	17.9	15.6	17.0	16.6	<b>12.1</b>
18-24 yrs	12.3	11.7	14.6	14.5	13.3	<b>34.8</b>
25-29 yrs	24.7	31.6	22.1	23.1	25.4	<b>14.6</b>
30-34 yrs	9.7	9.5	10.9	12.2	10.6	<b>9.9</b>
35-39 yrs	10.2	8.6	10.7	10.7	10	<b>6.5</b>
40-44 yrs	7.9	6.0	10.1	7.4	7.9	<b>7.4</b>
45-49 yrs	6.8	3.3	7.3	5.3	5.7	<b>3.9</b>
50-54 yrs	2.6	4.4	1.8	1.8	2.7	<b>4</b>
55-59 yrs	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.3	2.2	<b>1.4</b>
60-64 yrs	3.1	1.6	2.3	0.8	2	<b>0.6</b>
>65 yrs	2.6	2	1.8	3.3	2.4	<b>3.7</b>

By comparing 2011 data with averages from previous Database Reports, it appears that in 2011 there has been:

- A significant increase in the number of younger child offenders (i.e. below 12 years of age), with a percentage increase of more than double the 2007-2010 average.
- A noticeable decrease in the number of “older” child offenders (i.e. 13-17 years age group), with the 2011 percentage being the lowest recorded in the previous Database Annual Reports
- A considerable increase in the “Young People” offenders (i.e. 18-24 years age group), with almost a triple percentage increase compared to the 2007-2010 average.
- A significant decrease in the adult offenders between 25 and 29 years of age.

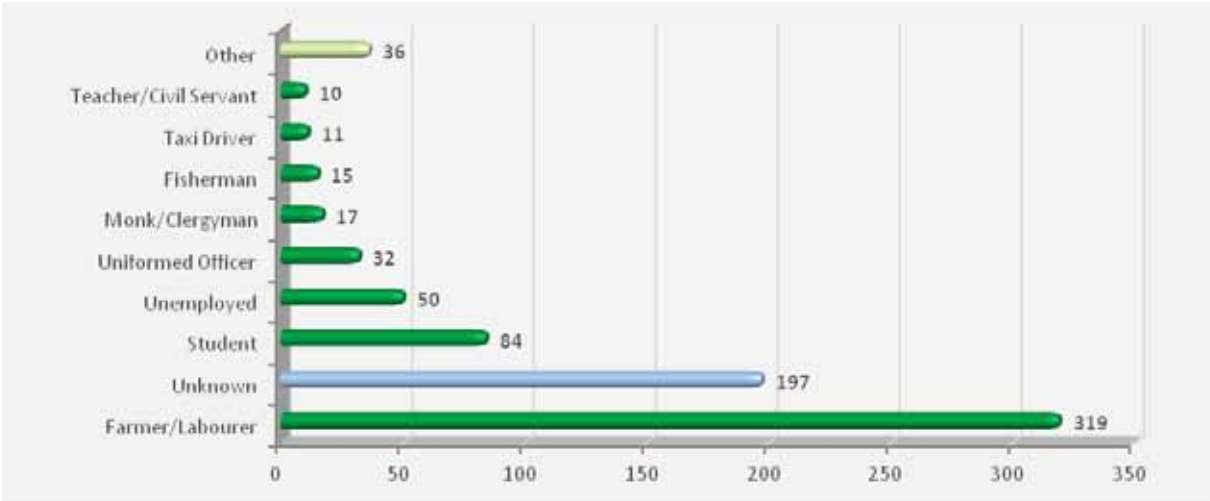
However, alongside the fact that child offenders appear to be decreasing in age over the years, the most important finding is that for the first time since data has been recorded under this Project, there has been a shift in the age group of the majority of Rape offenders, from the 25-29 age group to the 18-24 age group. It must however be noted, that although this constitutes interesting data, it is not possible to determine whether this may constitute a new trend until findings are compared with 2012 (and other future) data.

### 1.3.3 Occupation of Offenders

There was a high level of missing data related to the occupation of Rape offenders, due to the fact that data was exclusively based on tertiary sources. With these limitations in mind, Graph 7 provides an indication of their occupation.



Graph 7: Occupation of Rape Offenders (number)



Given the extent of missing data, it is not possible to draw reliable conclusions regarding the occupation of Rape offenders. However, it is worth noting that a comparatively high number of offenders were working in the agricultural area. As in the case victims, this data may simply be a reflection of the general occupation status of the Cambodian population and therefore does not necessarily imply that farmers/laborers are proportionally more likely to be Rape offenders than other sections of society. Nevertheless, as mentioned when discussing the occupation of victims, this data constitutes a reminder of the well-known fact that there is a relatively high incidence of Rape in the countryside (also confirmed by findings in all previous Database Annual Reports).

**1.4 The Incident**

**1.4.1 Geographical Location**

As detailed in Table 9 the majority of cases of Rape were referred to NGOs operating in Battambang, Kandal and Kampong Thom.

Table 9: Location where the Rape incident occurred (number of cases).

Table 9 does not intend to represent an actual picture of the geographical distribution of Rape cases in Cambodia. In fact, NGOs providing data were not equally distributed across the country, therefore, a higher number of cases in Battambang, for example, may be simply explained by the fact that a higher number of participating NGOs operate in that geographical location.

Location		No	Continued...	
Outside Cambodia		1	Pursat	26
Mondulkiri		1	Kampot	28
Kep		1	Takeo	32
Pailin		5	Banteay Meanchey	35
Rattanakiri		5	Kampong Chhnang	47
Stung Treng		10	Kampong Speu	35
Kratie		11	Siem Reap	37
Oddar Meanchey		11	Kampong Cham	47
Preah Vihear		14	Phnom Penh	50
Preah Sihanouk		20	Kampong Thom	53
Svay Rieng		20	Kandal	60
Koh Kong		22	Battambang	87
Prey Veng		25	<b>Total</b>	<b>671</b>

In addition, it may also be that for social, cultural or various others reasons, individuals in certain geographical locations may feel more comfortable/ confident reporting cases to authorities or NGOs than individuals from other geographical locations. For example, it may be that individuals from Kandal are exposed to more awareness raising activities and more information on sexual abuse and related services than individuals from Mondulkiri. Therefore, Table 9 should be simply taken as a presentation of raw data from the cases referred to the participating NGOs and should not be utilized to determine any form of trend.

**1.4.2 Physical Location of the Incident**

Of more interest, especially in determining trends, is the physical location where the incidents of Rape occurred. This is presented in Graph 8.

*Graph 8: Physical location where the Rape incident occurred (percentage of cases).*

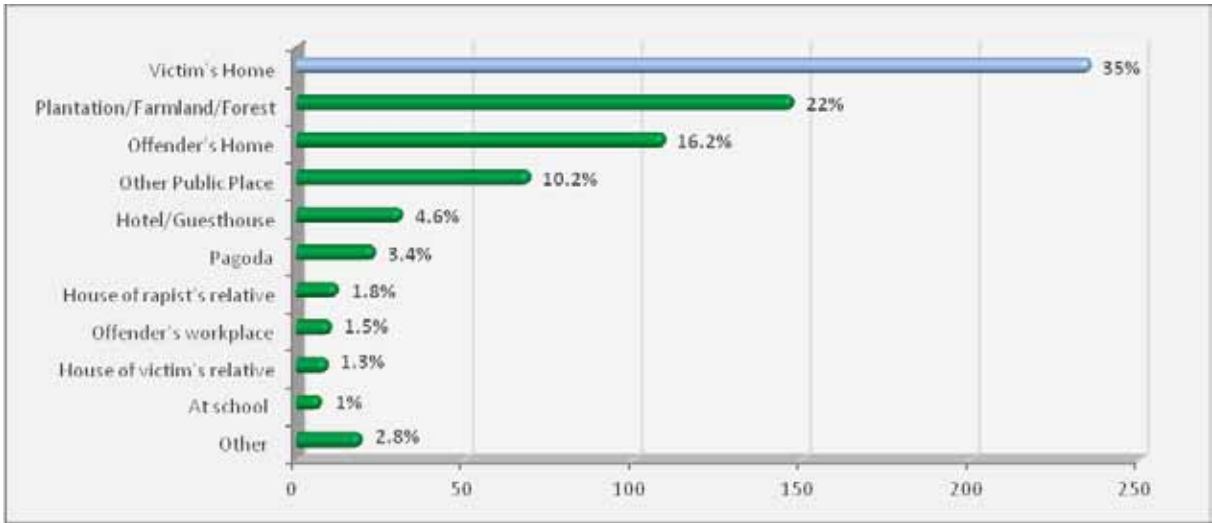


Table 10 further breaks down data from Graph 8, based on the whether the victim was a child or an adult, highlighting in grey where there is a marked difference between the two categories of victims.

*Table 10: Physical location where the Rape incident occurred (percentage of cases for child and adult victims)*

Place of rape	Children	Adults
Other	2.2	0.5
Offender's workplace	1.0	2.7
At school	1.2	0.5
House of victim's relative	1.2	1.6
House of offender's relative	2.3	0.5
Hotel/ Guest house	3.7	6.9
Pagoda	4.4	1.1
Other public place	10	15
Offender's home	19.7	7.5
Plantation/farmland/forest	21	24.4
Victim's home	33.3	39.4

The findings from Graph 8 and Table 10 reveal that most cases appear to have occurred in what is generally considered as a "safe place", i.e. one's home. Contrary to general/popular belief, this demonstrates that individuals are highly vulnerable to Rape also in familiar environments, and not only in unfamiliar and isolated places. This finding is also presumably linked to the fact that a high number of victims were raped by a family member, particularly in the case of children (as detailed

in Section 1.4.3, and as consistently revealed by previous Database Annual Reports). This suggests that in their prevention and protection efforts, NGOs and authorities should clearly and unequivocally communicate to communities the fact that offenders can be family members (and not only strangers) and that Rape more frequently occurs in one's home, or in a familiar place. Given the sensitivity of the topic and the existence of taboos (especially in rural areas), these efforts require a culturally appropriate strategy and a contextual/ locally relevant approach.

The fact that a high number of cases occurred at the offender's home also suggests that many victims knew the offender (confirmed by the findings in Section 1.4.3 regarding offender-victim relationship). This appears to be particularly true for child victims, who are usually more easily lured to an offender's home due to power imbalances or to the fact that the offender usually knows the victim's parents. This finding should also be taken into due account by NGOs and authorities in their prevention and protection efforts at the community level and with families.

Children seem to also be more vulnerable to Rape in pagoda settings compared to adults. As highlighted in Section 1.3.3 regarding the occupation of offenders, there was a number of monks/ clergymen among the offenders (2.2% of total offenders). This represents a threefold increase compared to 2010. It is too soon to determine whether this may be a new trend, however, NGOs and authorities should highlight these risks in communities and seek to involve monks and clergymen in prevention and protection activities.

In addition to the above considerations, Graph 8 also reveals that aside from familiar places, incidents of Rape appear to have occurred with high frequency in the countryside for both children and adults victims (i.e. in farmlands, plantations or forests). This fact has been unequivocally confirmed in other sections of this Report (Section 1.2.3 on the occupation of victims; Section 1.3.3 on the occupation of offenders) and by previous Database Annual Reports. However, it must again be emphasized that these findings do not imply that individuals in the countryside are proportionately more vulnerable to Rape (or individuals in cities/town are less vulnerable to Rape), given that the high number of victims and Rape cases in the countryside is most likely a reflection of the general distribution of the Cambodian population, approximately 80% of which resides in rural areas. However, these findings do confirm that the "frequency" of Rape is significantly high in the countryside, suggesting that NGOs and authorities should consider concentrating further efforts in these areas.

### **1.4.3 Offender-Victim Relationship**

Table 11 details the relationship between the offender and the victim, also distinguishing between child and adult victims. The findings reveal that approximately 99% of victims either knew their offenders very well or to some extent, or the offender was related in some way to the victim. This is further detailed in Graph 9 below, which shows that:

- In the majority of cases of both child and adult victim, the offender was someone the victims knew to some extent (i.e. fellow villager or acquaintance).

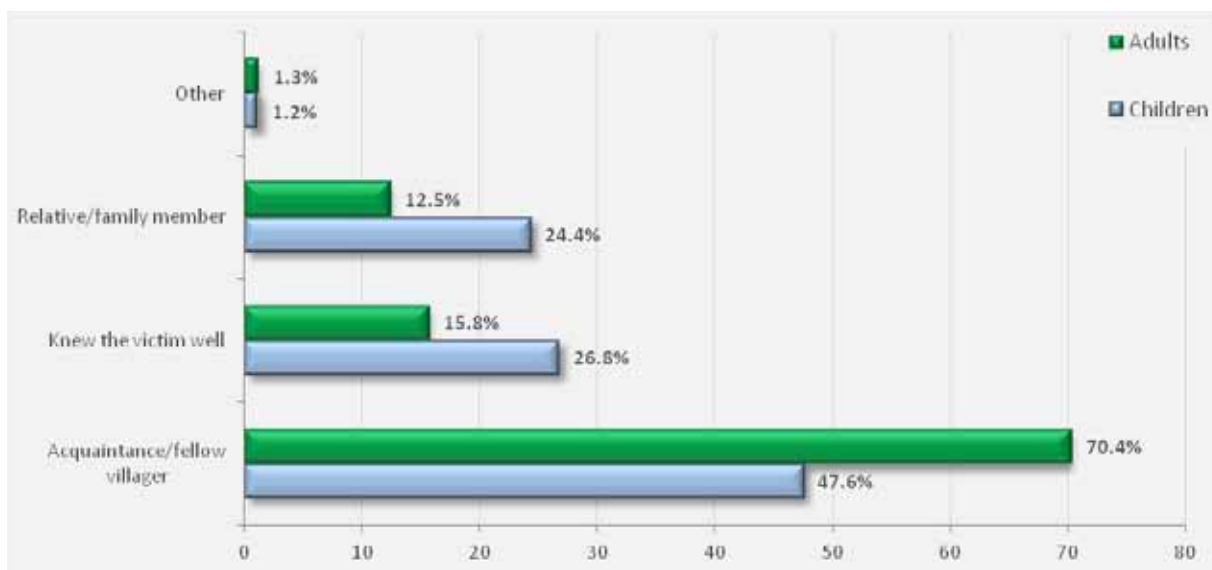
- In more than half of the case of child Rape, the offender was either a person related to the victim (parent, uncle, grandparent, foster parent, etc.) or someone the child knew very well (i.e. neighbour, a personal or family friend, boy friend or employer).
- The cases of children been raped by a family member or relative is worryingly high.

Table 11: Offender-Victim Relationship (percentage)

The finding in Table 11 and Graph 9 are, in general terms, consistent with all previous Database Annual Reports and confirm the well-known fact that Rape offenders in Cambodia are generally not total strangers to the victims, and usually know the victim fairly well. This clearly suggests that police and judicial investigations, as well as authorities and NGOs, should consider parental and neighborhood relations as key elements in preventing and protecting children (and adults) from Rape.

RELATIONSHIP	Total	Children	Adults
Other	1.0	1.2	1.3
Son	0.1	0	0.5
Husband	0.1	0	0.5
Brother	0.3	0.2	0.5
Foster Father	0.3	0.4	0
Boy friend	0.4	0.4	0.5
Friend of family	1.1	1.4	0.5
Employer	1.3	1.2	1.5
Grandparent	1.3	1.8	0
Distant blood relative	2	2.2	1.5
Cousin	2	2	2
Relative by marriage	2.6	2	4
Father	2.8	3.4	1.5
Friend of victim	4.1	4	4.4
Step-father	4.2	5.8	0.5
Uncle	5.1	6.6	1.5
Acquaintance	14.6	12.7	19.2
Neighbor	16.7	19.8	8.9
Fellow Villager	40	34.9	51.2

Graph 9: Victim's level of knowledge of the offender (percentage)



#### 1.4.4 Additional Details of the Incident

##### Use of Weapons

Taking into account that there was significant missing data, findings reveal that in 90% of cases (for which there was data) the offender did not have a weapon. In the vast majority of cases in which the offender did have a weapon, it was a knife.

##### Death Threats

Almost half of all child victims (48.7%) were threatened to be killed if they told anyone about the Rape, which is consistent with 2010 findings. In the case of adult victims, the percentage was not much lower, with 44.4% claiming they were life threatened after the incident.

##### Murders

Following the Rape, 28 victims (4.2%) were murdered. This data is consistent with findings from 2010, which revealed that 4.8% of victims lost their lives following the incident.

##### Frequency of Rape

Table 12 (below) reveals that children were much more likely to be raped multiple times compared to adults, although the majority of both child and adult victims were raped once. The table also indicates that these findings are consistent with the averages of previous Database Annual Reports.

Table 12: Number of times the victim was raped, children vs adult (percent of child and adult victims).

##### CHILD VICTIMS

Frequency of Rape	2011	Average 2007-2010
Once	71.0	70.5
Multiple times	29.0	29.5

##### ADULT VICTIMS

Frequency of Rape	2011	Average 2007-2010
Once	80.9	81.4
Multiple times	19.1	18.6

##### Number of Victims per Rape Case

Table 13 (below) reveals that in 2011 there was a significant drop in the percentage of cases involving multiple victims compared to the 2007-2010 average. Although it is too soon to determine whether this may be a new trend, it is worth noting that the 2011 percentage of cases involving multiple victims was the lowest recorded since the beginning of the Project for both child and adult cases<sup>6</sup>. The drop was particularly drastic in the case of child victims.

Table 13: Number of victims per Rape case, children vs adults (percent of child and adult victims).

##### CHILD RAPE CASES

Number of Victims	2011	Average 2007-2010
Single victim	98.1	94.4
Multiple victims	1.9	6.0

##### ADULT RAPE CASES

Number of Victims	2011	Average 2007-2010
Single victim	100	98.2
Multiple victims	0.0	1.8

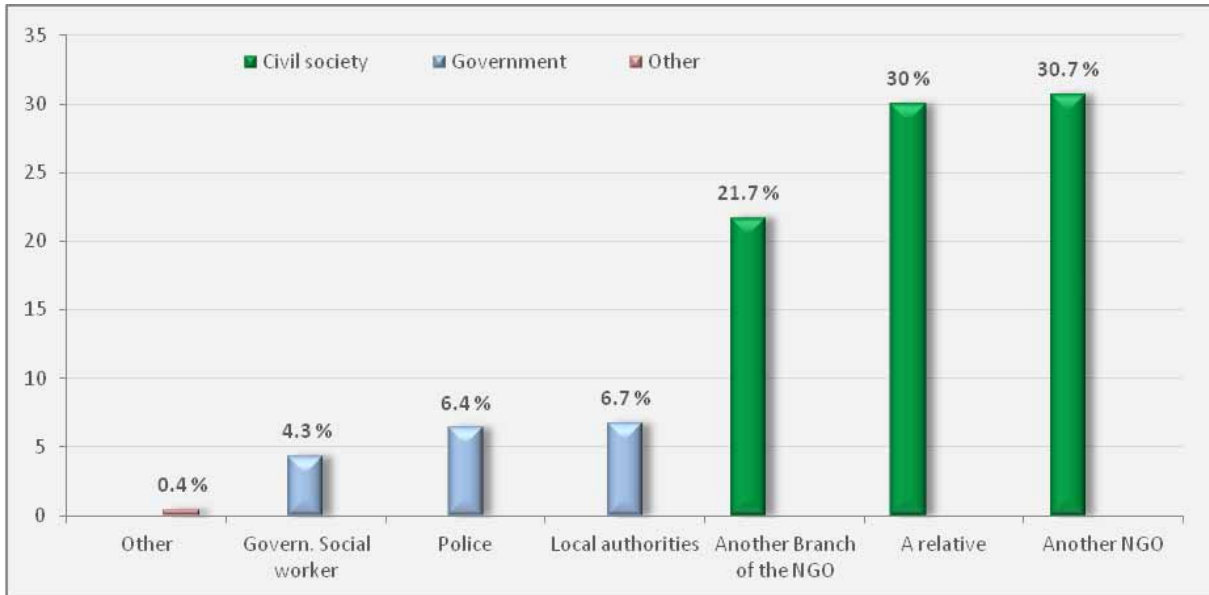
<sup>6</sup> Percentage of child Rape cases involving multiple victims in previous Database Annual Reports: 3.1% in 2007; 7.7% in 2008; 6.7% in 2009; 7% in 2010. The percentage of adult Rape cases involving multiple victims was: 2.4% in 2007; 1.1% in 2008; 1.4% in 2009; and 2.4% in 2010.

## 1.5 Assistance Received by the Victim

### 1.5.1 Approaching the NGO

The overwhelming majority of victims (92.2%) did not approach the NGO for support independently and was instead referred by another person or entity. Graph 10 shows in more detail who referred the victims to the NGO.

Graph 10: Entity/person who referred the victim to the NGO (percentage of cases)

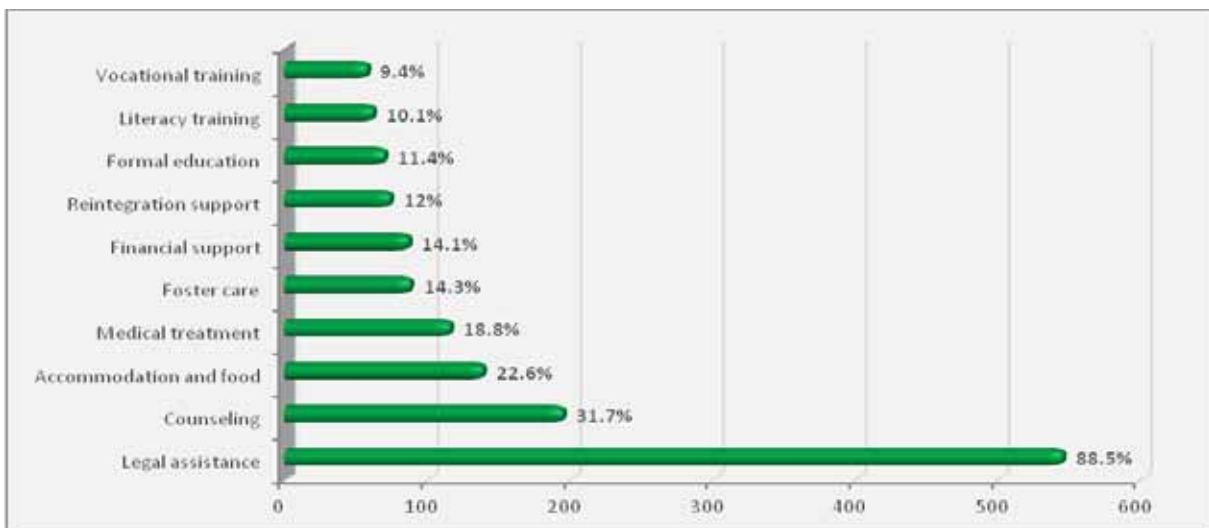


Findings indicate that the majority of victims were referred to the NGO by another NGO or a relative. Graph 10 also reveals that civil society (i.e. NGOs and individuals) accounted for the vast majority of referrals (82.4%), while government bodies only referred 17.4% of victims to the NGOs.

### 1.5.2 Services Received by the Victim

Findings reveal that 92% of victims received some form of assistance/support from the NGO. Graph 11 represents the form of assistance that the victims received.

Graph 11: Services received by victims of Rape from the NGO (percentage on total who received services).



As revealed by Graph 11, the overwhelming majority of victims (who received some sort of service) was provided legal assistance (88.5%), while significant percentages received counseling (31.7%), food and accommodation (22.6%) and medical treatment (18.8%). Other forms of assistance/services appeared less prevalent, including foster care, financial support, reintegration support, formal education, literacy training and vocational training.

Findings also show that 58% of the victims who received services from the NGO, were eventually referred by that NGO to another NGO. Table 14 details what form of support victims received from the second NGO they were referred to.

*Table 14: Services received by victims from the second NGO they were referred to (number and percentage on total victims referred to a second NGO).*

Form of Assistance/Service	Number	%
Legal Assistance	86	23.8
Accommodation and food	68	18.8
Counseling	45	12.5
Medical treatment	29	8.0
Literacy training	24	6.6
Financial support	23	6.4
Formal education	23	6.4
Reintegration support	22	6.1
Foster care	21	5.8
Vocational training	20	5.5

It must be emphasized that although this may constitute interesting data, it nevertheless pertains exclusively to the cases referred to the participating NGO. In fact, the findings presented in Graph 11 and Table 14 do not intend to represent a classification of the average services received by Rape victims from NGOs in Cambodia and in no way implies (with certainty), for example, that a high number of Rape victims in Cambodia receive legal assistance or counseling services. In fact, the high percentage of a specific form of assistance/service may be simply the result of:

- A high number of NGOs contributing data to this Report which provide that form of assistance or service.
- The NGOs providing that form of assistance service may be a large NGO and has therefore contributed many cases to the Report.

**1.6 Legal and Prosecution Action following the Incident**

**1.6.1 Reporting to Police**

The findings indicate that 94.9% of victims reported the incident to the police. For the remaining 5.1%, there was no information.

The high percentage of cases reported to the police does not necessarily imply that this is a trend across Cambodia. The high percentage in this Report is most likely due to the fact that NGOs (from whom the Report receives data) tend to encourage victims to report the incident to authorities. In addition, in light of the findings in Section 1.5.2 above (which revealed that legal assistance was the most common form of service received by the victims from the NGO), it is likely that there is a high number of NGOs, or a few large NGOs, contributing data that work in the legal field, and therefore require the case to be reported to police before providing legal support to the victim.

### 1.6.2 Legal Assistance

There was significant missing data related to the legal assistance of victims (194 cases, equivalent to 28.9% of total cases). With these limitations in mind, 92% of the remaining 439 victims received legal assistance. In all but 2 cases, the lawyer was provided by an NGO.

In the majority of cases, the lawyer assisted the victim to both collect evidence and file a complaint with the authorities.

### 1.6.3 Prosecution of the Offenders

Figure 1 below shows the number of cases for each step of the prosecution process. It must be noted that there was significant missing data, equal to an average of approximate 30% across the middle three steps (i.e. from investigation by the police to the trial). This may be explained by the fact that:

- The prosecution process occurs over a medium-long period of time, resulting in limited available information regarding the majority of cases that happened in the last quarter or second half of the year.
- NGOs which do not provide legal assistance to victims are generally not able to provide accurate details on the prosecution process of offenders.

With these limitations in mind, Figure 1 presents the findings with the available data.

Figure 1: Cases in each step of the prosecution process (total number)



Table 15: Years in prison for the convicted offenders (number and percentage of total conviction)

Year in Prison	No	Percent
7	9	14.1
9	9	14.1
10	9	14.1
5	7	10.9
8	7	10.9
3.6	4	6.3
0	3	4.7
3	3	4.7
4	3	4.7

Continued...		
2	2	3.1
6	2	3.1
0.6	1	1.6
1	1	1.6
2.5	1	1.6
2.6	1	1.6
12	1	1.6
14	1	1.6

Table 15 instead details the sentence terms of the offenders who were convicted. The data reveals that the majority of offenders (53.2%) received a sentence of between 7 and 10 years. The highest sentence of 14 years was given only to one offender, while 3 offenders were set free. In total, just over 70% of offenders were sentenced for more than 5 years. The average monetary compensation to victims was 3,336,957 riel, while the maximum was 10,000,000 riel.



**DATABASE REPORT ON**

**SEXUAL TRAFFICKING**

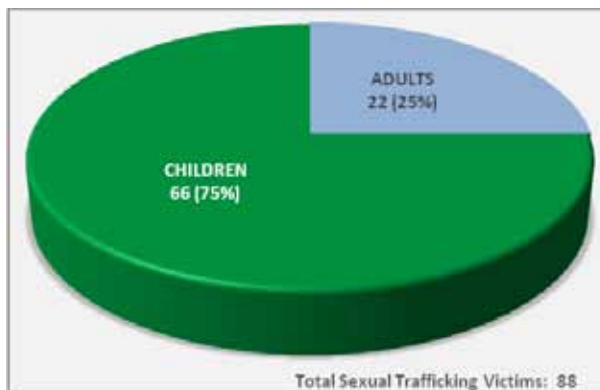
## 2. SEXUAL TRAFFICKING

### 2.1 Number and Age of Victims

Between 1st January and 31st December 2011, 71 cases of Sexual Trafficking were referred to the participating NGOs, involving 88 victims (and 76 offenders/recruiters).

As in the case of Rape, the vast majority of victims (75%) were children (as detailed in Graph 12). This figure is consistent with the findings of previous Database Annual Reports (2007-2010), which reveal an average rate of child victims of 71.5%.

Graph 12: Number (and percentage) of child and adult victims of Sexual Trafficking on the total of 88 victims



The age breakdown of child victims is presented in Table 16 (below). The overwhelming majority were in the 13-17 years age group (83.3%). However, the number of child victims in the very young age groups of 1-6 years and 7-12 years was relatively high, with nearly 17% of the total child victims belonging to these two age groups.

Table 16: Age breakdown of child victims of Sexual Trafficking (number and percentage)

Age	1-6 yrs	7-12yrs	13-17yrs
Total number	1	10	55
% on total child victims	1.5%	15.2%	83.3%
% on total victims	1.1%	11.4%	62.5%

In terms of adult victims, as detailed in Table 17 (below), the majority (68.2%) was relatively young, i.e. between 18 and 25 years of age (this age group is generally referred to as “Young People”).

Table 17: Age breakdown of adult victims of Sexual Trafficking

Age	18-25 yrs	26-40 yrs	41-60 yrs	41-80 yrs
Number	15	7	0	0
% on total adult victims	68.2%	31.8%	0%	0%
% on total victims	17%	8%	3%	<1%

It must be noted that if the broader age group of “Children and Young People” (i.e. 0-25 yrs) is utilized as a reference, 92% of victims fell within this category. As detailed in the previous chapter, the percentage was similar for Rape victims, with 90% belonging to the “Children or Young People” age group.

It must also be emphasized that, overall, the majority of victims (nearly 2 in 3) were in the 13-17 years age group. This appears to be a new trend, given that the majority of victims were in the 13-17 years age group for the first time only in the 2010 Database Annual Report (although in the significantly lower overall percentage of 48.7%). Before then, the majority of victims had consistently been in the 18-24 years age group. These findings suggest that the age of victims of Sexual Trafficking is progressively decreasing over time. This is confirmed by the fact that the median age of victims has decreased from 18 years in 2007 to 16 years in 2011 and the mean age has decreased from 18.7 years in 2007 to 17 years in 2011.

The comparison of 2011 findings on the age of victims with data from previous Database Annual Reports, reveals further dissimilarities/possible trends, as demonstrated in Table 18.

Table 18: Age distribution of victims of Sexual Trafficking compared over the years (percentage of victims)

Victims Age Group	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
0-6 yrs	0	0	0	0	<b>1.1</b>
7-12 yrs	12	2.7	5.5	7.7	<b>11.4</b>
13-17 yrs	30.0	37.0	31.2	48.7	<b>62.5</b>
18-25 yrs	47.8	49.3	56.9	23.1	<b>17.1</b>
26-40 yrs	9.8	9.6	6.4	18	<b>8</b>
41-60 yrs	0	1.4	0	2.5	<b>0</b>

Table 18 reveals that:

- 2011 was the first year in which there was a victim in the youngest age group of 0-6 years.
- It appears that victims in the 7-12 years age group are progressively on the rise after a drastic fall in 2008.
- 2011 presents an overwhelming high percentage of victims in the 13-17 years age group compared to previous years, with more than double the percentage of 2007 and 2009, and a 14.3% increase compared to 2010.
- While the percentage of victims in the 13-17 years age group has progressively increased between 2007 and 2011, the percentage of “Young People” victims (i.e. in the 18-25 years age group) seems to be decreasing, following a peak in 2009.
- In general terms, it appears that, overall, victims are progressively becoming younger over time (in 2007, child victims were 42% of the total victims, in 2011 it was 75%).
- For the 26-40 years age group, percentages have been inconsistent over the years, highlighting no particular trend.

## 2.2 Profile of Victims

### 2.2.1 Gender and Ethnicity of Victims

Findings reveal that the majority of victims 71 (80.7%) were Khmer, while the remaining were Vietnamese. These findings are consistent with previous years.

In terms of gender, instead, it emerged that 80.7% of victims were female and 19.3% were male. As demonstrated by Table 19 (below), it is the first time that such a high percentage of male victims has been recorded. It is not possible to determine whether this may be a new trend or simply the result of an increased number of NGOs contributing data in 2011 that work with male victims. Nevertheless, these findings are a reminder that boys and men are also victims of sexual abuse, and Sexual Trafficking, although this is contrary to popular belief. Even though a number of NGOs and authorities have begun to focus on the issue, many, if not most, cases of sexual abuse of boys and men continue to go unreported or are dismissed by authorities, organisations and community members for a variety of cultural reasons, as well as a limited understanding of the issue, its consequences and the needs of victims<sup>7</sup>.

Table 19: Percentage of female-male victims of Sexual Trafficking recorded in Database Reports between 2007 and 2011.

Gender	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Female	100	100	99	100	80.7
Male	0	0	1	0	19.3

### 2.2.2 Education of Victims

#### Child Victims

A relatively high number of the overall victims (42%) were school students before the incident. This is an expected finding given that the majority of victims were children. However, as detailed in Table 20, just over half of the child victims (56.1%) were actually students before the incident occurred.

Table 20: Number (and percentage) of child victims who were in or out of school at the time of the incident.

School Status	In School	Out of School	Missing Data
Total number	37	25	4
% on total child victims	56.1%	37.9%	6%

These findings indicate that being in school does not necessarily prevent children from falling victims of Sexual Trafficking. As in the case of Rape, this suggests that the school environment may constitute an ideal ground for NGOs and authorities to conduct, re-direct or intensify prevention and protection activities.

<sup>7</sup> Hilton, A (2008), "I Thought it Could Never Happen to Boys", Hagar and World Vision Cambodia.

On the other hand, the findings also indicate that a relatively high number of child victims (37.9%) were not attending school before the incident, in fact:

- Just under half of these children (44.8%) had dropped out of primary school;
- 34.5% had never attended school; and
- The remaining 20.7% had only completed primary education.

Again, as in the case of Rape, this suggests that NGOs and authorities should also consider developing outreach prevention and protection programs in order to include these groups of children.

Adult Victims

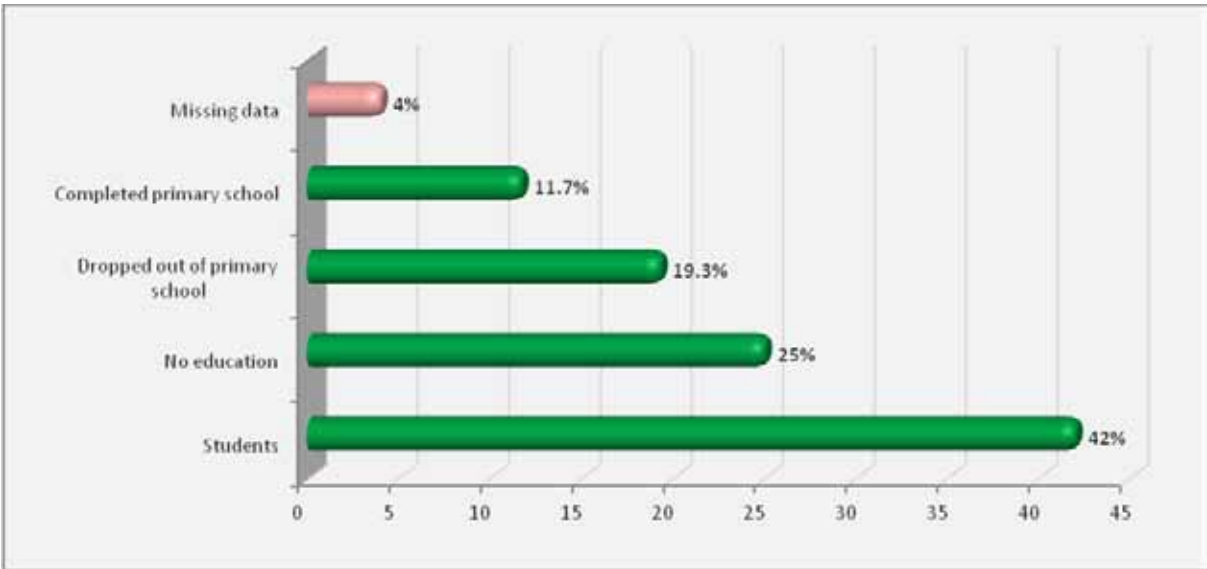
Table 21: Education level of adult victims (number and percentage of total adult victims)

Education Level	Number	Percentage
No Education	12	54.5
Primary	2	9.1
Dropped out of primary	4	18.2
Secondary (Gr. 7-9)	0	0
High School (10-12)	0	0
Missing data	4	18.2

There was a relatively high level of missing data regarding the education of adult victims, with 18.2% not providing details of their schooling. Mindful of these limitations, Table 21 provides a general indication of the education level of the adult victims. The findings reveal that nearly all adult victims (for whom data was available) had either no level of education or had dropped out of primary school.

Graph 13, instead, combines data regarding the education level of child and adult victims, revealing that most victims had a very limited level of education.

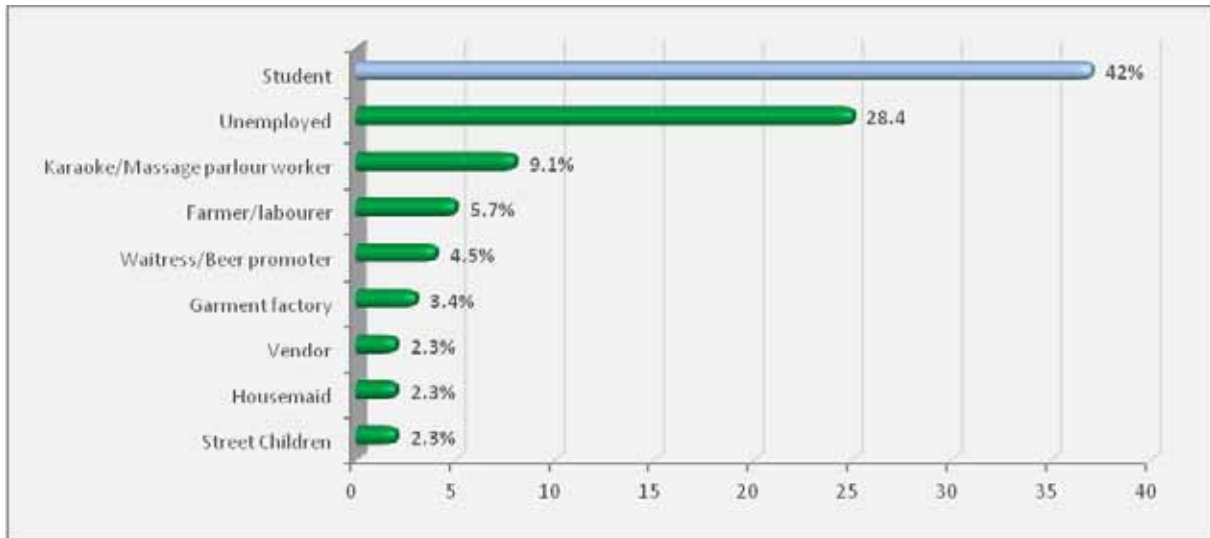
Graph 13: Education level of victims, children and adults combined (percentage on total victims)



### 2.2.3 Occupation of Victims before the Incident

As mentioned in Section 2.2.2, a high number of victims (42%) were students at the time of the incident. As detailed in Graph 14 (below), this also represents the highest area of occupation of victims before the incident.

Graph 14: Occupation of Victims before the Incident (percentage of victims).



Regarding the work occupation of victims, Graph 14 reveals that the vast majority were unemployed, which is consistent with findings of previous Database Annual Reports. Given that this data is not representative of the occupation status of the general Cambodian population (the official unemployment rate in Cambodia is below 5%<sup>8</sup>), this suggests that unemployed individuals may be proportionately more vulnerable to Sexual Trafficking than other sections of society.

The victims who were not unemployed, were distributed across a range of occupations, which also appear to be relatively consistent in each previous Database Annual Report, i.e. karaoke/massage parlour worker, waitress/beer promoter, farmer/labourer, garment factory worker, housemaid and vendors. This suggests that individuals in these occupations (alongside students and the unemployed) may also be comparatively more vulnerable to Sexual Trafficking than other sections of society.

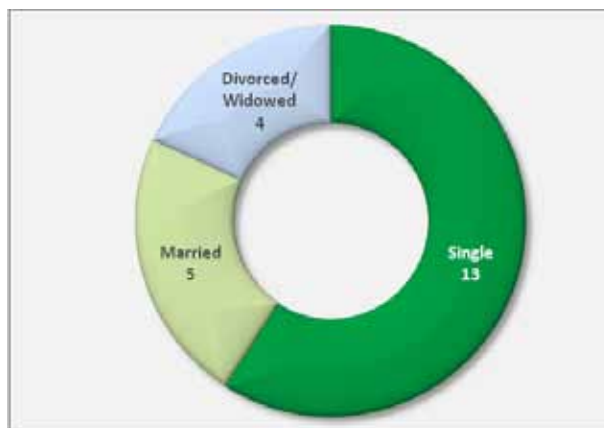
This indicates that in their prevention and protection efforts, NGOs and authorities should consider re-directing or intensifying efforts toward schools, unemployed Cambodians and certain workplaces (for example, selected karaoke/massage parlors, restaurants, entertainment venues and garment factories).

<sup>8</sup> National Institute of Statistics of Cambodia, [www.nis.gov.kh](http://www.nis.gov.kh).

## 2.2.4 Marital and Family Status of Victims

Graph 15 presents the marital status of adult victims of Sexual Trafficking. The data reveals that the overwhelming majority were not married at the time of the incident. If combined with widowed or divorced victims, the findings indicate that 17 of the 22 victims (77.3%) were not in a relationship at the time of the incident.

Graph 15: Marital status of adult victims of Sexual Trafficking (number)

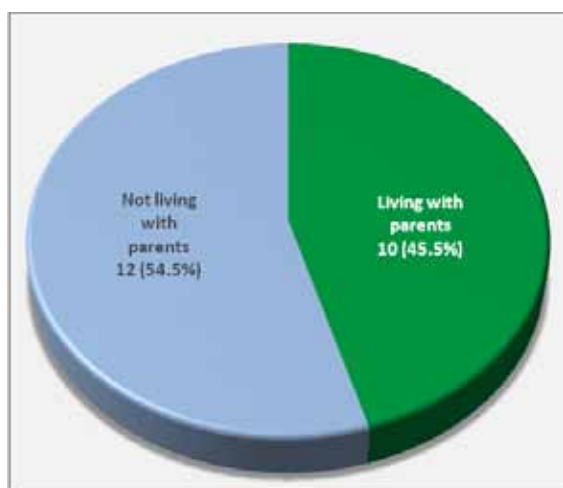


Given that national statistics reveal that the vast majority of Cambodian adults are married (on average, approximately, 70% of women and men are married)<sup>9</sup>, these findings are not a reflection of the marital status of the Cambodian adult population. Therefore, this data may indicate that adults who are not in a formal relationship are proportionally more vulnerable to Sexual Trafficking than those who are in a formal relationship. This conclusion is reinforced by findings of previous Database Annual Reports, in which the overwhelming majority of victims have always been unmarried or not in a formal relationship.

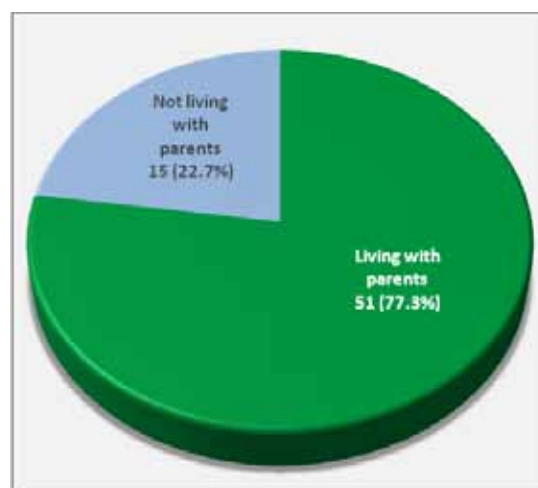
Graph 16 (below) provides a further insight into the living arrangements of the victims of Sexual Trafficking before the incident.

Graph 16: Victims of Sexual Trafficking living or not living with parents at the time of the incident (children vs adults).

### CHILDREN



### ADULTS



<sup>9</sup> For women, 54% in the 20-24 years age group (which corresponds to the age group of the majority of adult victims); 76% in the 25-29 years age group; above 80% in the 30-40 years age group; and above 70% in the above 40 years age group. For men, 36% in the 20-24 years age group; 72% in the 25-29 years age group; above 90% in the 30-40 years and Over 40 age groups (Cambodia National Institute of Statistics, [www.nic.gov.kh](http://www.nic.gov.kh)). From this data, the average rate of female adults who married women in Cambodia is 70% (National Institute of Statistics of Cambodia, [www.nis.gov.kh](http://www.nis.gov.kh)).

Graphs 16 reveals that the vast majority of child victims were living with their parents at the time of the incident. In terms of adult victims, just under half were living with their parents, which still constitutes a significant percentage. It must be noted that these findings are, in general terms, for the most part consistent with those of all Database Annual Reports between 2007 and 2010.

Table 22: Percentage of victims living with their parents or a close family member before the incident.

It must be further noted that the findings reveal that many of the children who were not living with their parents were nevertheless living with a close family member (i.e.

Living Arrangements	Living with close family	Not living with close family	Missing Data
Children	86.4	6.1	7.5
Adults	59.1	40.9	0
Combined victims	79.5	14.8	5.7

grandparents, sibling, uncle or husband). In the case of adults, the number was just below half. Although there is some missing data, Table 22 shows the percentage of children and adults victims living with their parents or a close family member at the time of the incident.

Findings indicate that before the incident, 86.4% of child victims and 59.1% of adult victims were either living with their parents or a close family member (grandparent, sibling, uncle or husband). This suggests that living with close family members does not necessarily safeguard individuals, both children and adults, from falling victims.

Additional findings also reveal that 58.6% of victims were living in their hometown at the time of recruitment, while the remaining had moved to another areas of Cambodia. This is consistent with data from previous years and suggests that living in one’s hometown does not necessarily reduce the risk of being trafficked for sexual purposes.

### 2.3 Profile of Recruiters

#### 2.3.1 Number, Nationality and Gender of Recruiters

Given that some of the Sexual Trafficking cases involved multiple recruiters, there was a total of 76 recruiters for the 71 cases referred to the participating NGOs. As with previous years, the majority of recruiters were Khmer (as detailed in Table 23).

Table 23: Percentage distribution of recruiters’ nationality compared with previous Database Reports (2007 and 2010).

Nationality/Ethnicity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Khmer	78.1	97.3	84.7	66.0	<b>50.0</b>
Vietnamese	14.6	1.4	13.9	22.6	<b>10.5</b>
Thai	7.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	<b>7.9</b>
Other Asian	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	<b>5.3</b>
European	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	<b>10.5</b>
American	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>3.9</b>



The data presented in Table 23 reveals that there is limited consistency across the years in regards to the nationality of recruiters. For example, the percentage of Vietnamese, Thai and other Asian recruiters seem to vary each year with no particular pattern. In addition, it is too soon to determine whether the drastic increase in European/American recruiters in 2011 constitutes a new trend. The only potential apparent trend is that while the majority of recruiters has consistently been Khmer across the years, the overall percentage of Khmer recruiters on the total number of recruiters seems to be decreasing over time.

Table 24: Gender of recruiters compared with previous Database Reports (2007-2010)

Gender of Recruiter	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Female	77.9	50.7	74.0	76.9	<b>51.6</b>
Male	22.1	49.3	26.0	23.1	<b>48.4</b>

In terms of the gender of recruiters, the majority were female. As shown in Table 24 (above), this is a consistent finding across the years, although at different degrees. In fact, while data from 2007, 2009 and 2010 revealed significantly high majorities of female recruiters (between 74% and 77.9%), 2008 revealed a more balanced majority (50.7%), closer to the 2011 finding of 51.6%.

**2.3.2 Age of Recruiters**

Table 25 (below) compares the age of recruiters in 2011 with the age (and average age) of recruiters in Database Annual Reports between 2007 and 2010.

Table 25: Age (and average age) of recruiters in 2011 compared with previous Database Reports (2007-2010).

Offenders' Age Group	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average 2007-2010	2011
13-17 yrs	12.5	1.2	3.3	0	3.4	<b>2.4</b>
18-27 yrs	25.0	21.1	10.0	23.3	19.6	<b>22.0</b>
28-37 yrs	39.3	25.9	30.0	33.3	32.1	<b>24.4</b>
38-47 yrs	7.1	28.4	36.7	30.0	25.6	<b>19.5</b>
48-70 yrs	16.1	23.4	20	13.3	18.2	<b>31.7</b>

Given that in each year there was significant missing data regarding the age of recruiters (most likely due to the fact that the information was based predominantly on tertiary sources), it is not possible to make reliable comparisons over the years or draw any conclusions on possible trends. With these limitations in mind, it is however interesting to notice the following:

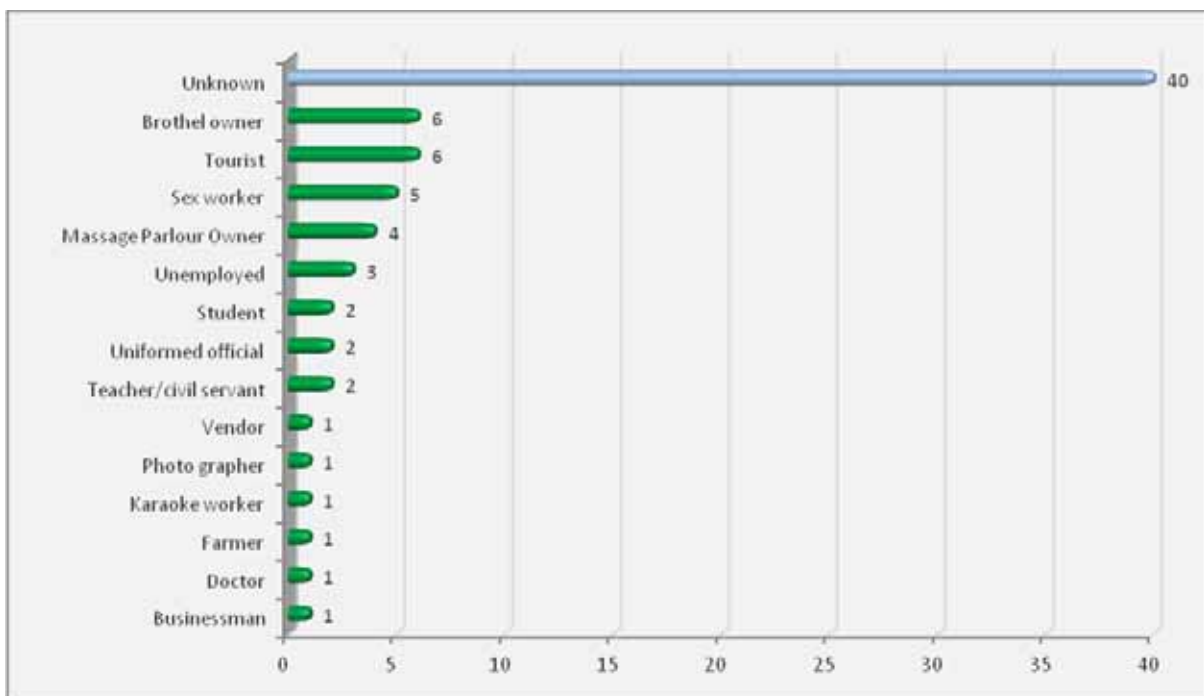
- There seems to have been a gradual decrease in the number of recruiters in the 38-47 years age group over the years (after a sharp increase in 2008 and 2009).
- There appears to have been a significant increase in 2011 in the number of recruiters in the older age group of 48-70 years.

- Throughout the years, there has always been a number of recruiters who were children (except for 2010), which is a fact that is often overseen or not taken into due account when discussing Sexual Trafficking.

### 2.3.3 Occupation of Recruiters

There was significant missing data regarding the occupation of recruiters, with no information regarding 52% of recruiters (again, because data is for the most part tertiary). As a result, it is not possible to make comparisons with previous years or identify reliable potential trends. Graph 17, however, presents the available data.

Graph 17: Occupation of recruiters of Sexual Trafficking (number)



## 2.4 The Incident

### 2.4.1 The Recruitment/Transport

Findings reveal that only 8% of victims were abducted or coerced to go with the recruiter, while the remaining 92% agreed to be recruited. When asked why they agreed to go with the recruiter, 35% did not respond. The reasons why the remaining 65% of victims agreed, is detailed in Table 26 (and compared with findings from previous years)<sup>10</sup> .

<sup>10</sup> The total is higher than 100% because some victims provided multiple reasons.

Table 26: Reasons why victims agreed to go with recruiters (percentage on total who agreed, compared between years).

Reasons for agreeing to go with the recruiter	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wanted money to buy things	23.5	19.4	50.0	48.4	<b>29.2</b>
To escape their current situation	29.6	29.8	32	16.1	<b>12.5</b>
Felt there was no alternative	8.6	32.8	17.0	6.4	<b>11.7</b>
To pay a debt	7.4	3.0	33.0	19.4	<b>7.5</b>
Pay medical bills for a family member	3.7	1.5	5.0	6.4	<b>2.5</b>
No reason provided	42.0	53.7	11.0	19.4	<b>35.0</b>

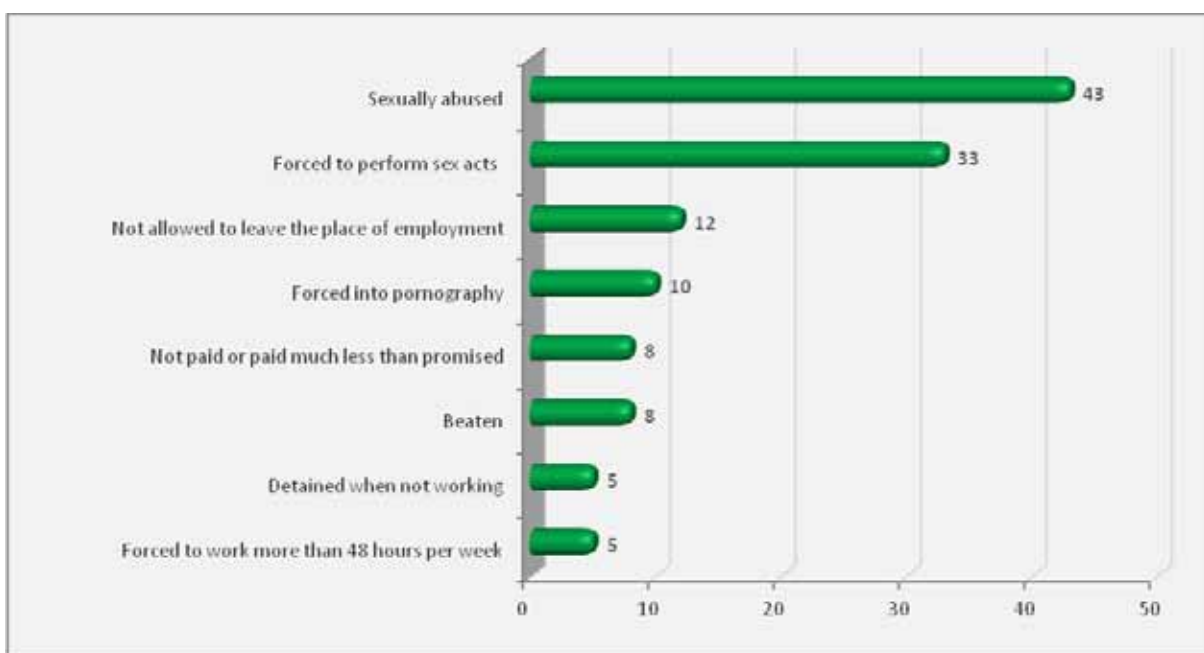
The findings indicate that in 2011 the majority of victims agreed to go with the recruiter because they wanted money to buy things. This was also the major reason for victims for the past two years, i.e. in 2009 and 2010. A relatively high portion of victims in 2011 also claimed they wanted to escape their current situation or felt there was no alternative. Ultimately, Table 26 shows that the reasons for agreeing to go with the recruiters have been inconsistent each year, following no apparent trend.

#### 2.4.2 Additional forms of Abuse Suffered by Victims

While the overwhelming majority of victims agreed to go with the recruiter, not all knowingly entered sex work. In fact, findings reveal that 42.1% of victims were promised another occupation by the recruiter and were then forced into sex work (usually in a brothel, pornography, massage parlor or karaoke venue).

For nearly all victims it was the first time they had been trafficked. However, 5 victims had been trafficked multiple times; 1 victim for 6 times; 1 victim for 3 times and 3 victims twice.

Graph 18: Additional forms of abuse suffered by the victims of Sexual Trafficking while in the trafficked situation (number of victims).



It must be noted that additional findings indicate that 50% of victims claimed that other individuals had been recruited from the same place and at the same time as them. Furthermore, 87% maintained that they ended up working with other trafficked individuals (these cases are not recorded in this Report). This is a reminder that the Report only represents a fraction of the actual situation on the ground.

Many of the victims also suffered other forms of abuse while in the trafficked situation. Graph 18 presents some of the forms of abuse suffered by the victims.

### 2.4.3 Destination of the Victims

Findings indicate that 93.8% of victims were transported to the destination they were promised by the recruiter. Two victims were trafficked to Thailand, while the remaining were transported within Cambodia, to the destinations detailed in Table 27 (below).

Table 27: Source and destinations of the victims of Sexual Trafficking (number of victims).

Source	Destination	No
Kampong Cham	Kampong Cham	1
Phnom Penh	Kampong Cham	1
Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	1
Kampot	Kampot	1
Pailin	Pailin	1
Kampong Cham	Oddar Meanchey	1
Oddar Meanchey	Oddar Meanchey	1
Phnom Penh	Oddar Meanchey	1
Prey Veng	Oddar Meanchey	1
Vietnam	Oddar Meanchey	1
Kampong Chhnang	Phnom Penh	1
Kampong Speu	Phnom Penh	1
Kandal	Siem Reap	1
Takeo	Takeo	1
Banteay Meanchey	Banteay Meanchey	2
Battambang	Battambang	2
Kampong Cham	Phnom Penh	3
Preah Sihanouk	Preah Sihanouk	6
Kandal	Phnom Penh	7
Phnom Penh	Thailand	7
Siem Reap	Siem Reap	8
Siem Reap	Oddar Meanchey	11
Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh	26
<b>Total : 88 (+2 to Thailand)</b>	<b>86</b>	

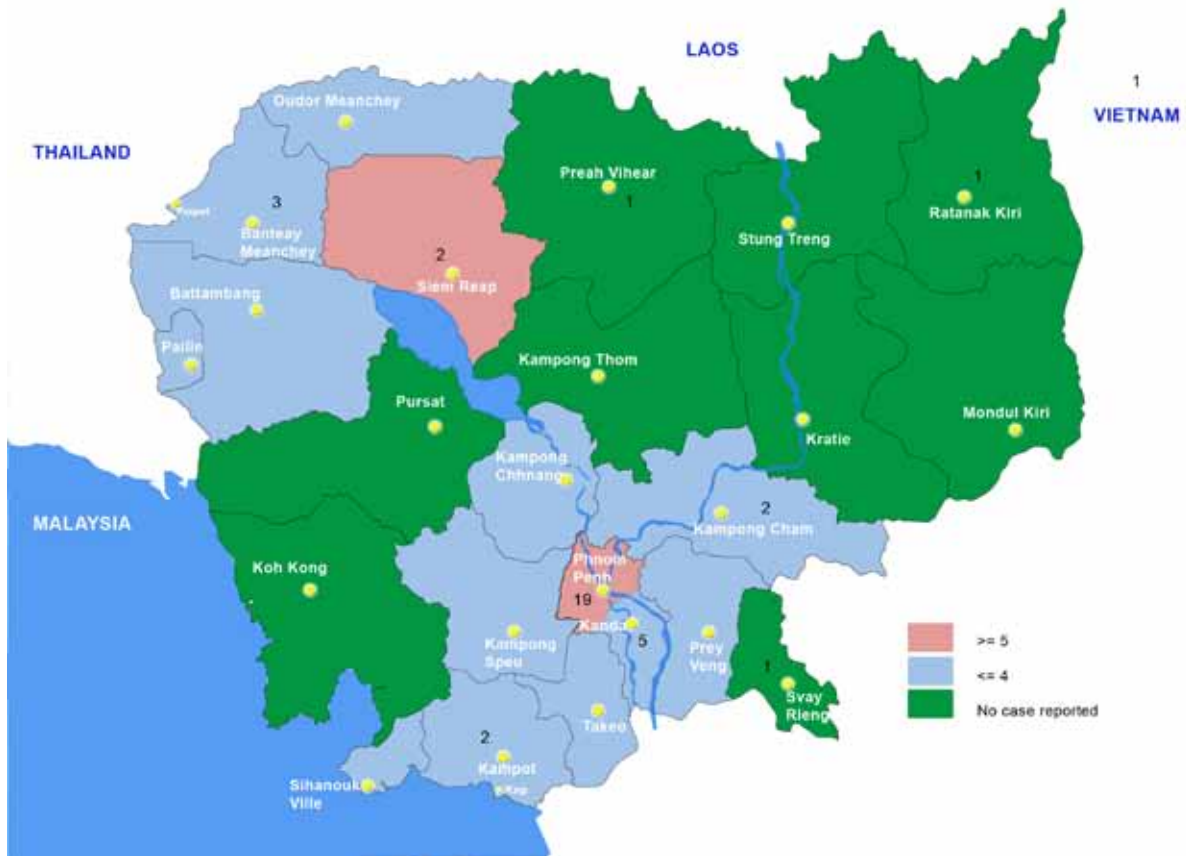


Figure 2: Number of cases in each step of the prosecution process (total number)

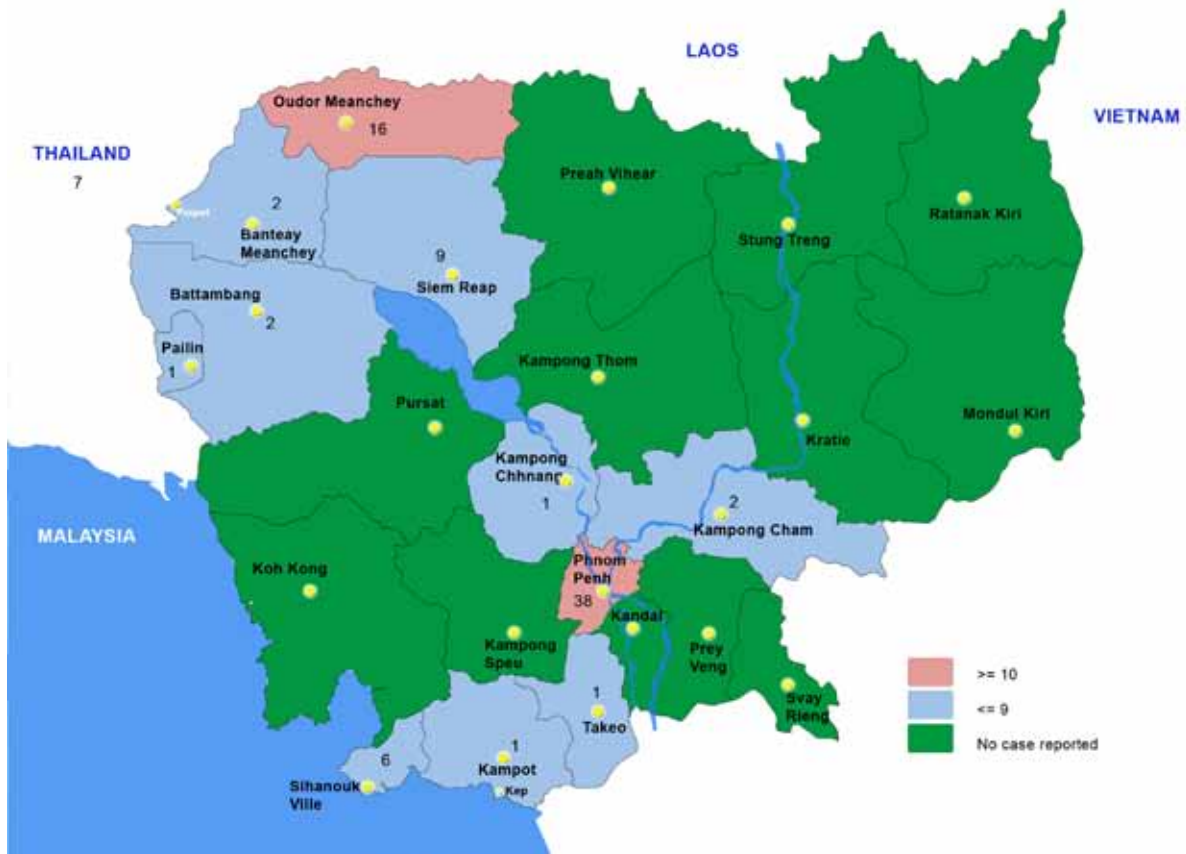


Figure 3: Number of cases in each step of the prosecution process (total number)

Table 27 reveals that the majority of victims (43.2%) were transported to Phnom Penh, followed by Oddar Meanchey (18.2%) and Siem Reap (10.2%).

However, it must be noted that given limitations in data collection methodology, Table 27 does not intend to represent, in actual fact, the most common destination of trafficked victims in Cambodia. In fact, NGOs providing data were not equally distributed across the country, therefore, a higher number of cases in Phnom Penh, for example, may be simply explained by the fact that a higher number of participating NGOs operate in that geographical location.

**2.4.4 Victim-Recruiter Relationship**

With limitations in mind due to the significant missing data, the following table (Table 28) details the relationship between recruiters and the victims.

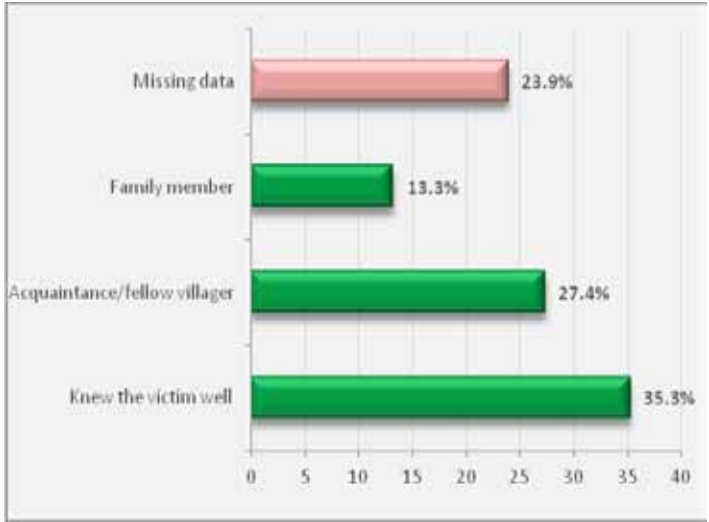
Table 28 reveals that all victims (for whom data was available) either knew their recruiter very well or to some extent, or the recruiter was related in some way to the victim. This is further detailed in Graph19, which reveals that:

- In the overwhelming majority of cases (48.6%), the recruiter was someone the victims knew very well (i.e. neighbour, employer, friend) or a family member (parent, aunty, grandparent, sibling, cousin, husband).
- In the remaining cases, the recruiter was someone the victim knew to some extent (i.e. acquaintance, fellow villager).

Table 28: Recruiter-Victim Relationship (percentage on total relations)

Relationship	%
Acquaintance	22.1
Neighbour	15.0
Employer	15.0
Fellow villager	5.3
Friend of victim	5.3
Cousin	4.4
Sister	3.5
Mother	2.7
Husband	0.9
Grandparent	0.9
Aunt	0.9
Missing data	23.9

Graph 19: Victims' level of knowledge of the recruiter (percentage on total relations)



The findings in Table 28 and Graph 19 are consistent, in general terms, with all previous Database Annual Reports and confirm that recruiters of Sexual Trafficking in Cambodia are generally not total strangers to the victims, and usually knew the victim fairly well. This clearly suggests that police and judicial investigations, as well as authorities and NGOs, should consider parental and neighborhood relations as key elements in preventing and protecting children (and adults) from *Sexual Trafficking*.

## 2.5 Assistance Received by the Victim

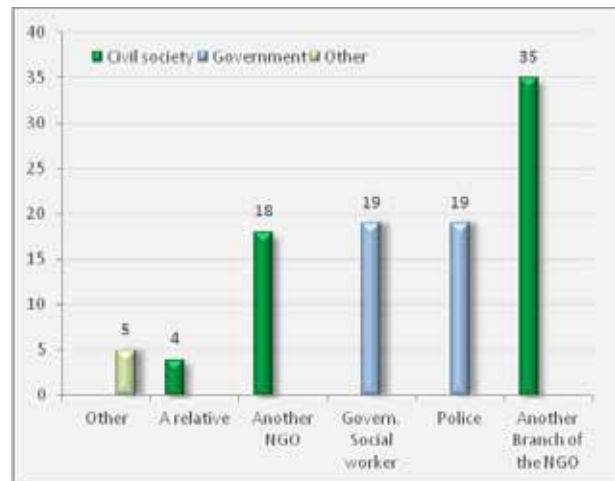
### 2.5.1 Ending of the Trafficked Situation

In nearly all cases the victims were rescued by the police or an NGO, or jointly by the police and an NGO. In 4 cases a government social worker rescued the victim, while in 2 cases it was a family member.

### 2.5.2 Approaching the NGO

The vast majority of victims (94.2%) did not approach the NGO independently for support and was instead referred to the NGO by another person or entity. Graph 20 shows, in more detail, who referred the victims to the NGO, indicating that the majority were referred by another branch of the same NGO. A relatively high number was also referred to the NGO by police or a government social worker. However, Graph 20 also reveals that civil society (i.e. NGOs and individuals) accounted for more referrals (a total of 57) than government bodies (a total of 38).

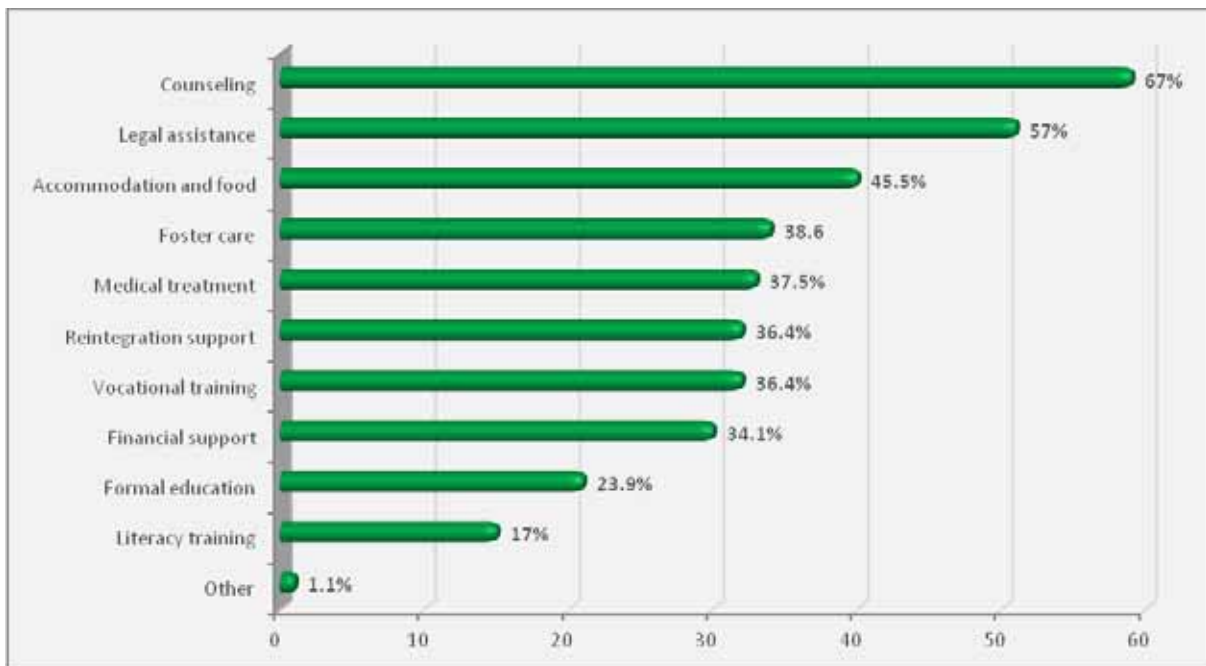
Graph 20: Entity/person who referred the victim to the NGO (number of cases)



### 2.5.3 Services Received by the Victim

Findings reveal that all victims who approached the NGO received some form of assistance/support from the NGO. Graph 21 represents the form of assistance that the victims received.

Graph 21: Forms of services received by victims from NGOs (percentage of victims)



As revealed by Graph 21, many victims received multiple forms of support. The majority was provided counseling (67%) and legal assistance (57%), while relatively significant percentages of victims received other forms of support, such as accommodation and food (45.5%), foster care (38.6%), medical treatment (37.5%), reintegration support (36.4%), vocational training (36.4%) and financial support (34.1%). If compared with victims of Rape, it appears that victims of Sexual Trafficking appear to have received more comprehensive services. This may be explained by the nature of Sexual Trafficking, which forces individuals to the margins of society for a protracted period of time, usually in isolation from the community. This generally requires more comprehensive efforts and forms of support to rehabilitate the victim and assist him/her to reintegrate into society.

Findings also show that 50% of victims that received support from the NGO were eventually referred by that NGO to another NGO for additional support. Table 29 details the forms of support that victims received from the second NGO they were referred to.

Table 29: Services received by victims from the second NGO they were referred to (number and percentage on total victims referred to a second NGO).

As in the case of *Rape*, it must be emphasized that although this may constitute interesting data, it nevertheless pertains exclusively to the cases referred to the participating NGO. In fact, the findings in Graph 21 and Table 29 do not intend to represent a classification of the average services received by victims of *Sexual Trafficking* from NGOs in Cambodia and in no way implies (with certainty), for example, that a high number of victims of *Sexual Trafficking* generally receive legal assistance or counseling services. In fact, the high percentage of a specific form of assistance/service is most likely the result of:

Form of Assistance/Service	Number	%
Accommodation and food	34	77.3
Reintegration support	14	31.9
Counseling	14	31.9
Foster care	13	29.5
Medical treatment	13	29.5
Vocational training	12	27.3
Financial support	11	25
Legal Assistance	6	13.6
Literacy training	2	4.5
Formal education	1	2.3

- A high number of NGOs contributing data to this Report which provide that form of assistance/service.
- The NGOs providing that form of assistance service may be a large NGO and has therefore contributed many cases to the Report.

**2.6 Legal and Prosecution Action following the Incident**  
**2.6.1 Reporting to Police**

The findings indicate that 82 of the 88 victims reported the incident to the police. One victim did not report to the police, while for the remaining 5 there was no information.



As in the case of Rape, the high percentage of cases reported to the Police does not necessarily imply that this constitutes a trend across Cambodia, but instead it is most likely due to the fact that NGOs (from whom the Report receives data) tend to encourage victims to report the incident to authorities. In addition, in light of the findings in Section 2.5.3 (which revealed that legal assistance is one of the most common forms of services received by the victims from the NGO), it is likely that there is a high number of NGOs, or a few large NGOs, contributing data that work in the legal field, and therefore require the case to be reported to police before providing legal support to the victim.

**2.6.2 Legal Assistance**

There was significant missing data related to the legal assistance for victims (23.9% of total cases). With these limitations in mind, 94% of the remaining victims received legal assistance. In all cases the lawyer was provided by an NGO and in the majority of cases, the lawyer assisted the victim to both collect evidence and file a complaint with the authorities.

**2.6.3 Prosecution of the Recruiters**

Figure 2 (below) shows the number of cases for each step of the prosecution process. It must be noted that, as in the case of Rape, there was significant missing data, equal to an average of approximate 40% across the middle three steps (i.e. from investigation by the police to the trial). This may be explained by the fact that:

1. The prosecution process occurs over a medium-long period of time, resulting in limited available information regarding the majority of cases that happened in the last quarter or second half of the year.
2. NGOs which do not provide legal assistance to victims are generally not able to provide any or accurate details on the prosecution process of offenders.

With these limitations in mind, Figure 2 presents the findings with the available data.

Figure 4: Number of cases in each step of the prosecution process (total number)



Year in Prison	No.
2	5
10	3
2.6	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
15	1
Total	14

Table 30: Sentence terms for the convicted recruiters of Sexual Trafficking.

Table 30 instead details the sentence terms of the recruiters who were convicted. The data reveals that the majority of recruiters received a sentence of either 2 or 10 years. The highest sentence of 15 years was given only to one offender.

**DATABASE REPORT ON**

**SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

### 3. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION<sup>11</sup>

#### 3.1 Number and Age of Victims

Between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011, 26 cases of Sexual Exploitation were referred to the participating NGOs, involving 11 offenders/recruiters.

Table 31: Age of victims of Sexual Exploitation compared between 2010 and 2011 (number of victims).

All victims were adults. However, the vast majority were in the “Young People’s” age group, i.e. 18-25 year. As detailed in Table 31, this is consistent with the findings from the 2010 Database Annual Report. However, in 2010 there was also a significant number of victims in the 26-40 years age group.

Victims Age Group	2010	2011
18-25 yrs	24	20
26-40 yrs	19	6
41-60 yrs	0	0

#### 3.2 Profile of Victims

##### 3.2.1 Gender and Ethnicity of Victims

All victims were female. The vast majority (19) were Khmer, while the remaining 7 were Vietnamese.

##### 3.2.2 Education of Victims

There was missing data regarding the education level of 12 of the 26 victims. With these limitations in mind, findings reveal that 3 had completed primary school, while 6 had dropped out. The remaining, 5 had no level of education

##### 3.2.3 Occupation of Victims before the Incident

Table 32: Occupation of victims of Sexual Exploitation before the incident (number of victims)

The occupation of the victims before the incident is detailed in Table 32. The majority were sex workers, karaoke workers (indirect sex workers) or unemployed.

Occupation	No.
Beer promoter	1
Garment factory	2
Unemployed	5
Karaoke worker	6
Sex worker	8
Missing data	4

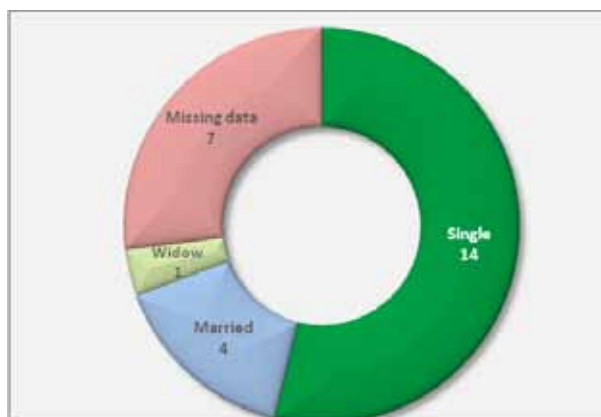
While all these occupations were common findings also in the 2010 Database Report, 2011 data reveals that none of the victims were previously farmers/laboures, which instead constituted the most common occupation of victims of Sexual Exploitation in 2010.

<sup>11</sup> Give the limited number of cases of Sexual Exploitation, data is mainly presented in total numbers (not in percentages). In addition, comparisons cannot be made overtime with previous Database Annual Reports (as for the cases of Rape and Sexual Trafficking), because the topic of Sexual Exploitation was included for the first time in the 2010 Database Annual Report. Therefore, when relevant, comparisons are only made with 2010 data.

### 3.2.4 Marital and Family Status of Victims

Taking into account the significant missing data (for 7 of the 26 victims), Graph 22 details the marital status of victims of Sexual Exploitation. The findings reveal that the overwhelming majority (14) were not married at the time of the incident, while only 4 were married and 1 widowed.

Graph 22: Marital status of adult victims of Sexual Exploitation (number of victims)

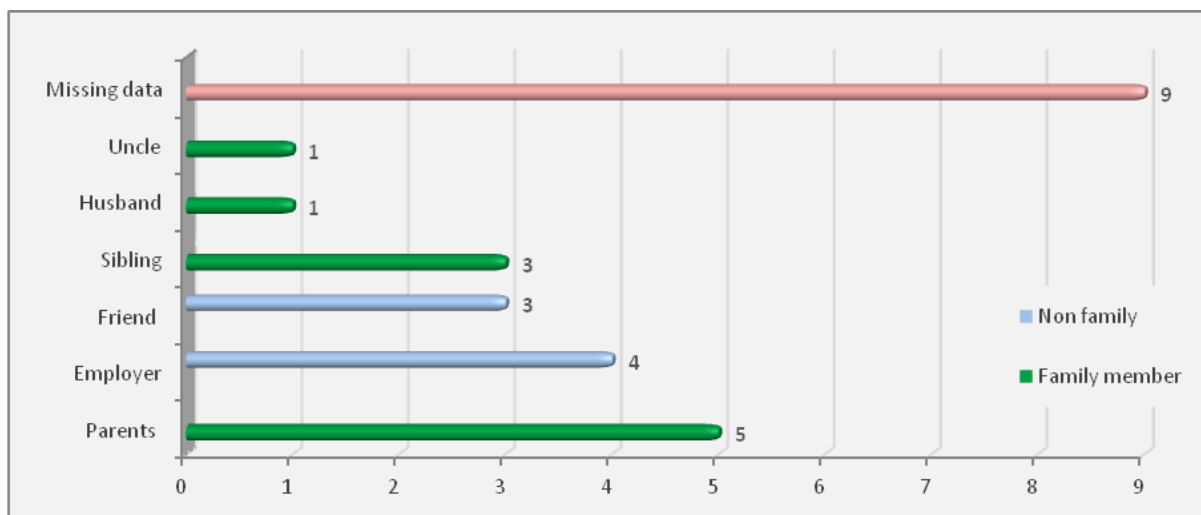


As detailed previously in this Report (Sections 1.2.4 and 2.2.4), given that national statistics reveal that the vast majority of Cambodian women are married (on average, approximately 70%)<sup>12</sup>, this data is not representative of the

Cambodian adult female population and therefore may suggest that women who are not in a formal relationship are proportionally more vulnerable to Sexual Exploitation than those who are in a formal relationship. This conclusion is reinforced by findings of the 2010 Database Annual Reports, in which the overwhelming majority of victims were also unmarried or not in a formal relationship.

Although there was significant missing data, Graph 23 (below) provides a further insight into the living arrangements of the victims before the incident. The data reveals that the majority of victims for whom data was available, were either living with their parents or a family member.

Graph 23: Victims living or not living with parents/family at the time of the incident (number of victims)



<sup>12</sup> For women, 54% in the 20-24 years age group (which corresponds to the age group of the majority of adult victims); 76% in the 25-29 years age group; above 80% in the 30-40 years age group; and above 70% in the above 40 years age group. For men, 36% in the 20-24 years age group; 72% in the 25-29 years age group; above 90% in the 30-40 years and Over 40 age groups (Cambodia National Institute of Statistics, [www.nic.gov.kh](http://www.nic.gov.kh)). From this data, the average rate of female adults who married women in Cambodia is 70% (National Institute for Statistics of Cambodia, [www.nis.gov.kh](http://www.nis.gov.kh)).

Additional findings also reveal that 11 of the victims were not living in their village of origin at the time of the incident, while 8 were. There was no information regarding the remaining 7. This data is significantly different from the findings in this Report related to victims of Rape and Sexual Trafficking, the majority of whom were living in their village of origin at the time of the incident.

### 3.3 Profile of Recruiters

#### 3.3.1 Number, Nationality, Gender and Occupation

Table 33: Nationality of recruiters (number)

Nationality	No.
Vietnamese	1
Khmer	4
Missing data	6

Table 34: Occupation of Recruiters (number)

Occupation	No.
Karaoke parlor owner	1
Brothel owner	3
Missing data	7

Table 35: Gender of Recruiter (number)

Gender	No.
Male	5
Missing data	6

There were 11 recruiters involved in the 26 cases of Sexual Exploitation. However, there was significant missing data regarding the profile of the recruiters, to the extent that it is impossible to compare with data of the 2010, draw conclusions or identify potential trends. Tables 33, 34 and 35 present the data which was available.

### 3.4 The Incident

#### 3.4.1 The Recruitment/Transport

Table 36: Reasons why victims agreed to go with recruiters (number)

Findings reveal that all victims agreed to go with the recruiter and that none were abducted or coerced. When asked why they agreed to go with the recruiter, 35% did not respond. The reasons why the remaining 65% of victims agreed, is detailed in Table 36 (and compared with findings from the 2010 Database Annual Report)<sup>13</sup>.

Reasons for agreeing to go with the recruiter	2010	2011
Felt there was no alternative	5	11
Wanted money to buy things	21	4
To escape their current situation	8	1
To pay a debt	12	1
No reason provided	5	8

Findings shows that for the majority of victims it was the feeling of having no other alternative which lead them to go with the recruiter, while the second most common reason was that they wanted

<sup>13</sup> The total is higher than 100% because some victims provided multiple reasons.

money to buy things. It is interesting to note that these were also important reasons why the victims of Sexual Trafficking in the 2010 Database Annual Report agreed to go with the recruiter. However, compared with 2010 findings related to victims of Sexual Exploitation, there does not seem to be any consistencies.

Additional findings reveal that all victims knowingly entered sex work, the majority in a karaoke venue or brothel, while a smaller number in a massage parlor. These findings confirm that certain karaoke venues and massage parlor continue to be places where sex can be regularly purchased (indirect sex venues).

### 3.4.2 Additional forms of Abuse Suffered by Victims

As mentioned above, none of the victims were forced or coerced to follow their recruiter, and they all knowingly entered sex work. In addition, none of the victims were abused in any way while being sexually exploited (for example, beaten, deprived of food or salary, or forced to work long hours). Nevertheless, these individuals are considered as “victims” of Sexual Exploitation because they were offering/selling sexual services within an establishment, generating business and a profit for that establishment (which is a crime in Cambodia). Therefore, the establishment was illegally exploiting the sexual services of those individuals.

It must also be noted that 6 victims claimed that other individuals were recruited at the same place and same time they were, and 15 maintained that they had worked with other individuals who had been recruited and sexually exploited (these cases are not recorded in this Report). This is a reminder that the Report only represents a fraction of the actual situation on the ground.

### 3.4.3 Destination of the Victims

Findings indicate that all victims were transported to the destination they were promised by the recruiter. All destinations were within Cambodia, as detailed in Table 37.

Table 37: Source and destinations of the victims of Sexual Exploitation

Source	Destination	No.
Kampot	Phnom Penh	1
Pursat	Phnom Penh	1
Preah Sihanouk	Preah Sihanouk	2
Siem Reap	Siem Reap	3
Kampong Cham	Kampong Cham	4
Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh	7
Pailin	Pailin	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>

The majority of victims (9), were transported to and exploited in Phnom Penh (as in the majority of cases of Sexual Trafficking), followed by Pailin and Kampong Cham. It must be noted that given limitations in data collection methodology, as well as the limited numbers of cases analyzed, Table 37 does not intend to provide an actual picture of the most common destination of victims of Sexual Exploitation in Cambodia. In fact, NGOs

providing data were not equally distributed across the country, therefore, a higher number of cases in Phnom Penh, for example, may be simply explained by the fact that a higher number of participating NGOs operate in that geographical location.

### 3.4.4 Victim-Recruiter Relationship

In 22 of the 26 cases, the recruiter was the employer of the victim. There was no information regarding the remaining 4 cases.

## 3.5 Assistance Received by Victims

### 3.5.1 Ending of the Exploitation Situation

In nearly all cases the victims were rescued by the police or an NGO, or jointly by the police and an NGO. Only in 1 case, the victim was rescued by a government social worker.

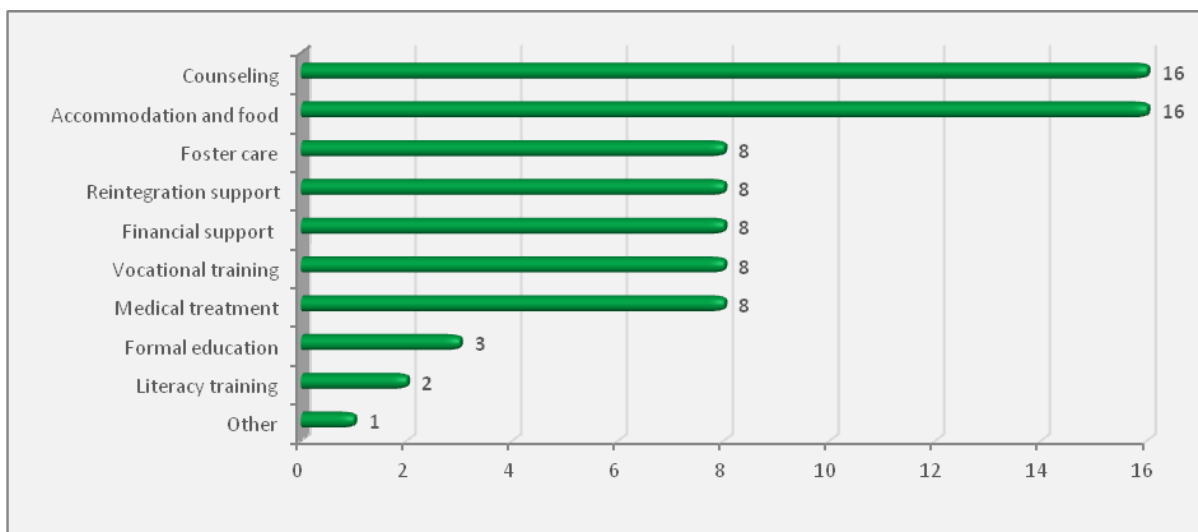
### 3.5.2 Approaching the NGO

None of the victims approached the NGO independently for support and was instead referred by another person or entity. In the vast majority of cases (over 86%), the victims were referred by the police or a government social worker. In the remaining cases the victims were referred by another NGO.

### 3.5.3 Services Received by the Victim

Findings reveal that 18 of the 26 victims who accessed the NGO received some form of assistance/support. Graph 24 represents the forms of assistance received by the victims.

Graph 24: Forms of services received by victims of Sexual Exploitation from NGOs (total number)



As revealed by Graph 24, many victims received multiple forms of support. The majority was provided counseling and food and accommodation, while relatively significant percentages of victims received other forms of support, such as foster care, reintegration support, financial support, vocational training and medical treatment.

Additional findings show that 10 of the 18 victims were in turn referred by the NGO they first approached (and from which, they received a first form of support) to another NGO. Table 38 details what form of support victims received from the second NGO they were referred to.

Table 38: Services received by victims from the second NGO they were referred to (number of victims).

Service	No.
Other	1
Formal education	2
Literacy training	2
Vocational training	4
Accommodation and food	5
Counseling	5
Medical treatment	5
Legal assistance	5
Financial support	5
Reintegration support	5
Foster care	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

As discussed in the cases of Rape and Sexual Trafficking, it must be emphasized that although this may constitute interesting data, it nevertheless pertains exclusively to the cases referred to the participating NGO. In fact, the findings above do not intend to represent a classification of the average services received by victims of Sexual Exploitation from NGOs in Cambodia and in no way imply (with certainty), for example, that a high number of victims of Sexual Exploitation receive counseling or food and accommodation services. In fact, the high percentage of a specific form of assistance/service is most likely the result of:

- A high number of NGOs contributing data to this Report which provide that form of assistance/service.
- The NGOs providing that form of assistance or service may be large and has therefore contributed many cases to the Report.

### 3.6 Legal and Prosecution Action following the Incident

#### 3.6.1 Reporting to Police

The findings indicate that 22 of the 26 victims reported the incident to the police. For the remaining 4 there was no information.

As in the case of Rape and Sexual Trafficking, the high percentage of cases reported to the police does not necessarily imply that victims of Sexual Exploitation across Cambodia generally report the incident to the police. The high number of reported cases is most likely due to the fact that (a) NGOs (from whom the Report receives data) tend to encourage victims to report the incident to authorities; and (b) as mentioned previously in Section 3.4.5, in most cases the police rescued the victims and as a result the cases were reported to the police.

#### 3.6.2 Legal Assistance

There was missing data for 18 of the 26 victims related to legal assistance for victims. For the remaining cases, 5 victims received legal assistance from an NGO lawyer, predominantly to collect evidence, while 3 claimed not to have received legal assistance.

#### 3.6.3 Prosecution of the Recruiters

Figure 3 below shows the number of cases for each step of the prosecution process. It must be noted that, as in the case of Rape and Sexual Trafficking, there was significant missing data also regarding the prosecution of Sexual Exploitation offenders, equal to an average of approximate 40% across the middle three steps (i.e. from investigation by the police to the trial). This may be explained by the fact that:



1. The prosecution process occurs over a medium-long period of time, resulting in limited available information regarding the majority of cases that happened in the last quarter or in the second half of the year.
2. NGOs which do not provide legal assistance to victims are generally not able to provide any or accurate details on the prosecution process of offenders.

With these limitations in mind, Figure 3 presents the findings with the available data.

*Figure 5: Number of cases in each step of the prosecution process (total number)*



### **III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **1. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

Unless otherwise indicated, all the 2011 findings presented in the Conclusions are, in general terms, consistent with those of previous Database Annual Reports between 2007 and 2010. Given the consistency of the findings over the years and considering the extent of the ‘random sample group’ of cases analyzed each year, ECPAT Cambodia (and the Project partners) believe that the information provided in the Conclusions may possibly represent general trends and dynamics related to incidents of Rape, Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in Cambodia.

#### **RAPE**

Between 1st January and 31st December 2011, 658 cases of Rape were referred to the 33 participating NGOs, involving 671 victims and 770 offenders.

#### **Victims**

All victims were females and nearly all were Cambodian (only 4 were Vietnamese). The vast majority (72%) were children and the overwhelming majority (90%) were either “children or young people” (i.e. 0-25 years old). Overall, the majority of victims (approximately 1 in 3) were between the ages of 13 and 17 years. However, the percentage of victims under 12 years of age appears to be progressively (and worryingly) rising when comparing data with previous Database Annual Reports.

The majority of child victims in schooling age were students at the time of the incident. However, a significant percentage (28%) was not attending school, having either dropped out or having never attended school before. This data indicates that children appear to be vulnerable to Rape, whether or not they were attending school.

In terms of adult victims, their education level appears to be extremely limited, with nearly 60% having no education or not having completed primary schooling.

In relation to the occupation of victims, the majority (43.3%) were school students at the time of the incident, which was an expected finding given that the majority of victims were children. Among the victims who were not students or who were not in the 0-6 years age group, the vast majority were farmers/laborers, and a significant percentage were unemployed. The high percentage of farmer/laborers may simply be a reflection of the occupation status of the general population (given that Cambodia is largely an agricultural society). Therefore, it cannot be concluded with certainty that farmers/laborers are comparatively more vulnerable to Rape than other sections of society. However, the significant number of unemployed victims is not representative of the Cambodian population (given the comparatively low unemployment rate in Cambodia), suggesting that unemployed individuals may be proportionately more vulnerable to Rape than other sections of society.

In terms of the living arrangement of the victims at the time of the incident, the vast majority of both children and adult victims were living with their parents. This is not surprising given that 90% of victims were “children or young people”. It must be further noted that the overwhelming majority of victims

(especially children) who were not living with their parents were nevertheless living with a close family member (i.e. grandparents, siblings, uncle or husband). This suggests that living with a close family member does not necessarily safeguard individuals, both children and adults, from falling victims.

### Offenders

All the offenders were male and nearly all were Khmer. When comparing with previous Database Annual Reports, there appears to have been a steady increase in the number of young child offenders (i.e. below 12 years of age), with a percentage increase in 2011 of more than double the 2007-2010 average. However, the most important finding regarding the age of Rape offenders is that in 2011 there seems to have been a shift in the age group of the majority of offenders, from the 25-29 years age group to the 18-24 years age group. This confirms that the general age of Rape offenders seems to be decreasing.

There was significant missing data regarding the occupation of offenders, however the available information indicates that the overwhelming majority were farmers/laborers. As in the case of Rape victims, this may simply be a reflection of the occupation status of the general Cambodian society. Nevertheless, this data indicates that there is an overall high incidence of Rape in the countryside, which is confirmed by findings revealing that many of the incidents seem to have occurred in a plantation, farmland or forest.

However, the overwhelming majority of cases of Rape reportedly took place in the victim's home, while a relatively high percentage also occurred in the offender's home. This is most likely linked to another finding of this Report (and confirmed by all previous Database Report), i.e. that all the victims knew their offender to some extent, and in more than half the cases the offender was either a family member or someone the victim knew very well (this was particularly true for children).

### The Incident and Following the Incident

Sadly, 28 of the victims were murdered. A significant number were allegedly life threatened, although in most cases the offender did not have a weapon. Findings also reveal that children appear more likely to be raped multiple times, although the majority of both child and adult victims were reportedly raped once. Findings also indicate that in 2011 there was a significant drop in the percentage of cases involving multiple victims compared to previous Database Annual Reports. Although it is too soon to determine whether this may be a new trend, it is worth noting that the 2011 percentage of cases involving multiple victims was the lowest recorded since the beginning of the Project.

Data reveals that the overwhelming majority of Rape victims (92.2%) did not approach the NGO for support independently and in the majority of cases was referred by either another NGO or a relative. 92% of victims were offered some form of support from the NGO, the overwhelming majority receiving legal assistance, while relatively significant numbers received counseling, food and accommodation and medical treatment.

There was significant missing data regarding the prosecution of offenders, especially due to the fact that the prosecution process occurs over a medium-long period of time, resulting in limited available information regarding the majority of cases that happened in the last quarter or second half of the year. With these limitations in mind, the available data indicates that nearly all cases were reported to the police and the majority were consequently investigated. However, the data available indicates that by the end of the reporting period, a very limited number of offenders had gone to trial and only 63 had been convicted.

## **SEXUAL TRAFFICKING**

Between 1st January and 31st December 2011, 71 cases of Sexual Trafficking were referred to the participating NGOs, involving 88 victims and 76 offenders/recruiters.

### Victims

All victims were females and nearly all were Cambodian (only 4 were Vietnamese). As in the case of Rape, the vast majority of victims (75%) were children and the overwhelming majority (92%) were either “children or young people” (i.e. 0-25 years old). Findings also indicate that the age of victims seems to be progressively decreasing over the years. In fact, alongside the steady increase since 2007 of the percentage of victims in the 7-12 years age group, findings from 2010 and 2011 reveal a shift in the age group of the majority of victims, from the 18-24 years age group (between 2007 and 2009) to the 13-17 years age group. In 2011, approximately 2 in 3 victims were between the ages of 13 and 17 years.

2011 findings also indicate that there was a sharp increase in the number of male victims compared to previous Database Annual Reports. In fact, only one case involving a male victim had been recorded between 2007 and 2010, while 17 cases involving a male victim were reported in 2011 alone. It is not possible to determine whether this may be a new trend or simply the result of an increased number of NGOs contributing data in 2011 that work with male victims. Nevertheless, this data is a reminder that boys and men are also victims of sexual abuse and exploitation (although this may often be contrary to popular belief).

As in the case of Rape, the majority of child victims were students at the time of the incident. However, a significant percentage of child victims in schooling age was not attending school, having either dropped out or having never attended school before. This data indicates that children appear to be vulnerable to Sexual Trafficking, whether or not they were attending school.

In relation to adult victims, their education level was extremely limited, with over 70% having no education or not having completed primary schooling, while the remaining had only a primary education degree.

In terms of the occupation of victims, the majority (42%) were school students at the time of the incident, which is an expected finding given that the majority of victims were children. Among the victims who were not students, the vast majority were unemployed. Given that this data is not representative of the employment status of the Cambodian population, there is reason to believe

that unemployed individuals may be proportionately more vulnerable to Sexual Trafficking than other sections of society (as for the case of Rape). On the other hand, the victims of Sexual Trafficking who were not unemployed, were distributed across a range of occupations which appear to be relatively consistent with those of previous Database Annual Report (i.e. karaoke/massage parlour worker, waitress/beer promoter, farmer/labourer, garment factory worker, housemaid and vendors). This suggests that individuals in these occupations (alongside students and the unemployed) may also be comparatively more vulnerable to Sexual Trafficking than other sections of society.

In terms of the living arrangement of victims before the incident, the vast majority of both children and adult victims were living with their parents. This is not surprising given that 92% of victims were “children or young people”. It must be further noted that the overwhelming majority of victims (especially children) who were not living with their parents were nevertheless living with a close family member (i.e. grandparents, siblings, uncle or husband). As in the case of Rape, this suggests that living with a close family member does not necessarily safeguard individuals, both children and adults, from falling victims of Sexual Trafficking.

#### Offenders/Recruiters

Although the majority of recruiters were Khmer, which is consistent with data from previous Database Reports, findings indicate that the overall percentage of Khmer recruiters on the total number of recruiters seems to be decreasing over time (from 97.3% in 2008 to 50% in 2011).

The majority of offenders/recruiters were female, which has been a consistent finding over the years. There was significant missing data regarding the age and occupation of offenders, rendering irrelevant any comparison with previous years. However, the available data for 2011 reveals that the majority of recruiters were over 40 years of age and were either owners, or working for, (direct or indirect) entertainment establishment (brothel or massage parlor). A relatively significant number of recruiters were foreign tourists.

#### The Incident and Following the Incident

Findings reveal that 92% of victims agreed to go with the recruiter. While the majority knowingly entered sex work, 42.1% were promised another occupation and were deceived or forced into sex work (brothel, pornography, massage parlor). Many of the victims suffered additional forms of abuse, the most common been sexual abuse, forced to perform sex acts or pornography, detained in the place of employment, beaten, and forced to work long hours.

It must be noted that additional findings indicate that 50% of victims claimed that other individuals had been recruited from the same place and at the same time as them. Furthermore, 87% maintained that they ended up working with other trafficked persons (these cases are not recorded in this Report). This is a reminder that the Report only represents a fraction of the actual situation on the ground.

Although there was significant missing data regarding the relationship between the recruiter and the victim, the available data reveals that in all cases the victims knew the recruiter to some extent, and

in most cases the recruiter was either a family member or someone the victim knew very well (as in the case of Rape).

In nearly all cases, the victims were freed from their trafficked situation by the police, or jointly by the police and an NGO. The overwhelming majority of victims (94%) did not approach the NGO for support independently and in most cases they were referred by another NGO and, in a relatively significant number of cases, by the police.

All victims were offered some form of support by the NGO, the overwhelming majority receiving counseling and legal assistance, while relatively significant numbers received food and accommodation, foster care and medical treatment.

There was significant missing data regarding the prosecution of offenders, especially due to the fact that the prosecution process occurs over a medium-long period of time, resulting in limited available information regarding the majority of cases that happened in the last quarter or second half of the year. With these limitations in mind, the available data indicates that nearly all cases were reported to the police and the majority of these were consequently investigated. However, by the end of the reporting period, a very limited number of recruiters had gone to trial and only 14 had been convicted.

## **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

Between 1st January and 31st December 2011, 26 cases of Sexual Exploitation were referred to the participating NGOs, involving 11 offenders/recruiters.

### Victims

All victims were adult females. 19 were Khmer and 7 Vietnamese. The vast majority were in the “young people’s” age group (i.e. 18-25 years).

There was missing data regarding the education level of the victims. With these limitations in mind, findings reveal that 3 had completed primary school, while 6 had dropped out. The remaining 5 had no level of education.

Findings reveal that before the incident victims of Sexual Exploitation were either sex workers, karaoke workers (indirect sex workers) or unemployed. While all these occupations were common findings with the 2010 Database Report, 2011 data reveals that none of the victims were previously farmers/labourers, which instead constituted the most common occupation of victims of Sexual Exploitation in 2010.

There was significant missing data regarding the living status of victims. However, the available data reveals that the majority was not married and was living with parents or family members. Five were instead living with their employer and 4 with a friend.

### Offender/Recruiter

There was significant missing data regarding the profile of the recruiters. The available data reveals that the majority of recruiters were Khmer males and were owners of a direct or indirect sex venue (i.e. brothel or massage parlor). In nearly all cases, the recruiter was the employer of the victim.

### The Incident and Following the Incident

All the victims agreed to go with the recruiter and knowingly entered sex work. In addition, none of the victims were abused in any way while being sexually exploited (for example, beaten, deprived of food or salary, or forced to work long hours).

It must also be noted that 6 victims claimed that other individuals were recruited at the same place and same time they were, and 15 maintained that they had worked with other individuals who had been recruited and sexually exploited. This is a reminder that the Report only represents a fraction of the actual situation on the ground.

In nearly all cases the victims were rescued by the police or an NGO, or jointly by the police and an NGO. None of the victims approached the NGO independently for support and in the vast majority of cases was referred to the NGO by the police or a government social worker, and in some cases by an NGO. Eighteen of the 26 victims were offered some form of support from the NGO, the majority receiving counseling and food and accommodation.

As in the cases of Rape and Sexual Trafficking, there was significant missing data regarding the prosecution of offenders, especially due to the fact that the prosecution process occurs over a medium-long period of time, resulting in limited available information regarding the majority of cases that happened in the last quarter or second half of the year. With these limitations in mind, the available data indicates that nearly all cases were reported to the police and less than half were consequently investigated. By the end of the reporting period, none of the recruiters had gone to trial or been convicted.

## **2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NGOS AND GOVERNMENT**

The Recommendations aim to address the major trends and dynamics observed across the years by comparing findings from Database Annual Report between 2007 and 2011.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 1**

Given that the vast majority of victims of Rape and Sexual Trafficking were children and considering that most were students at the time of the incident, NGOs and government should:

- Ensure that they are adequately prepared and have the capacity to deal with and assist child victims (especially in counseling, legal assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration), since children require tailored services and support systems. NGOs and government should also ensure that they have internal policies and systems in place to safeguard children from further abuses and rights violations. This may require organizational, institutional or staff

capacity building, which (a) donors should set as a requirement before disbursing funds or otherwise consider supporting if an organizations lacks the resources; and (b) central/provincial government should include in capacity development plans and strategies for local government and authorities (especially for the Commune Council for Women and Children).

- Conduct, re-direct or intensify prevention and protection activities in schools (in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and its departments), utilizing the school environment as a ground to disseminate information and raise awareness among children and families on support services, dynamics, trends and risks (including those highlighted in this Report).

## **RECOMMENDATION 2**

Given that many of the child victims of Rape and Sexual Trafficking were not attending school or had dropped out before the incident, and considering that many victims were “young people” (i.e. between 18 and 25 years of age), NGOs and government should also consider developing outreach prevention and protection programs, and disseminate information and raise awareness on support services, dynamics, trends and risks (including those highlighted in this Report), which (a) involve children and young people out of school, who are working or are unemployed; (b) target families and the broader community; and (c) are integral to any Early Childhood Care and Development programs conducted by NGOs or government with families and children.

## **RECOMMENDATION 3**

Given that findings over the years consistently reveal the there is a high incidence of Rape in the countryside, NGOs and government should consider:

- developing, re-directing or intensifying child abuse prevention, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration programs in rural areas, endeavoring to target vulnerable groups (i.e. children in and out of school, as well as farmers/laborers) and potential offenders (particularly farmers, laborers, and the unemployed).
- developing the capacity of local authorities (namely the Commune Council for Women and Children) and community leaders in rural areas on understanding and responding to Rape, Sexual Trafficking and sexual abuse.

## **RECOMMENDATION 4**

Given that a significant number of victims of Rape and Sexual Trafficking were unemployed, and that many of the victims of Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation claimed to have agreed to go with their recruiters because they felt they had no other alternative, NGOs and government should consider:

- developing or intensifying vocational training and income-generating programs in rural and city areas, targeting especially young people and encouraging girls and women to participate;



- developing prevention and protection strategies to target unemployed Cambodians, including young girls or women who remain at home to care for the household and who will most likely never seek formal employment or participate in vocational training schemes.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 5**

Given that findings reveal that (a) in all cases victims of Rape, Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation knew their offenders to some extent, and in the majority of cases the offender was a family member, family friend or someone close to the family; (b) individuals are generally highly vulnerable to Rape in familiar environments and not necessarily only in isolated places; and (c) most child and adult victims were either living with their parents or a close family member at the time of the incident, NGOs and government should:

- clearly and unequivocally communicate these messages in their prevention and protection efforts at the community level and in schools, and in their capacity building work with local authorities and community leaders.
- consider parental and neighborhood relations as key elements in preventing and protecting children (and adults) from Rape and Sexual Trafficking, but also in investigation and counseling efforts following the incident, as well as rehabilitation and reintegration processes.

Given the sensitivity of the topic and the existence of taboos (especially in rural areas), these efforts require a culturally appropriate strategy and a contextual and locally relevant approach. In addition, a particularly sensitive approach should be applied with children, who for cultural reasons and power imbalance have greater difficulties in confronting and/or speaking up against adults, especially if the offender is a family member or friend/acquaintances of the family.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 6**

Given the increase in 2011 in the number of monks/clergymen among Rape offenders (2.2% of total offenders, representing a threefold increase compared to 2010), NGOs and government should highlight these risks in their prevention and protection work at the community, institutional and school level, as well as seek to involve monks and clergymen in these activities. This element should also be taken into account in any community rehabilitation and reintegration programs.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 7**

Given that many victims of Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation were distributed across a range of occupations, which appear to be relatively consistent across previous Database Annual Report, NGOs and government should consider:

- Gaining access into selected workplaces and indirect sex venues (for example, select karaoke/massage parlours, restaurants, entertainment venues, garment factories) to conduct awareness raising and other prevention and protection activities, as well as improving the working conditions and the rights of workers.

- Intensify vocational training programs and employment generation activities to provide the opportunity of alternative occupation for young people.
- Demonstrating less tolerance to indirect sex venues, increasing controls, investigations and crackdowns.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 8**

Given that in the overwhelming majority of cases of Rape, Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation the victims did not approach the NGO independently, but were instead referred by other individuals/entities, NGOs and government should consider improving their outreach capacity and ensuring that adequate and anonymous ways for victims to approach them exist and are known at the community level, especially by the most vulnerable and at risk groups, including in rural areas.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 9**

Given the similarities in victim profile and other dynamics and trends across Rape, Sexual Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation, NGOs and government should consider including all three topics in their prevention and protection work rather than narrowly focusing on one topic. This is not only a cost effective approach, but it should also be seen as a moral obligation by all organizations and authorities to inform vulnerable communities, groups and individuals about all the risks they face (and not only a selection of those risks, based on one's organizational or project mandate).

#### **RECOMMENDATION 10**

Given that there has been a consistent number of Rape offenders and Sexual Trafficking recruiters across the years who were children, NGO and government should consider:

- addressing this issue in their prevention and protection work, especially in schools and at the community level;
- ensuring they have the capacity to adequately and appropriately deal with and provide physiological and other forms of support to child sex offenders, who require tailored services and support systems;
- ensuring they have the capacity to adequately and appropriately support children through the justice and legal system.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 11**

It is generally recommended that any NGO or government body which does not have the expertise, competence, experience or internal procedures to specifically work with and support children, should refer any case brought to them involving a child to competent organizations or authorities, or alternatively seek the support or advice of competent organizations or authorities.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROJECT PARTNERS**

#### **RECOMMENDATION 12**

The high numbers of missing data renders any statistical analysis and the identification of trends and dynamics very difficult, compromising the validity of the report. It is recommended that ECPAT Cambodia develop a strategy to improve data collection and ensure that NGOs provide all the data

required (and understanding the consequences that missing data has on the overall validity of the Report/Project and on the work of all other NGOs).

**RECOMMENDATION 13**

Given that in the Report, and all previous Database Annual Reports, only a very limited number of NGOs of the 5 partner coalitions provided data to the Project (limiting the potential of the Project), it is recommended that all partner coalitions (i.e. ECPAT Cambodia, NGOCRC, COSECAM, Cambodia ACTs and Chab Dai) be more active and persistent in encouraging their NGO members to contribute data to the Project.

**RECOMMENDATION 14**

In order to be able to assess the true situation with regards to the prosecution process, it is recommended that the status of cases is updated regularly, and presented in the Project Quarterly Trend Monitoring Briefs.

# ANNEXES

# ANNEX 1

## DEFINITIONS OF SEXUAL TRAFFICKING, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND RAPE

The Project/Report utilizes the following definitions to classify cases:

### Sexual Trafficking

As defined in the 2000 United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Trans-National Organized Crime), i.e.:

- a) *“Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of 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 labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;*
- b) *The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;*
- c) *The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;*
- d) *“Child” shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.*

According to this definition, Trafficking involves three elements: (1) action/process; (2) ways/means; and (3) purpose/intent/goal. Sexual Trafficking refers to the cases in which the purpose/intent/goal is for sexual purpose (i.e. prostitution, pornography, sexual services or similar).

Table 39: The Three Elements defining Human Trafficking

Action/Process	+	Way/Means	+	Way/Means
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Recruitment</li> <li>&gt; Transporting</li> <li>&gt; Transferring</li> <li>&gt; Harbouring</li> <li>&gt; Receiving</li> </ul>	and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Force or threat of force</li> <li>&gt; Coercion</li> <li>&gt; Abduction</li> <li>&gt; Fraud/Deception</li> <li>&gt; Abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability</li> <li>&gt; Giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of the person having control over another person.</li> </ul>	and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Prostitution</li> <li>&gt; Sexual exploitation</li> <li>&gt; Pornography</li> <li>&gt; Forced labour or services</li> <li>&gt; Slavery/Servitude</li> <li>&gt; Removal of organs</li> </ul>

*In the case of adults* (above 18 years of age), for an incident to be classified as “Trafficking” at least one action in each of the three elements must be present.

Section 2 of the Record Sheet completed by participating NGOs (see Annex 3) was designed to ascertain whether cases met the Sexual Trafficking criteria by asking key questions related to each of the three key elements. In particular, there are three different scenarios that the Record Sheets aimed to determine in order to classify an adult as being a victim of Sexual Trafficking:

1. FRAUD: The adult was recruited for other work (e.g. garment worker, waitress, etc) but instead ended up doing sex work (Q2.4 and Q2.7)
2. COERCION: Although the adult knowingly entered sex work (Q2.4), at least one of the following applied to his/her situation:
  - he/she was abducted (Q2.3)
  - he/she was sold/exchanged to an employer (Q2.9)
  - the decision was made by his/her parents (Q2.2)
3. DECEPTION/ABUSE OF POWER: Although the adult knowingly entered sex work (Q2.4), at least one of the following applied to his/her situation:
  - he/she were deceived about destination or seduced or provided a ‘gift’ to attain his/her consent (Q2.6)
  - he/she was beaten, sexually abused, forced to work, forced to perform sex acts, deprived of food, detained, or abused in any other way (Q2.8).

*In the case of children* (below 18 years of age), for an incident to be classified as Sexual Trafficking, only two of the three key elements need to be present, namely Action/Process and Purpose/Intent/Goal. In fact, even if not threatened with force, abducted, coerced or deceived, a child is nevertheless considered a victim of Sexual Trafficking regardless of his/her consent to the Action/Process and Purpose/Intent/Goals.

**Sexual Exploitation**

Refers to the cases in which two of the three elements of Sexual Trafficking are met, i.e. Action/Process and Purpose/Intent/Goal – but where no Ways/Means of Coercion or Force are present.

**Table 40: The Two Elements of Sexual Exploitation**

Action/Process	+	Purpose/Intent/Goal
> Recruitment > Transporting > Transferring > Harboursing > Receiving	and	> Prostitution > Sexual services > Sexual exploitation > Pornography

The Project partners feel that these cases are worth noting and recording even if there is no element of coercion or force, because individuals (victims) were selling sexual services within an establishment, generating business and a profit for that establishment

(which is a crime in Cambodia). Therefore, the establishment was illegally exploiting the sexual services of these individuals (victims).

## **Rape**

The Project/Report adopts the definition of Article 239 of the 2009 Criminal Code of the Kingdom of Cambodia, i.e. *“any act of sexual penetration with a sexual organ or an object committed against another person of either sex by violence, coercion, threat or by being opportunistic”*.

## ANNEX 2

### LIST OF NGOS PARTICIPATING IN THE 2011 DATABASE ANNUAL REPORT (in order of number of cases provided)

No	Name of NGO in English	Acronym	Logo	Main Focus Components	Short time (<=3months)	Long Time (>3months)	Operational Area	Number of Cases 2011			Contact
								Rape	ST/ SE	Total	
1	Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association	ADHOC		> Prevention > Protection	NO	NO	24 Municipality/ Provinces	481	6	487	- Mr. Thun Saray (Presedent) - E-mail:saray@online.com.kh - Tel: (855) 23- 218 653/ 23- 990 554 - Website: www.adhoc-cambodia.org - Address: No. 3, St 158 (Oukghna Toeung Kang) Beng Rain, Daun Penh, Phnom Penh.
2	Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights	LICADHO		> Prevention > Protection > Repatriation	NO	NO	Phnom Penh, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampot, Kampong Thom, Kamong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Cham, Prah Sihanouk, Koh Kong, Pursat, Svay Reing, Siem Reap.	340	6	346	- Dr. Pung Chhiv Kek (President) - E-mail: licadhomail@gmail.com - Tel: (855) 23- 727 102/ (855) 12 802 506 - Website: www.licadho-cambodia.org - Address: #16, St 99, Boeung Trabek, Chamkar Morn, Phnom Penh.
3	Cambodian Women's Crisis Center	CWCC		> Prevention > Protection > Repatriation > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	YES	YES	Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom.	143	76	219	- Mrs. Pok Panhavichetr (Executive Director) - E-mail: Director@cwcc.org.kh; - Tel: (855) 23- 997967 - Website: www.cwcc.org.kh - Address: #13C, St. 331,Sangkat Boeung Kok II,Khan Toul Kok, Phnom Penh.
4	Legal Support for Children and Women	LSCW		> Prevention > Protection > Repatriation	NO	NO	Phnom Penh, Kandal, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kampong Speu, Prey Veng, Koh Kong, Kampot Takeo. ( 24 Municipality/ Provinces according to the case happened )	87	1	88	- Ms. Ly Vichuta ( Director/ Legal Advisor) - E-mail: Vichuta_ly@lscw.org - Tel: (855) 23- 220 626/ (855)12- 222 173 - Website: www.lscw.org - Address: No. 132E-132F, St 135, Phsar Doeum Thkov, Chamkarrmon, Phnom Penh



5	World Hope International	WHI		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Prevention</li> <li>&gt; Protection</li> <li>&gt; Reintegration</li> <li>&gt; Rehabilitation</li> </ul>	YES	NO	Phnom Penh, Siem Reap. (24 Municipality/ Provinces according to the case happened)	43	25	68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ms. Kristin Wiebe (Director Anti Human Trafficking Programs)</li> <li>- E-mail: kristinwiebe@worldhope.net</li> <li>- Tel: (855) 17- 679 803</li> <li>- Website: www.worldhope.org</li> <li>- Address: #19A, St 145, Sangkat Phsar Doeum Tkov, Khan Chamcarmon, Phnom Penh.</li> </ul>
6	BanteaySrei	BS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Prevention</li> <li>&gt; Protection</li> <li>&gt; Rehabilitation</li> </ul>	YES	NO	Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap.	63	0	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mrs. Sun Maly ( Team Leader)</li> <li>- E-Mail: banteaysrei_shtl@yahoo.com</li> <li>- Tel: (855) 53- 667 5050/ (855) 77- 515 148</li> <li>- Address: #289, Kamakor, Svaypor, Battambang, Battambang.</li> </ul>
7	Agir pour les Femmes en Situation Précaire	AFESIP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Prevention</li> <li>&gt; Protection</li> <li>&gt; Repatriation</li> <li>&gt; Reintegration</li> <li>&gt; Rehabilitation</li> </ul>	YES	YES	Phnom Penh, Kampong Cham, Siem Reap, Odar Mean Chey, Pailin, Koh Kong, Strung Traeng, Poi Pet, Rattanakiri.	33	19	52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Sao Chhoeurth (Executive Director &amp; CEO)</li> <li>- E- mail: afesip.nc@gmail.com</li> <li>- Tel: (855) 23- 884 123/ 12- 888 840</li> <li>- Website: www.afesip.org</li> <li>- Address: #62CEo, St 598, Sangkat Boeung Kork II, Khan Tuol Kork, Phnom Penh.</li> </ul>
8	Cambodia Against Child Trafficking Network	Cambodia ACTs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Prevention</li> <li>&gt; Protection</li> </ul>	NO	NO	Phnom Penh, Svay Rieng, Takeo, Prey Veng, Kandal, Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, Pallin, Banteay Mean Chey	47	4	51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Song Saran (National Project Coordinator)</li> <li>- E-mail: s.saran@cambodiaacts.org</li> <li>- Tel: (855) 12- 303 016</li> <li>- Website: www.cambodiaacts.org</li> <li>- Address: #32, Street 528, Sangkat Beungkak1, Khan Tuol Kork, Phnom Penh.</li> </ul>
9	Action Pour Les Enfants	APLE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Prevention</li> <li>&gt; Protection</li> </ul>	NO	NO	Phnom Penh, Prah Siihanouk, Siem Reap. ( 24 Municipality/ Provinces according to the case happened )	9	29	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Samleang Seila (Country Director)</li> <li>- E- mail: director@aplecambodia.org</li> <li>- Tel: (855) 23- 996 351/ 17- 777 669</li> <li>- Website: aplecambodia.org</li> <li>- Address: Office No.1, ground floor of Cambodiana hotel, Prasisowat Blvd, Sangkat Chaktomok, Khan Daunpenh, Phnom Penh.</li> </ul>
10	Social Services of Cambodia	SSC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Prevention</li> <li>&gt; Protection</li> </ul>	NO	NO	Phnom Penh, Kandal, Kampong Speu.	28	0	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ms. Ellen Minotti, (General Advisor)</li> <li>- Tel:(855) 23- 430 247/257; (855) 12- 811 825</li> <li>- Email: ellen@online.com.kh; director-advisor@ssc.org.kh; info@ssc.org.kh</li> <li>- Website: www.ssc.org.kh</li> <li>- Address: #28, St.80 (Corner St.750), Sangkat Sras Chak, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh.</li> </ul>


11	Healthcare Center for Children	HCC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Prevention</li> <li>&gt; Protection</li> <li>&gt; Repatriation</li> <li>&gt; Reintegration</li> <li>&gt; Rehabilitation</li> </ul>	YES	YES	Phnom Penh, Kandal, Koh Kong	17	6	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Terri Ly (Executive Director)</li> <li>- E-mail: hcc.ed@online.com.kh</li> <li>- Tel: (855) 23- 212 133</li> <li>- Address: #132D, Street 135, Phsar Deum Thkov, Chamcarmorn, Phnom Penh.</li> </ul>
12	South East Asia Investigations into Social and Humanitarian Activities	SISHA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Prevention</li> <li>&gt; Protection</li> </ul>	NO	NO	Phnom Penh, Kandal, Kampong Speu	11	10	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Eric Meldrum (Operations Director)</li> <li>- Email: eric@sisha.org</li> <li>- Tel: (855) 23- 990 914/ (855) 78- 666 879</li> <li>- Website: www.sisha.org</li> </ul>
13	Legal Aid of Cambodia	LAC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Prevention</li> <li>&gt; Protection</li> <li>&gt; Reintegration</li> </ul>	NO	NO	Phnom Penh, Kandal, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham ( 24 Municipality/ Provinces according to the case happened )	20	0	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Run Saray (Executive Director)</li> <li>- E-mail: lacdirector@online.com.kh</li> <li>- Tel: (855) 23- 883 914</li> <li>- Website: www.lac.org.kh</li> <li>- Address: # 51, Street 608, Sangkat Boeung Kok II, Khan Tuol Kok, Phnom Penh.</li> </ul>
14	World Vision Cambodia	WVC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Prevention</li> <li>&gt; Protection</li> <li>&gt; Repatriation</li> <li>&gt; Reintegration</li> <li>&gt; Rehabilitation</li> </ul>	NO	YES	Phnom Penh, Kampong Cham, Battambang, Takeo, Kampong Chhnang, Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey and Kandal (24 Municipality/ Provinces according to the case happened)	12	7	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Heng Soheanh (Senior Project Manager)</li> <li>- E-mail: soheanh_heng@wvi.org,</li> <li>- Tel: (855) 23- 727 185;</li> <li>- Website: www.worldvision.org.kh</li> <li>- Address: #20, St.71, Sangkat Tonle Basac, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.</li> </ul>
15	Protection of Juvenile Justice	PJJ		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Prevention</li> <li>&gt; Protection</li> <li>&gt; Rehabilitation</li> </ul>	NO	NO	Phnom Penh, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kratia, Banteay Meanchey, Prah Sihanouk	15	0	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mrs. Sim Souyeang ( Director)</li> <li>- E-mail: pjj_cambodia@online.com.kh</li> <li>- Tel: (855) 23- 726 446/ (855) 12- 545 820</li> <li>- Website: www.pjj.org.kh</li> <li>- Address: #36A, Street 99, Sangkat Boeung Trabek, Khan Chamcarmorn, Phnom Penh.</li> </ul>

16	American Rehabilitation Mission	ARM		> Prevention > Protection > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	NO	YES	Battambang, Siem Reap.	14	0	14	- Ms. Erica Johnson (Director) - E-mail: ehjohnson@gmail.com - Tel: (855) 89- 562 710 - Website: www.raphahouse.org - Address: Prek Tatarn village, Prek Preadach commune, Battambang City, Battambang.
17	Cambodian Center for the Protection of Children's Rights	CCPCR		> Prevention > Protection > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	YES	YES	Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Banteay Meanchey, Prah Sihanouk.	10	0	10	- Mr. Ngeth Thy (Executive Director) - E-mail: ngeththy_ccpr@yahoo.com - Tel: (855) 12- 729 895/ (855) 97- 679 9928 - Website: www.ccpcr.wetpaint.com - Address: #9C2, Street 289, Sangkat Beungkak1, Khan Tuol Kork, Phnom Penh.
18	AGAPE International Mission	AIM		> Prevention > Protection > Repatriation > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	NO	YES	Phnom Penh, Siem Reap.	5	5	10	- Mr. Nov SamOl (Director) - E-mail: samol@aim4asia.org; - Tel: (855) 12- 974 945
19	Cambodia Defender's Project	CDP		> Prevention > Protection	NO	NO	Phnom Penh. ( 24 Municipality/ Provinces according to the case happened )	9	0	9	- Mr. Sok Sam Oeurn (Executive Director) - E-mail: samoeunsok@googlemail.com - Tel: (855) 23- 914 029/914 019 - Website:www.cdpcambodia.org - Address: No. 557, Street 450, Toul Tompong II,Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh
20	Garden of Hope in Cambodia	GOHC		> Protection > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	NO	YES	Phnom Penh ( 24 Municipality/ Provinces according to the case happened ).	8	0	8	- Mr. Sok Poeun (Project facilitator) , - Email: khmerproject1@gmail.com - Tel : (855) 23- 454 4778/ 23- 640 377 8 - P.O Box 700, Phnom Penh.
21	Promvihear Thor	PVT		> Prevention > Protection > Reintegration	NO	NO	Pusat, Stueng Treng, Kampong Speu.	6	0	6	- Mr. Khuon Narin (Executive Director) - E-mail: promvihearthor@yahoo.com - Tel: (855)012- 581 022 - Address: Oubakrang Leu Village, Banteay Dei Commune, Kandieng District, Pursat.
22	International Justice Mission	IJM		> Protection	NO	NO	Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Prahsihanouk	0	6	6	Mr. Patrick Stayton (Field Office Director) E-mail: Cambodia@ijm.org Address: PO Box 169, Phnom Penh.
23	Poipet Transit Center	PTC		> Prevention > Protection > Repatriation > Reintegration	YES	NO	Banteay Meanchey	4	2	6	- Mrs. Chea Manith (Director) - Email: ptcmosvy@camintel.com - Tel: (855)54- 967 641 - Address: #004, Palilay village, Poipet commune, Poipet, Banteay Meanchey.

24	SAO SARY FOUNDATION	SSF		> Prevention > Protection > Repatriation > Rehabilitation	YES	YES	Kampong Speu	5	0	5	- Tel: (855) 25- 210 146 - E-mail: info@ssf.org.kh - Website: www.ssf.org.kh
25	Santi-Sena	SSO		> Prevention > Protection	NO	NO	Svay Rieng	5	0	5	- Mr. Ros Sam An (Deputy Director) - E-mail: santisena@online.com.kh; samanros@yahoo.com; sopheara_baty@yahoo.com - Tel: (855) 44- 6666 403/ 97- 730 3063 - Address: Wat Prey Chhlak, Sangkat Prey Chhlak, Svay Rieng Town, Sray Rieng.
26	Rural Aid Organization	RAO		> Prevention	NO	NO	Svay Rieng	4	0	4	- Mrs. Prum Bopha (Director) - Email: prumbopha@gmail.com - Tel: (855)11- 918 547 - Address: Rong Bonle Village, Svay Reign Commune, Svay Rieng District, Svay Rieng.
27	Cambodian Women Development Agency	CWDA		> Prevention > Protection > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	YES	YES	Phnom Penh	2	0	2	- Mrs. Hun Phanna (Acting Director) - E-mail: cwda@online.com.kh - Tel: (855) 23- 210 449; (855)12- 995 199 - Address: #19, St 242, Sangkat Boeung Prolit, Khan 7 Makara, Phnom Penh.
28	Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization	VCAO		> Prevention > Protection > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	YES	YES	Phnom Penh, Takeo, Kampong Chhnang and Pursat.	2	0	2	- Mr. Chea Pyden (Executive Director) - E-mail: director@vcao.org.kh - Tel: (855) 23- 884 722; (855) 12- 876 422 - Website: www.vcao.org.kh - Address: #72, St.608, Sangkat Beung Kak II, Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh.
29	Children and Life Association	CLA		> Prevention > Protection > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	NO	YES	Phnom Penh, Prey Veng.	1	0	1	- Ms. Buth Saman (Executive Director) - E-mail: buthsaman@yahoo.com - Tel: (855) 12- 623 034 - Address: No. 9BEo, Street 390, Sangkat Boeung Keng1, Khan Tuol Kork, Phnom Penh.
30	Cambodia Organization for Children and Development	COCD		> Prevention > Protection	NO	NO	Phnom Penh, Pursat, Kampot.	1	0	1	- Mr. Oeung Pola ( Executive Director) - E-mail: cocdoffice@gmail.com - Website: www.cocd-cambodia.org - Tel: (855) 23- 22 39 45/ 12- 234 773 - Address: #34, St 480, Sangkat Phsar Doem Thkov, Khan ChamcarMorn, Phnom Penh.

31	Cambodian Vision in Development	CVD		> Prevention > Protection	NO	NO	Battambang, Palin	1	0	1	- Mr. Monh Sarath - Email: info@cambodianvision.com - Tel: (855) 53- 5000 189 - website: www.cambodianvision.com - Address: #194, Group 41, PreakMorhatep Village, Svaypor Commune, Battambang District, Battambang.
32	KomarRikreay Association Center	KMR		> Protection > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	YES	YES	Battambang	1	0	1	- Mrs. Prom Kimchheng ( Director) - Email: kmrcambodia@yahoo.com - Tel/Fax: (855) - Address: Chamkarusey Village, Sangkat Prekpreahsdach, Battambang, Battambang.
33	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	TPO		> Prevention > Rehabilitation	NO	NO	Phnom Penh, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham.	1	0	1	- Dr. Chhim Sotheara (Executive Director) - E-mail: admin@tpocambodia.org - Tel: (855) 23- 636 6992 - Website: www.tpocambodia.org - Address: #2&4, Oknha Vaing St., Sang Kat Phnom Penh Thmey, Khan Sen Sok, Phnom Penh.
34	Cambodian Children against Starvation and Violence Association	CCASVA		> Prevention > Protection > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	YES	YES	Phnom Penh, Kampong Cham, Siem Reap, Prey Veng.	0	0	0	- Mr. Phok Bunreoun (Director) - Email: ccasva@ccasva.org; bunreoun@ccasva.org - Tel: (855) 12- 888 613 - Website: www.ccasva.org - Address: #32C, St.374, Sangkat Tuol Svay Prey 1, Khan Chamcar Mon, Phnom Penh.
35	Cambodia Family Support	CFS		> Prevention > Protection > Rehabilitation	NO	NO	Battambang	0	0	0	- Mr. Eng Samnang (Executive Director) - E-mail: samnangeng@gmail.com - Tel: (855) 53- 390 419/ 12- 893 678 - Website: www.cambodiafsa.org - Address: #400, Kapok Thmei Village, Sangkat Ocha, Battambang, Battambang.
36	Disadvantaged Cambodian Organization	DCO		> Prevention > Reintegration	NO	NO	Phnom Penh, Pursat	0	0	0	- Mr. Touch Narin (Executive Director) - E-mail: narindco@gmail.com; office@dco-cambodia.com - Tel: (855) 12- 521 217 - Website: www.dco-cambodia.com - Address: # 173 St. 592 SangkakBoeungkok II Khan TuolKok Phnom Penh.

37	Children Without Border	KNK		> Protection > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	NO	YES	Battambang	0	0	0	- Mr. Srey Sakan (Executive Director) - Email: sakan.knk@gmail.com - Tel/Fax: (855) 53 952 759 - Address: Chamkarusey Village, Sangkat Prekpreahsdach, Battambang, Battambang.
38	MithSamlanh	Friends		> Prevention > Protection > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	YES	YES	Phnom Penh	0	0	0	- Ms. Map Somaya ( Program Director) - E-mail: somaya@mithsamlanh.org - Tel: (855) 23- 426 748/ (855)12- 852 406 - Website: www.mithsamlanh.org - Address: #215, Street 13, Sangkat Chey Chumnas, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh.
39	HOMELAND	MPK		> Protection > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	NO	YES	Battambang	0	0	0	- Ms. Mao Lang ( Executive Director) - E-mail: Langmao@ymail.com - Tel: (855) 53- 6363 379/ (855)12- 88 17 84 - website: www.homelandcambodia.org - Address: #. 767, Group 18 , Daim Spey Village, Sangkat Slaket , Battambang, Battambang.
40	Our Home	OH		> Prevention > Protection > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	NO	YES	Phnom Penh, Takeo	0	0	0	Mr. Hang Vibol ( Executive Director) E-mail: hangvibol@yahoo.fr Tel: (855) 16- 531 939/ (855) 95- 772 737 website: www.ourhomecambodia.org Address: #179 Bis, Street 31BT, Boeng Tompun Commne, Meanchey District, Phnom Penh.
41	Project Against Domestic Violence	PADV		> Prevention > Protection > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	NO	NO	Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Kandal	0	0	0	- Mr. Saing Sokleap ( Executive Director) - Email: saing_sokleap@yahoo.com - Tel: (855)12- 83 87 21 - Website: www.padvcambodia.org - Address: Sre Ambil village, Kien Svay district, Kandal.
42	Ponleur Kumar	PK		> Prevention	NO	NO	Pursat, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey	0	0	0	- Ms. Sim Chanborina (Executive Director) - E-mail: sborina@pkcambodia.org - Tel: (855) 53- 63 86 060 - Website: www.pkcambodia.org - Address: #105, Street 57, Dongkor Tap Village, Sangkat Tuol Ta Ek, Battambang, Battambang.
43	PteasTeuk Dong	PTD		> Prevention > Protection > Reintegration > Rehabilitation	NO	YES	Battambang	0	0	0	- Ms. Do Phoeung (Representative) - Email: info@ptdcambodia.org - Tel: (855)12- 963 016 - Website: www.ptdcambodia.com - Address: Chamka Samrong I village, Chamka Somrong Commune, Battambang, Battambang.

44	Street Children Assistance and Development	SCADP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Prevention</li> <li>&gt; Protection</li> <li>&gt; Repatriation</li> <li>&gt; Reintegration</li> <li>&gt; Rehabilitation</li> </ul>	YES	YES	Phnom Penh, Preah Vihear, Odor Meanchey.	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mrs. Yim Sokhary (Executive Director)</li> <li>- E-mail: scadpcambodia@hotmail.com</li> <li>- Tel: (855) 12- 546 655</li> <li>- Website: www.scadp.org.kh</li> <li>- Address: #1126, Street 63K, Chamkar Ovleouk Village, Sangkat Kakab, Khan Dangkor, Phnom Penh.</li> </ul>
----	--	-------	---	--	-----	-----	--	---	---	---	--

## Appendix 3: Record Sheets utilized to collect Data from NGOs

Ref No	R
(For ECPAT use only)	



### Record Sheet for Trafficking Case

Your Organization's name?

Branch/Location

Your Organization's code for this victim?

Date of completion  (dd/mm/yy)

Name of completer  Tel :

#### 1. The Victim and her/his Family

1.1 Name ?

(Optional- if it is provided the victims name will not be entered in the database and will only be used to prevent duplication of victim records.)

1.2 Age when recruited for trafficking?  Years

(If trafficking more then once, age when recruited most recently)

1.3 Date of birth?  (dd/mm/yy)

1.4 Sex?  Female / Male

#### 1.5 Occupation before trafficked? (Please select only one)

<input type="checkbox"/> Had no work	<input type="checkbox"/> Garment factory
<input type="checkbox"/> Student	<input type="checkbox"/> Karaoke girl
<input type="checkbox"/> Farmer	<input type="checkbox"/> Beer promoter
<input type="checkbox"/> Laborer	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex worker
<input type="checkbox"/> Weaver	<input type="checkbox"/> Street Vendor
<input type="checkbox"/> Recycler	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify).....

#### 1.6 Which grade did the victim attain prior to trafficking? (For formal education only)

No Education

Primary school (Please circle only one)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Secondary school	7	8	9			
High school	10	11	12			

Greater than Grade 12  Yes / No / Don't know

#### 1.7 Was the victim born in Cambodia?

If Yes, where was the victim born?

Village  Commune

District  City/Province

If No, in what country were they born?

#### 1.8 What is the victim's ethnicity?

Khmer  Vietnamese

Muslim/Cham  Others (specify) .....



1.9 Is the victim a member of a minority? Yes / No / Don't know

If Yes, which minority? \_\_\_\_\_

1.10 Was the victim recruited while living in Cambodia? Yes / No / Don't know

If No, in what country was the victim recruited? \_\_\_\_\_

1.11 At the time of recruitment, was the victim living in the village in which she/he was born? \_\_\_\_\_

If Yes, go to Qn 1.12

If No, where was she/he living when she was recruited?

Village \_\_\_\_\_ Commune \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_ City/Province \_\_\_\_\_

1.12 Marital status (Tick one)  single  married  
 widowed  married but no married certificate  
 divorced  partner (informal marriage)

1.13 Did the victim live with his/her parents before she/he was trafficked? Yes / No / Don't know

If Yes, go to Qn 1.14

If No, did the victim live with her/his

husband  grandparent  employer  
 wife  uncle and aunt  sibling(s)  
 friend  other (specify).....

1.14 Victim's Father Name \_\_\_\_\_

(Optional- If it is provided the father's name will not be entered in the database and will only be used to prevent duplication of victim records)

Age, If living. \_\_\_\_\_ Years

Was he living with the victim family at the time Yes / No / Don't know

the victim was trafficked? If No, Was he (Tick one box)

dead  deserted the family  
 in prison  working somewhere else  
 divorced  other (Specify .....)

1.15 Victim's Mother Name \_\_\_\_\_

(Optional- If it is provided the father's name will not be entered in the database and will only be used to prevent duplication of victim records)

Age, If living. \_\_\_\_\_ Years

Was she living with the victim family at the time Yes / No / Don't know

the victim was trafficked? If No, Was she (Tick one box)

dead  deserted the family  
 in prison  working somewhere else  
 divorced  other (Specify .....)

1.16 Did the victim have siblings? Yes / No / Don't know

If Yes, how many sibling does the victim have (including the victim)? \_\_\_\_\_

1.17 Was the victim raped before she was trafficked? Yes / No / Don't know

1.18 Have any of the victim's siblings been trafficked? Yes / No / Don't know

If Yes, how many? \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. The Trafficking

2.1 When was the victim recruited for trafficking on this occasion?

2.2 Did the victim agree to go with the recruiter/transported

by him/herself? If Yes, Why? (Tick all boxes that apply)

Wanted money to buy things Had a debt that needed to be paid

Wanted to escape his/her current situation Felt that she/he had no alternative

There was a family illness and needed money to pay medical costs

Other (Specify .....)

If No, Was the decision made by their parent or caregiver?

2.3 Was the victim abducted against his/her will?

2.4 Did the victim knowingly enter sex work?

If Yes, what kind of sex work/place did he/she work at?

brothel  beer garden  karaoke

pornography  massage par lour  other (Specify .....)

If No, what work was he/she promised at the destination? (Tick applicable box below)

Domestic work  Factory work

Restaurant work  Fishing and fish processing

Farm work  Begging

Construction work  Other (Specify .....)

2.5 What destination was the victim(s) or their parents or guardian promised?

Cambodia

City or province<sub>(Name)</sub>

Another country<sub>(Name)</sub>

2.6 Was the victim taken where he/she was promised?

If Yes, go to Qn 2.7

If No, where was he/she taken?

Cambodia

City or province<sub>(Name)</sub>

Another country<sub>(Name)</sub>

2.7 At the destination did she/he do the work that had been promised?

If Yes, go to Qn 2.8

If No, was she/he forced to do sex work?

If Yes, what type the sex work place did she work at?

brothel  beer garden  karaoke

pornography  massage par lour  other (Specify .....)

2.8 Did the victim experience any of these kinds of abuse before he/she was released?

(Tick all that apply)

Forced to work more than 48 hours per week  Forced to perform sex acts against their will

Beaten  Deprived of food

Sexually abused  Detained when not working

- Not paid or paid much less than promised
- Employer held identify documents
- Not allowed to leave their place of employment
- Forced to take pornography
- Other (Specify .....)

2.9 Was the victim sold by one employer to another? Yes / No / Don't know

If No, go to Qn 2.10

If Yes, where the victim had been sold?

Cambodia

City or province (Name)

Another country (Name)

2.10 How many times has the victim been trafficked including this time?

2.11 Was more than one person recruited from the same place and the same time as the victim? Yes / No / Don't know

2.12 Did the victim work with any of the other trafficked people? Yes / No / Don't know

2.13 Who was/were the recruiter(s)?

	Recruiter one	Recruiter two	Recruiter three	Recruiter four
Name				
Age (estimated)				
Occupation				
Sex				
Nationality				
Province/City				

Was the recruiter(s) known or related to the victim? Yes / No / Don't know

If No go to Qn 2.14

If Yes, what is the recruiter's relationship to the victim?

(Insert "1" for the relationship of Recruiter one to the victim. "2" for the relationship of Recruiter two to the victim )

- father
- step-father
- uncle
- grandparents
- mother
- step-mother
- aunt
- grant uncle
- brother
- step-brother
- cousin
- grant aunt
- sister
- step-sister
- teacher
- distant blood relative
- neighbor
- friend of victim
- person living in same village
- employer
- friend of family
- other (specify.....)

2.14 How was the victim released from the situation they were trafficked into?

- Arrested and/or deported to Cambodia
- Escaped
- Released after repaying debts
- Rescued
- Other (specify.....)

By whom? (Tick one or more)

- Parents
- Relatives
- Police
- NGO
- Government social workers
- Other (specify.....)

3. The reporting of the rape and referral of the victim from one organization to another

3.1 Did the victim come to your organization by her/himself? Yes / No / Don't know

If Yes go to Qn 3.2

If No who brought the victim to your organization? (Tick one or more)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Another branch of your organization<br>(Specify.....) | <input type="checkbox"/> Local authorities        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Court staff(Specify.....)                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Another organization     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Poipettrasit center                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Government social worker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A relative  | <input type="checkbox"/> The police               |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify.....)     |

3.2 Was the trafficking reported to the police? Yes / No / Don't know

4. Victim Support Services (This section to be completed only by organization operation shelters)

4.1 What support services did your organization provide for the victim? (Tick all applicable)

	Did your organization provide this service to the victim?	Did your organization refer the victim to another agency to provide this service?	If referred, what was name of agency?
Accommodation and food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Counseling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Medical treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Formal education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Vocational training (Specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Legal assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Literacy training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Financial support for victim & family	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Reintegration support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Foster care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Other (specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....

4.2 Is the victim still in your organization's shelter?

If No, how long did she/he stay?

Yes / No / Don't know

If No, did the victim leave before she/he was ready?

If No, was she/he successfully reintegrated into their community?

Yes / No / Don't know

4.3 Did the victim begin using drugs after being trafficked?

Yes / No / Don't know

4.4 Did the victim begin drinking alcohol regularly after being trafficking?

Yes / No / Don't know

4.5 Did the victim feel so sad she couldn't work?

Yes / No / Don't know

4.6 Did the victim get pregnant after being trafficking?

Yes / No / Don't know

- 4.7 Did the victim contract a sexually transmitted infection? Yes / No / Don't know
- 4.8 Did the victim contract HIV after being trafficking? Yes / No / Don't know

## 5. Conciliation and Compensation

- 5.1 Has the victim agreed to accept money in return for not pressing charges? Yes / No / Don't know
- 5.2 Did you know how much compensation the victim or his/her family receive? Yes / No / Don't know
- If Yes, how much? rieh

## 6. Prosecution (Only Complete this section if a complaint was made to the police or prosecutor)

- 6.1 Have any of the alleged recruited(s), transporter(s), seller(s) or employer(s) been investigated by the police? Yes / No / Don't know
- 6.2 Have any of the alleged recruited(s), transporter(s), seller(s) or employer been arrested? Yes / No / Don't know
- If NO, where are they?
- Escaped                       Released on bail                       Others.....
- 6.3 Have any of the alleged recruited(s), transporter(s), seller(s) or employer been charged with an offence? Yes / No / Don't know

If Yes please complete the following table.

No	Role	Sex	Charge
1		M / F	
2		M / F	
3		M / F	
4		M / F	
5		M / F	
6		M / F	
7		M / F	

- 6.4 Is/Was the victim assisted by a lawyer? Yes / No / Don't know
- If Yes, Which lawyer?
- NGO lawyer                       Private lawyer
- Government lawyer                       Other(Specify.....)

- 6.5 Did a lawyer meet the victim to collect evidence? Yes / No / Don't know
- 6.6 Did a lawyer lodge a complaint on behalf of the victim? Yes / No / Don't know

## 7. Trial Result

### 7.1 **Provincial / Municipal Court**

- 7.1.1 Was the accused held in pre-trial detention? Yes / No / Don't know
- 7.1.2 Has the trial been held yet? Yes / No / Don't know

If No you don't have to answer any further question. Thank You

### 7.1.3 What were the results of the case in the Provincial/Municipal Court?

(Use No from table in Qn.6.3 to identify the accused)

No	Convicted	Imprisonment	Compensation
1	Yes / No	Years	Riel
2	Yes / No	Years	Riel
3	Yes / No	Years	Riel
4	Yes / No	Years	Riel
5	Yes / No	Years	Riel
6	Yes / No	Years	Riel
7	Yes / No	Years	Riel

7.1.4 Was there an appeal against the court decision?

Yes / No / Don't know

## 7.2 Court of Appeal

7.2.1 Has the appeal been heard yet?

Yes / No / Don't know

If No you don't have to answer any further question. Thank you

If No, please go directly to Qn 7.4

7.2.2 Were the Provincial/Municipal Court decisions confirmed by the Appeal Court?

Yes / No / Don't know

If Changed, What changed? (Enter only changed to original sentences)

No	Convicted	Imprisonment	Compensation
1	Yes / No	Years	Riel
2	Yes / No	Years	Riel
3	Yes / No	Years	Riel
4	Yes / No	Years	Riel
5	Yes / No	Years	Riel
6	Yes / No	Years	Riel
7	Yes / No	Years	Riel

7.2.3 Was there an appeal against the Appeal Court decision?

Yes / No / Don't know

## 7.3 Supreme Court

7.3.1 Has the supreme been heard yet?

Yes / No / Don't know

If No you don't have to answer any further question. Thank you

7.3.2 Was the Appeal Court decision confirmed by the Supreme Court?

Yes / No / Don't know

7.4 Did the victim and family receive full compensation ordered by the court?

Yes / No / Don't know

Thank you for completing the NGO Joint statistics record sheet

- NOTE:
- If the answer is " Don't know" go to the next question
  - It is preferred that staff who know the victim well complete the form

No R  
(For ECPAT use only)



## Record Sheet for Rape Case

Your Organization's Name?

Branch/Location

Your Organization's code for this victim?

Date of completion  (dd/mm/yy)

Name of completer  Tel :

### 1. The Victim and her/his Family

1.1 Name ?   
(Optional- if it is provided the victims name will not be entered in the database and will only be used to prevent duplication of victim records. )

1.2 Age when the rape happened?  Years

1.3 Date of birth?  (dd/mm/yy)

1.4 Sex?  Female / Male

1.5 Occupation before the rape?(Please select only one)

<input type="checkbox"/> Had no work	<input type="checkbox"/> Garment factory
<input type="checkbox"/> Student	<input type="checkbox"/> Karaoke girl
<input type="checkbox"/> Farmer	<input type="checkbox"/> Beer promoter
<input type="checkbox"/> Laborer	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex worker
<input type="checkbox"/> Weaver	<input type="checkbox"/> Street Vendor
<input type="checkbox"/> Recycler	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify).....

1.6 Which grade did the victim attain prior to rape? (For formal education only)

No Education

Primary school <small>(Please circle only one)</small>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 1	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 2	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 3	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 4	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 5	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 6
Secondary school	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 7	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 8	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 9			
High school	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 10	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 11	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 12			

Greater than Grade 12

1.7 Was the victim born in Cambodia?  Yes / No / Don't know

If Yes, where was the victim born?

Village  Commune

District  City/Province

If No, in what country were they born?

1.8 What is the victim's ethnicity?

Khmer  Vietnamese

Muslim/Cham  Others (specify) .....

1.9 Is the victim a member of a minority?

If Yes, which minority?

1.10 At the time of the rape was the victim living in the

village in which she/he was born?

If Yes, go to Qn 1.11

If No, what village was he/she living in at the time of the rape?

Village  Commune

District  City/Province

1.11 Marital status (Tick one)  single  married  
 widowed  married but no married certificate  
 divorced  partner (informal marriage)

1.12 Did the victim live with his/her parents before she/he was raped?

If Yes, go to Qn 1.13

If No, did the victim live with her/his

husband  grandparent  employer  
 wife  uncle and aunt  sibling(s)  
 friend  other (specify).....

1.13 Victim's Father Name

(Optional- If it is provided the father's name will not be entered in the database and will only be used to prevent duplication of victim records)

Age, If living.

Was he living with the victim family at the time of the rape?

If No, Was he? (Tick one box)

dead  deserted the family  
 in prison  working somewhere else  
 divorced  other (Specify .....

1.14 Victim's Mother Name

(Optional- If it is provided the father's name will not be entered in the database and will only be used to prevent duplication of victim records)

Age, If living.

Was she living with the victim family at the time of the rape?

If No, Was she? (Tick one box)

dead  deserted the family  
 in prison  working somewhere else  
 divorced  other (Specify .....

1.15 Did the victim have siblings?

If Yes, how many sibling does the victim have (including the victim)?

1.16 Was the victim killed during or after the rape?

1.17 Was the victim trafficked after she was raped?

1.18 What was Victim status before rape?  
 Disability  Pregnancy  Normal  
 Psychological Problem  Others (specify) .....



## 2. The Rape

2.1 Was the victim raped once or more than once by the same rapist(s)

If many times, approximately how many times?

Over what period of time (Approximately)

2.2 When did the rape happen? (If raped many time-the last time)(dd/mm/yy)

2.3 Was more then one victim raped during this incident?

If Yes how many?

If yes please provide your organization codes or the name for other victims.

2.4 Where did the rape happen?

<input type="checkbox"/> In the victim's home	<input type="checkbox"/> In the rapist's home
<input type="checkbox"/> In a victim's relative's house	<input type="checkbox"/> In the rapist's relative's house
<input type="checkbox"/> In a victim friend's house	<input type="checkbox"/> In the rapist's friend's house
<input type="checkbox"/> At the workplace of the Victim	<input type="checkbox"/> At the workplace of the victim
<input type="checkbox"/> At school	<input type="checkbox"/> In forest
<input type="checkbox"/> In farmland	<input type="checkbox"/> In another public place
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) .....	

2.5 Who is/ are the rapist(s) and any accomplices?

No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Nationality	Place of residence
						Village/Commune/District/Province
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

Was the rapist(s) known the victim?

If Yes what is the rapist's relationship to the victim?

( by inserting the rapist's number from table above in one of the boxes below )

<input type="checkbox"/> father	<input type="checkbox"/> step-father	<input type="checkbox"/> uncle	<input type="checkbox"/> grandparents
<input type="checkbox"/> brother	<input type="checkbox"/> step-brother	<input type="checkbox"/> cousin	<input type="checkbox"/> grant uncle
<input type="checkbox"/> neighbor	<input type="checkbox"/> friend of victim	<input type="checkbox"/> teacher	<input type="checkbox"/> distant blood relative
<input type="checkbox"/> employer	<input type="checkbox"/> friend of family	<input type="checkbox"/> person living in same village	
<input type="checkbox"/> other(specify.....)			

2.6 Did the rapist threaten the victim with a weapon?

If Yes what sort of weapon?

gun  knife  sticko other (Specify.....)

2.7 Did the rapist(s) threaten to kill the victim if she/he told anyone about the rape?

- 2.8 Did the rapist give the victim drugs to stupefy her/him before the rape? Yes / No / Don't know
- 2.9 Was the rapist drunk when the rape was committed? Yes / No / Don't know
- 2.10 Was the rapist under the influence of drugs when the rape was committed? Yes / No / Don't know
- 2.11 Was the rapist known to regularly watch pornography ? Yes / No / Don't know

### 3. The reporting of the rape and referral of the victim from one organization to another

3.1 Did the victim come to your organization by her/himself?

If Yes go to Qn 3.2

If No who brought the victim to your organization? (Tick one or more)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Another branch of your organization<br><small>(Specify.....)</small><br><input type="checkbox"/> Another organization<br><small>(Specify.....)</small><br><input type="checkbox"/> Government social worker<br><input type="checkbox"/> The police<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other <small>(Specify.....)</small> | <input type="checkbox"/> Local authorities<br><br><input type="checkbox"/> Court staff<br><br><input type="checkbox"/> Poipettrasit center<br><input type="checkbox"/> A relative |
|---|---|

3.2 Was the rape reported to the police? Yes / No / Don't know

### 4. Victim Support Services (This section to be completed only by organization operation shelters)

4.1 What support services did your organization provide for the victim? (Tick all applicable)

	Did your organization provide this service to the victim?	Did your organization refer the victim to another agency to provide this service?	If referred, what was name of agency?
Accommodation and food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Counseling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Medical treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Formal education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Vocational training <small>(Specify).....</small>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Legal assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Literacy training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Financial support for victim & family	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Reintegration support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Foster care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
Other <small>(specify).....</small>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....

- 4.2 Is the victim still in your organization's shelter? Yes / No / Don't know  
 If No, how long did she/he stay? Months  
 If No, did the victim leave before she/he was ready? Yes / No / Don't know  
 If No, was she/he successfully reintegrated into their community? Yes / No / Don't know
- 4.3 Did the victim begin using drugs after being raped? Yes / No / Don't know
- 4.4 Did the victim begin drinking alcohol regularly after being raped? Yes / No / Don't know
- 4.5 Did the victim feel so sad she couldn't work? Yes / No / Don't know
- 4.6 Did the victim get pregnant after being raped? Yes / No / Don't know
- 4.7 Did the victim contract a sexually transmitted infection after being raped? Yes / No / Don't know
- 4.8 Did the victim contract HIV after being raped? Yes / No / Don't know

**5. Conciliation and Compensation**

- 5.1 Has the victim agreed to accept money in return for not pressing charges? Yes / No / Don't know
- 5.2 Did you know how much compensation the victim or his/her family receive? Yes / No / Don't know  
 If Yes, how much? riel

**6. Prosecution** (Only Complete this section if a complaint was made to the police or prosecutor)

- 6.1 Has/have the alleged rapist(s) been investigated by the police? Yes / No / Don't know
- 6.2 Has/have the alleged rapist(s) been arrested? Yes / No / Don't know  
 If No, Where are they?  
 Escaped       Released on bail       Others.....

- 6.3 Has/have any of the alleged rapist(s) been charged with an offence? Yes / No / Don't know

If Yes which ones? (use No. from table in Qn.2.5 to identify them)

No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- If No why were they not charged?
- Victim did not make a complaint
- Victim withdrew her/his complaint
- There was not enough evidence.
- Intervention by rich or powerful people
- Other (Specify.....)

- 6.4 Is/Was the victim assisted by a lawyer? Yes / No / Don't know  
 If Yes, Which lawyer?  
 NGO lawyer       Private lawyer  
 Government lawyer       Other (Specify.....)

- 6.5 Did a lawyer meet the victim to collect evidence? Yes / No / Don't know
- 6.6 Did a lawyer lodge a complaint on behalf of the victim? Yes / No / Don't know

## 7. Trial Result

### 7.1 **Provincial / Municipal Court**

7.1.1 Has/have the accused been charged with rape?

Yes / No / Don't know

If Yes go to Qn 7.1.2

If No were they charged with a lesser charge of:

- Indecent assault  
 Assault and battery  
 Other (Specify.....)

7.1.2 Has the trial been held yet?

Yes / No / Don't know

If Yes, When?

/ /

If No you don't have to answer any further question.

Yes / No / Don't know

Thank you

7.1.3 What were the results of the case in the Provincial/Municipal Court?

(Use No from table in Qn.2.5 to identify the accused)

No	Convicted	Imprisonment	Compensation
1	Yes / No	Years	Riel
2	Yes / No	Years	Riel
3	Yes / No	Years	Riel
4	Yes / No	Years	Riel
5	Yes / No	Years	Riel
6	Yes / No	Years	Riel
7	Yes / No	Years	Riel

7.1.4 Was there an appeal against the court decision?

Yes / No / Don't know

### 7.2 **Court of Appeal**

7.2.1 Has the appeal been heard yet?

Yes / No / Don't know

If No, please go directly to Qn 7.4

7.2.2 Were the Provincial/Municipal Court decisions confirmed by the Appeal Court?

Confirmed/ Changed

If Changed, What changed? (Enter only changed to original sentences)

No	Convicted	Imprisonment	Compensation
1	Yes / No	Years	Riel
2	Yes / No	Years	Riel
3	Yes / No	Years	Riel
4	Yes / No	Years	Riel
5	Yes / No	Years	Riel
6	Yes / No	Years	Riel
7	Yes / No	Years	Riel

7.2.3 Was there an appeal against the Appeal Court decision?

Yes / No / Don't know

**7.3 Supreme Court**

7.3.1 Has the supreme been heard yet?

Yes / No / Don't know

If No you don't have to answer any further question. Thank you

7.3.2 Was the Appeal Court decision confirmed by  
the Supreme Court?

Confirmed/ Referred back to Appeal Court/ Don't know

7.4 Did the victim and family receive full compensation  
ordered by the court?

Yes / No / Don't know

Thank you for completing the record sheet

NOTE:

- If the answer is "Don't know" go to the next question
- It is preferred that staffs who know the victim well complete the form





