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ChildFund  
Cambodia

# A STUDY ON CHILD TRAFFICKING IN CAMBODIA

## Researcher Training Session

A study to understand the extent, impact and causes of trafficking in children with 16 villages in 2 communes within Romeas Heak District, Svay Rieng Province Cambodia

### Meeting purpose

- To prepare the research team to undertake the research process within the selected communes and villages within Svay Rieng province.
- To respond to any issues, concerns or questions team members have
- To build as much consistency, reliability and validity not the process as possible
- To give team members the opportunity to become familiar with the intended research instruments

## Definition of Trafficking

“The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation”.

UN (2000), The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children. New York: United Nations.

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## The Palermo definition

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payment or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or service, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organ.

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## A1: Point for discussion

“despite the progress that has been made, migration, human trafficking and sexual exploitation remain significant issues for the Cambodian government in terms of policies and law enforcement”.

ROS, B. et al. 2017 Research paper: Migration, Human Trafficking Prevention and Sexual Exploitation Parliamentary Institute of Cambodia, Phnom Penh. p7.

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# Complexity of issue

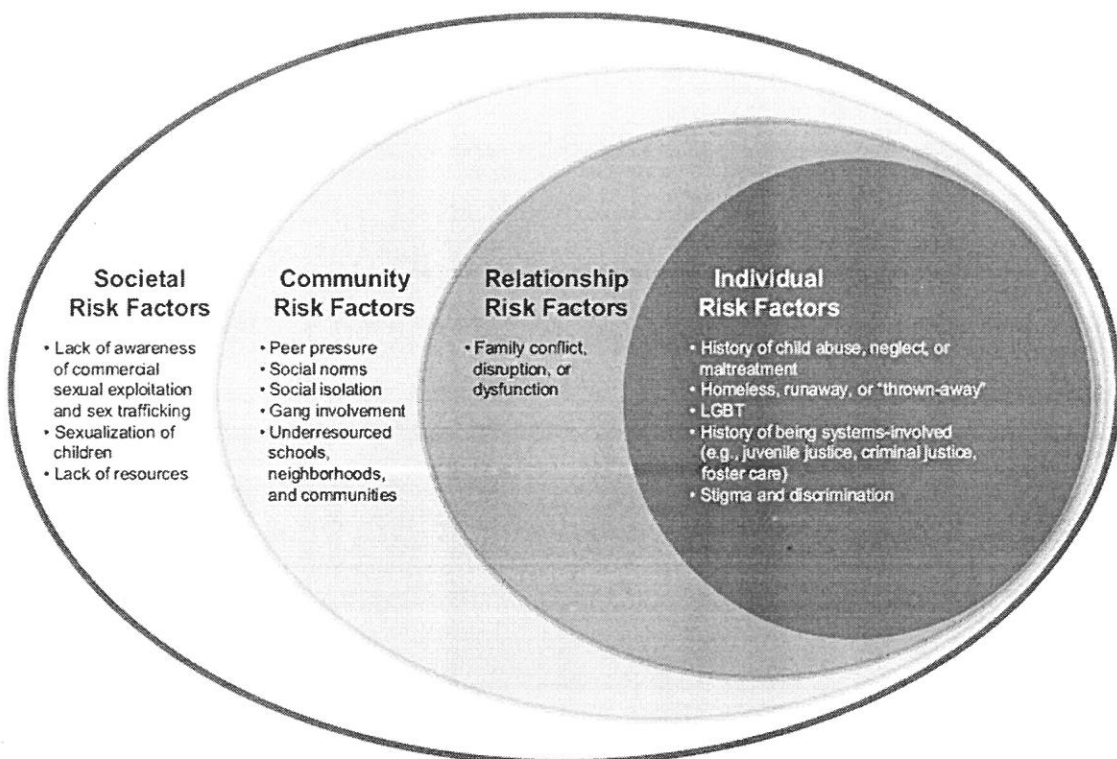
“the nature of human trafficking - multifaceted, complex, and clandestine - poses significant challenges for the development of effective anti-trafficking policies. The root causes of the crime are deeper than any one of its facets and relate to larger systemic conditions such as poverty, forced migration, racism, and discrimination, among many others. Understanding human trafficking in its local context is critical to developing a meaningful response”.

The three key elements of human trafficking:

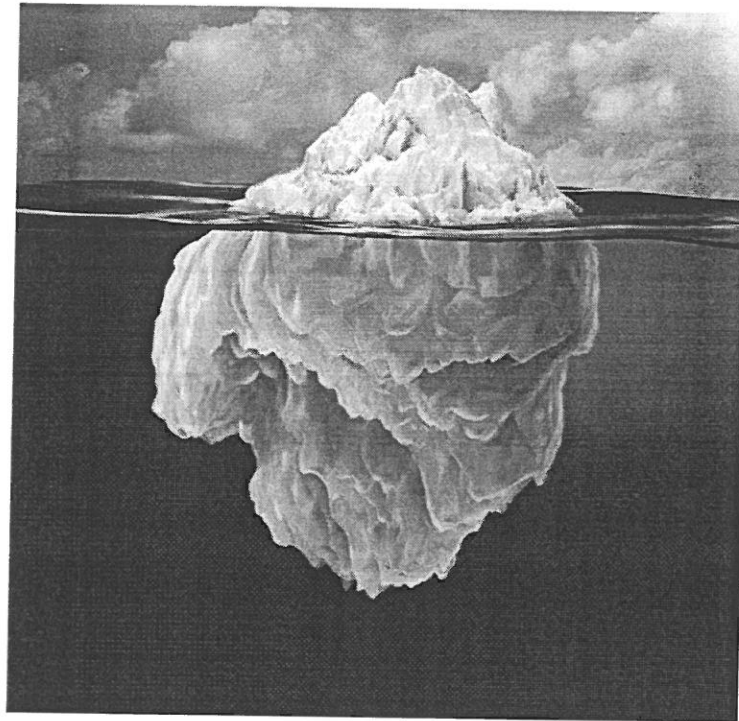
- movement of a person
- with deception or coercion
- into a situation of forced labor, servitude or slavery-like practices, including forced prostitution and sexual exploitation.

US Department of State (2018), Trafficking in Persons Report, New York: US Department of State, p.3.

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A2: What could be the factors that contribute to the existence of trafficking in persons?

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## Contributing factors

- limited financial resources, globalization and economic instability
- limited support from the Cambodian government
- lack of collaboration with international governments
- gender inequality, lack of education and skills.
- unsafe or illegal migration
- corruption
- accumulation of debt
- poor or falsified advice by officials or potential employers,
- poverty
- lack of education
- family dysfunction (DV or other abusive situations),
- community attitudes towards children and how they should be treated,
- proximity to exploitative environments,
- the influence of others (family members, neighbours or other community members)
- boredom through lack of community activities.

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## Possible effects of trafficking

- Physical, emotional and psychological
- Sexual Transmitted Infection (STI)
- Respiratory Tract Infection (RTI),
- pregnancy
- depression
- PTSD
- fear of being re-trafficked
- anxiety disorder,
- self-harm
- suicide ideation
- stigmatization
- feeling shame and guilt
- hopelessness,
- loss of control their life
- difficulties in confiding in others
- hostility
- irritation and aggression.

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# Trafficking in children

- 28% of the total victims of trafficking identified (20% girls and 8% boys).
- Globally, 4.3 million children are estimated to be in forced labour, many of whom are likely to have been trafficked.
- migrants, refugees and internally displaced children are particularly at risk of being trafficking.
- children may be forced to work or provide services, hazardous, exploitative or extremely abusive conditions - begging, forced to commit crimes or have their organs removed.
- Children, particularly girls, who are out of school are more likely to be working under exploitative conditions and less likely to have access to safety nets
- Girls face a higher risk of being trafficked into sexual exploitation or child marriage
- boys are at a greater risk of being trafficked for use in armed forces or groups.

Trafficking in Children (Issue Brief #6), New York: UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons.

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## HOW TRAFFICKING BREAKS DOWN.



### ACTION

-RECRUITS  
-TRANSPORTS  
-PROVIDES  
-OBTAINS/ATTEMPTS



### MEANS

-FORCE  
-FRAUD  
-COERCION



### PURPOSE

-COMMERICAL  
SEX ACTS  
-LABOR SERVICES

Adult and Child Trafficking	Adult Trafficking
<b>ACTION:</b> Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person.	
<b>PURPOSE:</b> Exploitation; including 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>MEANS:</b> Threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, fraud, deception, 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.

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## RGC initiatives

- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and its Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OPSC)
- ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour
- Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of 2008 (TIPSE Law)
- Cambodian Criminal Code of 2010.
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT)
- MoU on cooperation for combating human trafficking with neighboring countries
- NCCT

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## Project Intentions

- Pilot project “Child Friendly Communities against Unsafe Child Migration and Child Trafficking in selected 2 Communes of Romeas Heak district, Svay Rieng province, Cambodia”
- aims to strengthen existing structures in order to contribute to address the root causes of unsafe child migration, child trafficking and commercial sexual trafficking
- cooperation with the National Committee for Countering Trafficking in Persons (NCCT).
- seeks to:
  - create child friendly communities with increased responsiveness to child exploitation
  - protect children from unsafe child migration and child trafficking, including commercial sexual trafficking
  - benefit the most marginalized children and youth living in rural locations where access to public services and information related to unsafe migration and trafficking is limited.
- 16 villages in two communes in Romeas Heak district, Svay Rieng Province,
- 18 months project - July 1<sup>st</sup> 2018 to June 30<sup>th</sup> 2020.

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## Project assumptions

- Children (persons under the age of eighteen) represent around one third of the population
- Many of them, driven by poverty, engage in child labour, including sexual exploitation and trafficking and especially online child sexual exploitation
- Cambodia is a source, transit and destination country for child victims of trafficking.
- Trafficking for sexual exploitation occurs primarily from Cambodia to Thailand and Vietnam, from Vietnam to Cambodia, where children are exploited in brothels, beer gardens, massage parlours, karaoke and other venues including domestic work and unauthorized commercial activities.

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## Project strategy

- work at the national and sub-national level with:
  - provincial, district and commune level including commune council for women and children (CCWC)
  - commune police
  - provincial department of social affairs, and specialized local partner(s)to prevent and respond to unsafe child migration and trafficking in their community.

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## Rationale

“the lack of comprehensive data on trafficking makes it impossible to know the precise number of people, including children, affected. While trafficking can be for any purpose, including domestic servitude or labour, the limited related data available for Cambodia are focused on commercial sexual exploitation. Other forms of trafficking known to exist include trafficking for the purposes of marriage, forced labour or forced begging”.

*(UNICEF Cambodia (2018), A Statistical profile of Child Protection in Cambodia, UNICEF Division of Data, Research & Policy, p.19.*

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## Focus of the research study

The focus will be to gain insights and better understand the depth of the issues by systematically analyzing the contributing factors, causes and risks as well as the opportunities for developing synergies to address the issue in a meaningful and sustainable manner.

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## Ultimate project goal

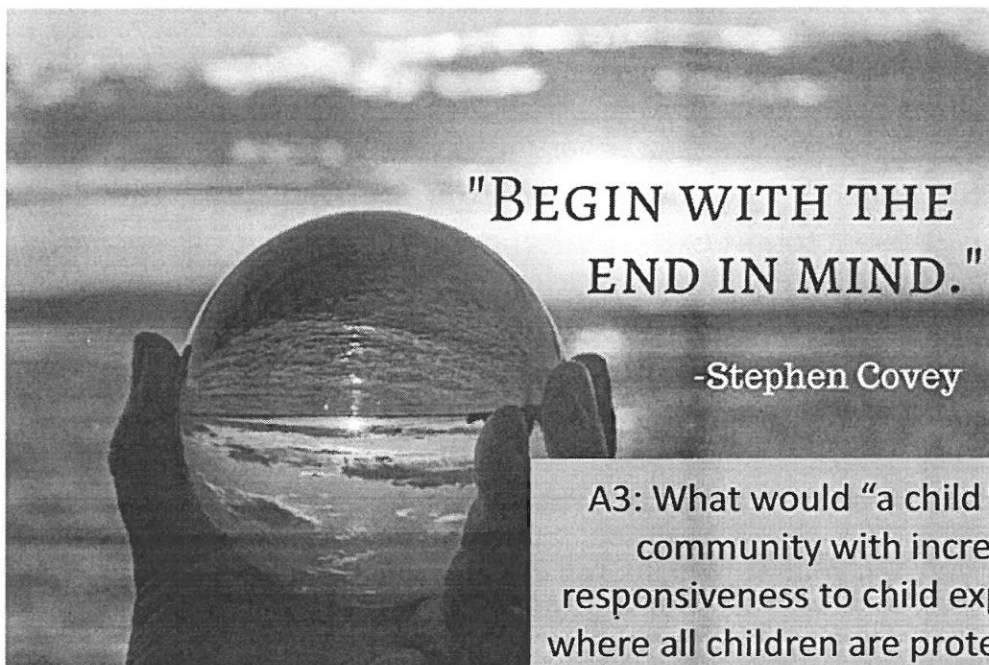
- “to create child friendly communities with increased responsiveness to child exploitation and ensure that all children are protected from unsafe child migration and child trafficking, including commercial sexual trafficking.
- Its objectives are that by June 2020:
  - the capacity of existing local structures (formal and informal) on child migration and child trafficking are strengthened in two communes in Romeas Heak district
  - increased knowledge on, and responsiveness to, unsafe child migration and child trafficking will exist among community members, including children and youth, in the target areas
  - a functional referral system is established in two communes in Romeas Heak district to prevent and respond to cases of unsafe migration and child trafficking.

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## It is expected that the study will:

- determine the **effectiveness of the policy instruments** and its implementation gaps from national to community levels
- identify the **key barriers/challenges** at policy level, society level, individual level and institutional level
- identify the **actors, forums, applied efforts, successful strategies and approaches, key challenges, risks and opportunities** around child trafficking and its related issues
- outline the **magnitude and the prevalence of child trafficking** in the project targeted area
- find insights on child trafficking and its **relationship with unsafe migration** in the 16 targeted villages and establish a base-line for the project
- **provide recommendations** for Child Fund Cambodia's programming as well as for the National Plan of Action (NPA) 2019-2023 as a roadmap for stakeholders from both government and NGO development partners to set interventions, develop their strategies and plans of actions to combat against child trafficking in Cambodia at national, sub-national and community levels

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"BEGIN WITH THE  
END IN MIND."

-Stephen Covey

A3: What would "a child friendly community with increased responsiveness to child exploitation where all children are protected from unsafe child migration and child trafficking, including commercial sexual trafficking" look like? What would be its features?

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## Methodology and Tools

- Both primary and secondary information
- qualitative and quantitative data collection and data analysis
- participatory in nature to capture the views and opinions of children, youth, parents, local authorities and INGOs/CSOs.
- primary data - 16 target villages – 2 communes - Romeas Haek district – Svay Rieng Province
- secondary data from the relevant government and non-government organizations (NCCT, MoSVY, CNCC, USAID, UNACT, IOM, EU, ILO)

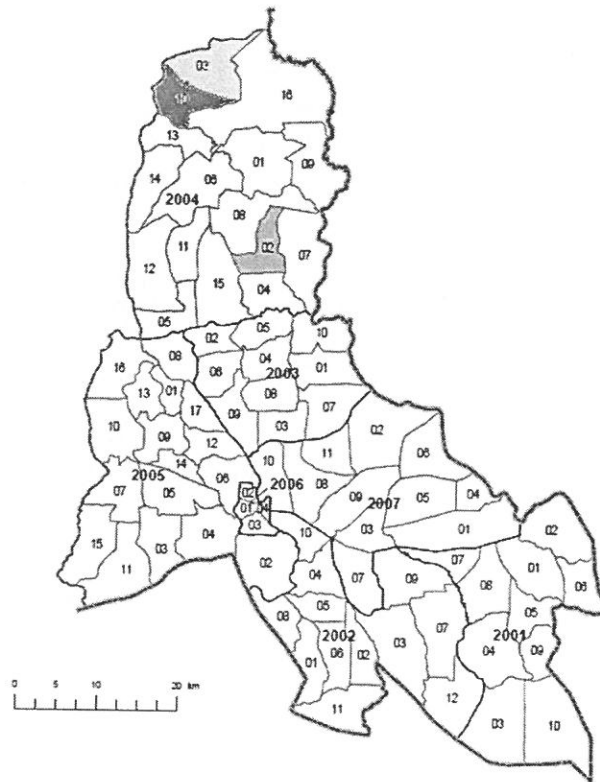
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<b>Positivism</b>	<b>Interpretivism</b>
<i>Relationship between society and the individual</i>	
<p>Society shapes the individual - 'Society consists of <i>'social facts'</i> which exercise coercive control over individuals'</p> <p>People's actions can generally be explained by the social norms they have been exposed to through their socialisation.</p>	<p>Individuals have consciousness and are not just puppets who react to external social forces as Positivists believe.</p> <p>Individuals are intricate and complex and different people experience and understand the same 'objective reality' in different ways</p>
<i>General focus of social research</i>	
<p>The point of research is to uncover the laws that govern human behaviour, just as scientists have discovered the laws that govern the physical world.</p> <p>Prefer quantitative methods which allow for the researcher to remain detached from the respondents.</p>	<p>The point of research is to gain in-depth insight into the lives of respondents, to gain an empathetic understanding of why they act in the way that they do.</p> <p>Prefer qualitative methods which allow for close interaction with respondents.</p>
<i>Preferred research methods</i>	
<b>Quantitative</b>	<b>Qualitative</b>
Require research to be valid, reliable and representativeness	Prepared to sacrifice reliability and representativeness for greater validity

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<b>Province</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Commune</b>	<b>Village</b>
<b>Svay Rieng</b>	<b>Romeas Haek</b>	<b>Krasang commune (02)</b>	<b>Krasang village</b>
			<b>Tamihn village</b>
			<b>Prey Pdeik village</b>
			<b>Thlok Veay II village</b>
		<b>Andoung Trabeak commune (01)</b>	<b>Andoung Trabeak village</b>
			<b>Chek Dei village</b>
			<b>Toul village</b>
			<b>Trapeang Smach village</b>
		<b>Andoung Por commune (02)</b>	<b>Rong Snor village</b>
			<b>Areak Svay village</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>

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## Research Options

	Option	Advantages	Limitations
1.	All villages and all respondent groups participate. In this option all 16 villages' participate in the study and complete all components of the study	Issues from the perspective of all targeted visited are canvassed.	Limited time may mean that each village may not be able to provide in-depth data. Could be superficial.
2.	All 16 villages with respondents varying across the villages. In this option it may be necessary to seek information from different stakeholders across all villages given that time may be a factor. In this option youth, children and families, for example, from 8 villages could be the targeted groups, and village authorities and other stakeholders from the remaining 8 villages	All villages are covered and time is available to gather the required data.	A full picture of each village may not emerge even though, as a whole, all issues would be canvassed.
3.	A selection villages be targeted (e.g. 8 villages) Data could be gathered from all stakeholders in 8 villages selected villages. This would enable appropriate time to be allocated with each village to hold in-depth discussions with key stakeholders and to undertake follow up discussion if necessary.	Time would be available to gather in-depth data from half of the villages.	Key information may exist in some of the villages not selected, even though the broader issues may be covered from what is a large sample.



## Key questions

	Research parameters	Research questions	Sources of information
1.	<b>Nature and definition of child trafficking</b>	<p>1.1 How is “child trafficking” defined and understood in Cambodia by the government?</p> <p>1.2 Who are child traffickers in the broader sense and why does it exist?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National policy documents</li> <li>- national and international research reports</li> </ul>



## Key questions

<b>2. Existence of government policy associated with child trafficking</b>	<b>2.1 What government policies exist in ant-trafficking specifically and that are linked with trafficking issues?</b> <b>2.2 What barriers / challenges exist at policy level, society level, individual level and institutional level?</b> <b>2.3 What are the policy gaps?</b> <b>2.4 What cross-border support mechanisms work and who is responsible for these mechanisms?</b>	<b>- Relevant ministries</b> <b>- Local government officials</b>
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## Key questions

<b>3. Organizations within Cambodia with an anti-trafficking role</b>	<b>3.1 Which government, non-government and private sector organizations have a role in anti-trafficking?</b> <b>3.2 What programs are they running?</b> <b>3.3 What innovative approaches exist on this issue?</b> <b>3.3.1 How successful have these been?</b> <b>3.3.2 What are some good practices?</b>	<b>- Anti-trafficking networks</b>
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## Key questions

4.	Existing national, regional and global research into child trafficking	<p>4.1 What key recent research has been, is being, undertaken on child trafficking?</p> <p>4.2 What have these studies found?</p> <p>4.3 How can these findings inform the Svay Rieng study?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- internet searches</li> <li>- national, regional &amp; international journals</li> <li>- key international development organizations</li> </ul>
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## Key questions

5.	The impact of child trafficking on children, their families and the community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To what degree is child trafficking an issue in your village, commune?</li> <li>2. How do you know about the extent of this issue?</li> <li>3. What are your information sources?</li> <li>4. How does child-trafficking impact on children / youth who have been its victims?</li> <li>5. What impact does it have on their families and communities?</li> <li>6. What are the shorter and longer-term effects of trafficking in victims?</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NGOs undertaking projects in anti-trafficking</li> <li>- Targets community members and sub-national government authorities</li> <li>- Families from targeted communities that migrate internationally</li> <li>- Children and youth from targeted communities who understand, or have been the victims of, trafficking</li> </ul>
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## Key questions

6.	Socio-cultural and economic factors that are related to child trafficking	<p>6.1 What are the circumstances that place children and young people at risk of trafficking?</p> <p>6.2 What community strategies are in place to reduce this risk?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NGOs undertaking projects in anti-trafficking</li> <li>- Targeted community members and sub-national government authorities</li> <li>- Families from targeted communities that migrate internationally</li> <li>- Children and youth from targeted communities who understand, or have been the victims of, trafficking</li> </ul>
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## Key questions

7.	Depth of community understanding of child trafficking and its impact	<p>7.1 What are the levels of community understanding of child-trafficking?</p> <p>7.2 What are community attitudes to the issue?</p> <p>7.3 What socio-cultural, religious, historical or political factors may exist that may need to be overcome in order to better tackle child trafficking?</p> <p>7.4 What is their experience in trafficking?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Targeted community members and sub-national government authorities</li> <li>- Families from targeted communities that migrate internationally</li> <li>- Children and youth from targeted communities who understand, or have been the victims of, trafficking</li> </ul>
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	Tool	Target group	Process
1.	Relevant ministries, NCCT and NGO partners	MoSVY, MoH, MoWA, MoE and NGO partners - Cambo Act, Aple, Chab Dai, LSCW, IOM, Ratanak International, ADB and EU.	KII
2.	Provincial, district, commune and village authority, other community leaders	Provincial governor / Deputy Governor, District Governor / Deputy Governor, representatives from subnational departments of Social Affairs, Women's Affairs, Health and Education, D/CCWC, police (District & Commune), primary and secondary school teachers, School Support Committee representatives, Pagoda leader / Head Monk.	KII and FGDs as the situation requires
3.	Children 12-17 years	The focus will be on children "at risk" of exploitation and /or trafficking. Criteria for "at risk" will include (a) are within the defined age category (b) belong to a family that migrates nationally / or internationally (c) are out of school (d) are for a family with ID Poor 1 or 2 status. Additionally whether the family has a financial debt to repay, whether they are receiving any counseling support from CCWC, NGO or other entity, and if there is a history of any form of child neglect or abuse.	FGD
4.	Case study data gathering form	Individuals over the age of 18 years for targeted ID Poor 1-2 migrating families. Information gathered on each respondent's name, gender, age, marital status, family structure, land / assess ownership, location (village, commune, district)m education achievements (primary & secondary school) including vocational training completed, current education and training, educational / training aspirations, current livelihood (employment, role, position), employment aspirations, monthly income, migration experience and patterns, migration purposes, id poor status, disability status and personal interests.	KII

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## Commune data

- Population of each target village (number of women, men and children (1-17 years)
- Total number of families in each of the target villages
- Number of ID Poor 1 & 2 families in each village
- Number of out-of-school children in each village (12-17 years)
- Number of families who migrate within Cambodia and internationally from each village
- Major economic activity that adults are engaged in each targeted village







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## Case study respondent information

- Respondent name
- Gender
- Age or age bracket
- Marital status
- Family structure
- Land / assess ownership
- Location (village, commune, District)
- Education achievements (primary & secondary school) including vocational training completed
- Current education and training
- Educational / training aspirations
- Current livelihood (employment, role, position)
- Employment aspirations
- Monthly income
- Migration experience and patterns
- Migration purposes
- ID Poor status
- Disability status
- Interests

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Focus area for question	Initial response	Outcome / Achievement Question	Response	Value question	Value of the support or service
Nature and definition of child trafficking	Sometimes people in power, or unscrupulous people, use their position to take unfair advantage of others, leaving them in a dangerous or disadvantaged situation. This can be described as "exploitation". Such people could be within the local community or people who are located elsewhere in Cambodia or internationally. They might be employers, officials, agents or even relatives. Their main motivation is to make money by taking advantage of those who have less choices or power.  Tell me about what "child exploitation" means to you?	What is meant by a "child"?  In what ways is "child exploitation" or "unfair treatment" of children an issue of concern within your community? What is the evidence for your beliefs?		How would you rate your personal understanding about "child exploitation"?	VH H M L VL U

	Very High
	High
	Medium
	Low
	Very Low
	Unsure

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## Limitations

- Not all of the 16 villages are included in the study.
- Teams of 2 researchers - possibility that inconsistencies
- Scope of the research participant groups is broad
- Sensitivity of the topic in question
- Respondents may be unwilling to fully disclose their full knowledge about the questions being asked
- Concepts being investigated are difficult to define

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Research Schedule.					
Date	Time	Team No.	Target group	Resp. No.	Process
			Svay Rieng Provincial level		
27/05/19	8.00	1	Provincial Secretary of anti-human trafficking	1	KII
27/05/19	8.00	2	Department of Social affairs, Department of Woman affairs, Department of Education Youth and Sport	3	Group Interview
27/05/19	8.00	3	Provincial Police	3	KII
			Romeas Haek District level		
27/05/19	10.00	1	DCWC	2	KII
27/05/19	10.00	2	Police	3	KII
27/05/19	10.00	3	Department of Social affairs, Department of Woman affairs, Department of Education Youth and Sport	3	Group Interview
27/05/19	10.00	4	NGOs who working on unsafe migration and/or trafficking at district level Krasang commune	3	KII
27/05/19	1.30	1	Commune Council, CCWC, Commune Police Krasang village	3	FGD
27/05/19	2.30	1	Teachers (School Director; teacher; SDC member)	3	Group Interview
27/05/19	2.30	2	Pagoda leader; Village chief	2	KII
27/05/19	2.30	3	Family experience with unsafe migration/trafficking	2	KII
27/05/19	2.30	4	Children who have been involved in migration (12-17 Years old) (4 boys and 4 girls). Half between 12-14 and half between 15-17 years of age).	16	FGD

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Date	Time	Team	Participants	No	Process
			<b>Tamihh village</b>		
28/05/19	8.00	1	Teachers (School Director; teacher; SDC member)	3	Group Int.
28/05/19	8.00	2	Pagoda leader, Village chief	2	KII
28/05/19	8.00	3	Family member experience with unsafe migration/trafficking	2	KII
28/05/19	8.00	4	Children involved in migration (12-17 Years old) (4 boys and 4 girls). Half between 12-14 and half between 15-17 years of age).	16	FGD
			<b>Prey Pdeik village</b>		
28/05/19	11.00	1	Teachers (School Director; teacher; SDC member)	3	Group Int.
28/05/19	11.00	2	Pagoda leader, Village chief	2	KII
28/05/19	11.00	3	Family member experience with unsafe migration/trafficking	2	KII
28/05/19	11.00	4	Children involved in migration (12-17 Years old) (4 boys and 4 girls). Half between 12-14 and half between 15-17 years of age).	16	FGD
			<b>Thlok Veay II village</b>		
28/05/19	1.30	1	Teachers (School Director; teacher; SDC member)	3	Group Int.
28/05/19	1.30	2	Pagoda leader, Village chief	2	KII
28/05/19	1.30	3	Family member experience with unsafe migration/trafficking	2	KII
28/05/19	1.30	4	Children involved in migration (12-17 Years old) (4 boys and 4 girls). ). Half between 12-14 and half between 15-17 years of age).	16	FGD

Date	Time	Team	Participants	No	Process
			<b>Andoung Trabeak commune</b>		
29/05/19	8.00	2	Commune Council, CCWC, Commune Police	3	Group Interview
			<b>Andoung Trabeak village</b>		
29/05/19	11.00	1	Teachers (School Director; teacher; SDC member)	3	Group Interview
29/05/19	11.00	2	Pagoda leader, Village chief	2	KII
29/05/19	11.00	3	Family member experience with unsafe migration/trafficking	2	KII
29/05/19	11.00	4	Children involved in migration (12-17 Years old) (4 boys and 4 girls)	16	FGD
			<b>Chek Dei village</b>		
29/05/19	1.30	1	Teachers (School Director; teacher; SDC member)	3	Group Interview
29/05/19	1.30	2	Pagoda leader, Village chief		KII
29/05/19	1.30	3	Family member experience with unsafe migration/trafficking	2	KII
29/05/19	1.30	4	Children involved in migration (12-17 Years old) (4 boys and 4 girls). ). Half between 12-14 and half between 15-17 years of age).	16	FGD

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Date	Time	Team	Participants	No	Process
			<b>Toul village</b>		
30/05/19	8.00	1	Teachers (School Director; teacher; SDC member)	3	Group Interview
30/05/19	8.00	2	Pagoda leader, Village chief	2	KII
30/05/19	8.00	3	Family member experience with unsafe migration/trafficking	2	KII
30/05/19	8.00	4	Children involved in migration (12-17 Years old) (4 boys and 4 girls)	16	FGD
			<b>Trapeang Smach village</b>		
30/05/19	11.00	1	Teachers (School Director; teacher; SDC member)	3	Group Interview
30/05/19	11.00	2	Pagoda leader, Village chief	2	KII
30/05/19	11.00	3	Family member experience with unsafe migration/trafficking	2	KII
30/05/19	11.00	4	Children involved in migration (12-17 Years old) (4 boys and 4 girls). ). Half between 12-14 and half between 15-17 years of age).	16	FGD

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Date	Time	Team	Participants	No	Process
			<b>Andoung Por commune</b>		
31/05/19	8.00	3	Commune Council, CCWC, Commune Police	3	Group Interview
			<b>Rong Snor village</b>		
31/05/19	11.00	1	Teachers (School Director; teacher; SDC member)	3	Group Interview
31/05/19	11.00	2	Pagoda leader, Village chief	2	KII
31/05/19	11.00	3	Family member experience with unsafe migration/trafficking	2	KII
31/05/19	11.00	4	Children involved in migration (12-17 Years old) (4 boys and 4 girls). ). Half between 12-14 and half between 15-17 years of age).	16	FGD
			<b>Areak Svay village</b>		
31/05/19	1.30	1	Teachers (School Director; teacher; SDC member)	3	Group Interview
31/05/19	1.30	2	Pagoda leader, Village chief	2	KII
31/05/19	1.30	3	Family member experience with unsafe migration/trafficking	2	KII
31/05/19	1.30	4	Children involved in migration (12-17 Years old) (4 boys and 4 girls). ). Half between 12-14 and half between 15-17 years of age).	16	FGD

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## Research timeframe

	May 2019										June 2019				
	M	T	W	Th	F	M	Th	F	M	T	W	Th	F	F	F
	6	7	8	9	10	20	23	24	27	28	29	30	31	7	14
Develop inception report (GG)															
Desk review of existing policy and research (AR)															
Research Instruments completed (GB)															
Guide the local team (GB & AR)															
Stakeholders meetings (GB & AR)															
Conduct field data collection (CF Team)															
Draft report (GB)															
Meeting with Research committee (GB & AR)															
Finalize report (GB)															

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## Research Committee

No:	Name	Role	Responsibilities
National Committee for Countering Trafficking in Persons (NCCT) representatives			
1	Mr. Nget Thy	Executive Director of CCPCR	National Representative
2	Ms. Rebekah Kofoed	Child Protection Specialist from ChildFund Australia	Childfund Representative
3	Mrs. Eng Kalyan	Child Protection Specialist of ChildFund Cambodia	Technical review, support and contact person at national level
4	Mr. Meas Vuthy	Project Team Leader of ChildFund Cambodia	Contact person, coordination and logistics support at the field level
5	Mr. Men Dara	Grants Coordinator of ChildFund Cambodia	Sharing donor's perspective on Child Migration and Trafficking
6	Mr. Long Phearun	Provincial Manager of ChildFund Cambodia	Overall Coordination at provincial level
7	Mr. Chan Narin	Head of Programs of ChildFund Cambodia	Quality review
8	Mr. Prashant Verma	Country Director of ChildFund Cambodia	Oversight
9	Ms Arun Reaksmey	Consultant Researcher	Research facilitator
10	Mr Geoff Berry	Consultant Researcher	Research facilitator

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## Research Team

Name	Position	Organization
Mr. In Davy	PO	ChildFund Svay Rieng
Mr. Keo Sarath	CDO	ChildFund Svay Rieng
Ms. Va Pichida	PO	ChildFund Svay Rieng
		Childfund
		NCCT
		NCCT
		NCCT
		NCCT

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## Challenges to the study

- Identifying the “current situation” in terms of the extent and impact of child trafficking is difficult to ascertain
- The existing child trafficking knowledge base is uncoordinated and in some cases ill-defined
- Finding factual information on issues such as child-trafficking is difficult due to its nature
- Information generated needs to be of a kind that will lead to practical interventions to address the issue
- Child trafficking is complex and influenced by a range of contributing factors

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## Research issues

- Participant invitations and participant understanding of the research process
- Respondent & information confidentiality
- Responding to information disclosures by a respondent that may imply an illegal, dangerous or unethical action or event (evidence of sexual assault) that need immediate attention
- Accurate translation of interview questions
- Consistency of the interview process
- Clear conceptual framework to guide the study
- Data validity & reliability
- Research team safety and security

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# Research Risks

- Key informants may be difficult to locate
- Respondents may not be willing to disclose all of the information they have
- Respondents may feel threatened by the research process or may suffer anguish at recalling an unpleasant situation
- participants may misunderstand the question/s
- The study may be trying to cover too much and result in superficial findings
- There may not be enough time to undertake the study in its required intensity
- Key concepts may not be clearly defined and understood
- Researchers may vary in their approach to the research process which may influence validity & reliability

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## Guide to Ethics and Human Rights in Counter Trafficking Ethical Standards For Counter-trafficking Research And Programming

1. **Do no harm: be compassionate but neutral.**
2. **Prioritize personal safety and security: identify and minimize risks.**
3. **Get informed consent, with no coercion.**
4. **Ensure anonymity and confidentiality to the greatest extent possible.**
5. **Adequately select and prepare interpreters and field teams.**
6. **Prepare referral information, and be prepared for emergency intervention.**
7. **Do not hesitate to help others: put your information to good use.**

*United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking*

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## UNIAP interview protocols

- UNIAP interview suggestions
- Ensure informed consent
- Introduce yourself and your colleagues
- Ask one question at a time
- Help them feel comfortable and make eye contact when you talk to them
- Maintain an environment that is natural and at ease
- Use varied questioning techniques
- Avoid having more than one person directing questions
- Refrain from answering the questions on behalf of the interviewee
- Make no assumptions
- Allow the subject to continue speaking without interrupting
- Do not make the interviewee sit through your extensive side conversations or analyses with colleagues and interpreters
- If the subject matter is potentially sensitive, use questions that lead the subject to shed light on the issue in a non-direct way
- Use the vocabulary that your interviewee uses
- Do not cross ethical boundaries
- Be culturally sensitive

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## Research Protocols

- In the event of a disclosure of any trafficking or other illegal activity (e.g. assault or abuse) the matter will be reported simultaneously to the Project Manager and appropriate D/CCWC.
- Any interview with a minor (person under the age of 18 years) must be conducted in the presence of another adult of the respondent's choice, or if no specific person is requested, in the presence of another research team member.
- Respondents will be informed at the commencement of each interview that they are free to withdraw from the process at any time, or request that the interview be completed at an alternative time and / or location.
- Interviewers are encouraged to incorporate further questions into the interview process in order to clarify issues or gain a deeper understanding of the respondent's experience in relation to the issues being discussed.

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# Research protocols

- No photographs will be taken that include a minor.
- Any threat or abusive language directed at a member of the research team will be reported to the project manager for further discussion and action with appropriate local authorities
- Interview responses are to be repeated to the respondent/s to ensure that the meaning is clear and mutual understanding has been confirmed
- The purpose of the study and confidentiality of participants and response content will be explained to the respondent/s prior to the commencement of each interview.
- Interviews will be conducted in a location that respects each respondent's privacy and assures confidentiality.
- Data gathered as a result of interviews or observations will be treated with confidentiality and shared only at specific times and with appropriate personnel as designated by the project manager