

**The Return and Reintegration of victims of Trafficking  
from Cambodia to Thailand 01 July 2004 - 30 March 2005**

**AND**

**Repatriation from Cambodia to Vietnam of Vietnamese  
Victims of Trafficking from 15 May 1999 - 30 March 2005**



Compiled by Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) staff based at the Anti-trafficking and Reintegration Office supported by the Coordination and Documentation Project, IOM Mission in Cambodia.

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## Part 1

# The Return and Reintegration of victims of Trafficking from Cambodia to Thailand

01 July 2004 - 30 March 2005

### Preface

Since 1996, Missions of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in the Mekong Sub Region have been working to establish orderly and sustainable systems of return, recovery and reintegration for victims of cross border trafficking. Orderly returns of victims of trafficking from Thailand to Cambodia are organised in a collaborative effort between IOM, immigration authorities and border guards, the Cambodian Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) and the Thai Department of Social Development and Welfare (DSDW).

In Cambodia, recovery centres, long-term centres and support arrangements have been established with and by MoSVY, provincial departments of MoSVY (DoSVY), district departments (OSVY) and around 20 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

The returning trafficked persons are provided with one night accommodation in the Transit Centre in Poipet after being transferred from Thailand or to one of the designated NGO Reception Centres in Poipet, Battambang, Sisophon, Siem Reap or Phnom Penh.<sup>1</sup> In addition, to accommodation, staff at the transit centre conduct interviews, escort the clients to the reception centers, conduct family tracing and family assessment for children from the four Northern provinces,<sup>2</sup> escort women and children back for reintegration with their families and conduct monitoring and follow up visits.

The NGO reception centers in the various locations provide clients with basic necessities (food, shelter and security) counselling, recreational activities, literacy classes, non-formal education, medical care, mental health and referral, while the families of the clients are being traced and the possibility of family reunification is being assessed.

Information about victims who are not from the North Western provinces are sent to the Anti-trafficking and Reintegration team within MoSVY (formally known as the Coordination and Documentation Center (CDC)) in Phnom Penh who then request that the MoSVY national reintegration team conduct the family tracing and assessment in these other provinces.

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<sup>1</sup> In Poipet the reception centres are Krousar Thmey, CWCC, Don Bosco and Goutte d'eau. In Battambang the reception centres are KMR, KNK, MPK, and Santipear II. In Siem Reap the reception centre is AFESIP and in Phnom Penh the reception centres are CWDA, HAGAR, HISCHILD, and AFESIP

<sup>2</sup> Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Battambang and Siem Reap

Where possible through these systems the child is reintegrated with his/her family. If families cannot be traced or family assessments indicate that children cannot be reintegrated with their families, they are referred to partner organisations for further recovery services or to long-term centers. Children are then referred to public schools and /or skills training is provided.

At every stage of the reintegration procedure the Case Management Manual (CMM) and forms are filled in by various staff at the Transit Centre, NGO Reception Centers and by the district level social affairs staff (OsVY) and district social workers. It allows information on cases to be collected on returned trafficked victims which is then forwarded to the Anti-trafficking and Reintegration Office within MoSVY. This office has acted as a documentation centre for information on returns and reintegration of trafficked Cambodia women and children from Thailand. The bilingual database was established in 2002 and is able to generate reports on trafficking numbers and patterns of women and children being returned from Thailand. Information in the database is frequently updated and new cases are entered. The database contains information on the victims of trafficking, their family situation, the trafficking circumstances and their reintegration. The information and statistics in this report have been compiled from the information in the database which can enhance the understanding of trafficking from Cambodia to Thailand since June 2004<sup>3</sup> as well as provide up to date information on the effectiveness of the reintegration process.

Further information on the database reports can be obtained from the following:

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Database Operator

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<sup>3</sup> The last database report on Children Trafficked from Cambodia to Thailand covered cases from 1 April 2003 until 31 June 2004.

## 1. Introduction

From 01 July 2004 to 31 March 2005 one hundred and thirty seven trafficked persons were assisted in returning to Cambodia from Thailand through the IOM/MoSVY project. Ninety-five trafficked persons were repatriated to Cambodia. Forty-two trafficked persons were deported by the Thai Bureau of Immigration and referred to the Transit Centre in Poipet. There were twice as many repatriations of trafficked persons as deportations but the difference in gender was not significant.

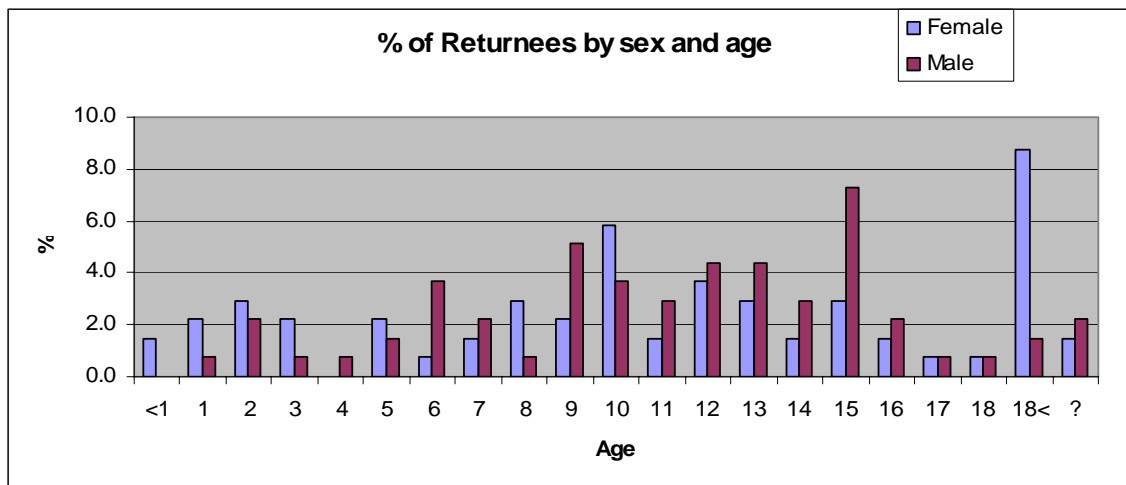
Table 1: Repatriation versus deportations from Thailand to Cambodia from 01 July 2004 to 31 March 2005.

	Number of cases		Sub total	Total
Repatriated	Male	45	95	137
	Female	50		
Deported	Male	24	42	
	Female	18		

## 2. Sex and age when trafficked

While there appears to be no significant trend in age groups, fifty-one percent (51%) of the cases of trafficked persons were aged between nine and fifteen when trafficked. However, the largest single group (9%) was females aged over eighteen.

Figure 1: Percentage of returnees by sex and age <sup>4</sup>



## 3. Geographical Information

The majority of trafficked persons assisted through the project stated that the address before leaving was in Banteay Meanchey Province as has been previously documented.

<sup>4</sup> Please note: the percentages in this graph, and all graphs and tables hereafter, have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

A previous MoSVY database report covering 1 Sept 2000 to 31 March 2003 stated that ninety-one percent (91 %) came from the district of O' Chrov <sup>5</sup> but this percentage had dropped to eighty-three percent (83%) during this reporting period. Women and children trafficked to Thailand were also from Battambang, Prey Veng and Pursat.

Table 2: Address before leaving Cambodia by province

<b>Province</b>	<b>Number of Trafficked Person #</b>
Banteay Meanchey	98
Battambang	9
Kompong Cham	2
Kompong Thom	3
Kandal	2
Koh Kong	2
Prey Veng	6
Pursat	6
Siem Reap	3
Svay Rieng	1
Takeo	3
Kampuchea Krom	1
Unknown	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>137</b>

#### 4. Economic situation of trafficked persons and families

##### a. Land and Housing tenure and debt

According to information from a small number of respondents, seventy-six (76%) own land and of particular significance, fifty-eight percent (58%) from O'Chrov in Banteay Meanchey had their own land and 93% owned their own house. Seven percent (7%) of all respondents rented land to grow food. This suggests that trafficked persons were not the most economically disadvantaged members of Cambodian society. Eighty percent (80%) did not have a debt on their house or land, but only forty-nine percent (49%) said they did not have any debts at all. This appears to mean for example that some people had debt to a neighbor, other family members or money lender.

#### 5. Family situation

##### a. Family problems and household structure

Of trafficked persons with accurate family information derived from family assessments, eighty-three percent (83%) of trafficked persons lived with both their parents and this was across all ages especially females over the age of eighteen. Sixty-six percent (66%) stated that they had both parents alive. The father of thirteen percent (13%) was no longer alive. Sixty-seven percent (67%) of trafficked persons had fewer than five siblings. This suggests that trafficked persons are not from the most

<sup>5</sup> O'Chrov District in Banteay Meanchey reaches the border between Cambodia and Thailand and includes the border town of Poipet

vulnerable sectors of society and family size in these cases was not directly linked to vulnerability to being trafficked.

A large number (39%) of trafficked persons also had a family member or relative usually brothers (18%) or sisters (15%) assisted by the project showing that children from the same family had been trafficked and could be vulnerable in the future.

According to the trafficked persons perceptions of the problems in the family, fifty-one percent (51%) of children reported no family problems. According to the family lack of food (24%) was the most common problem. Both children and families reported family separation (29%) and family conflict as problems (24%).

### b. Education

As shown in figures 2 and 3 below females have less education throughout the age groups than males. Females who were educated stopped studying after Grade five where as males continued to Grade six.

Figures 2 and 3: Education level by age of trafficked male and females

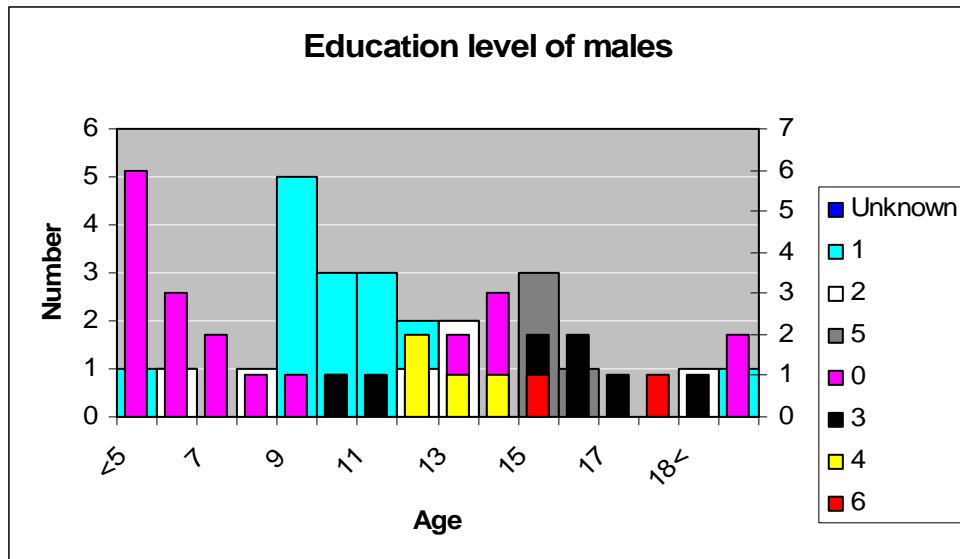
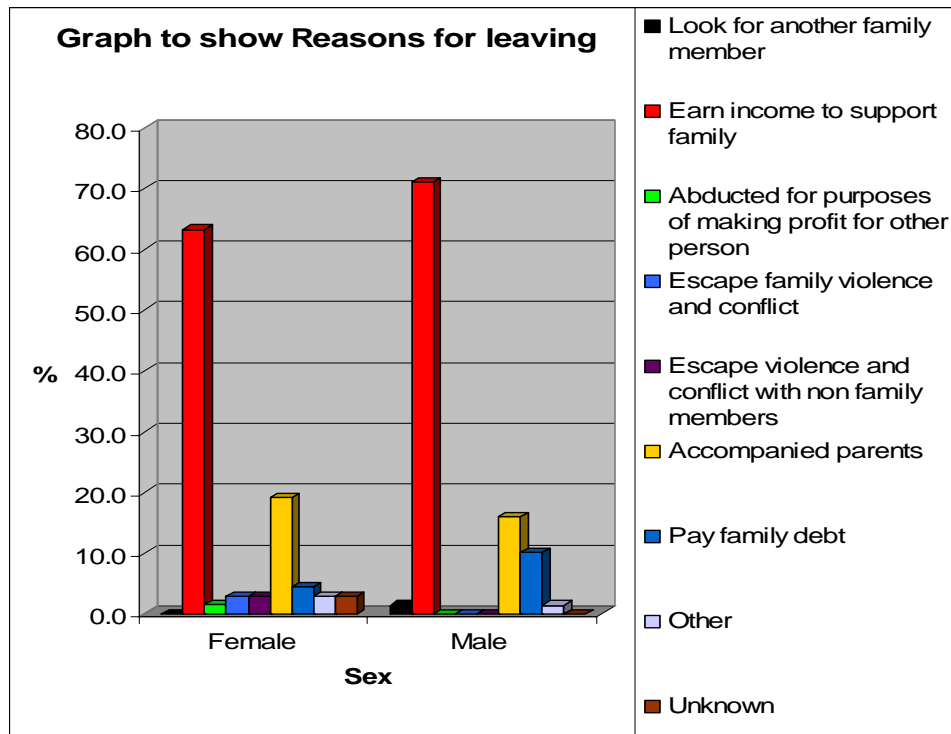




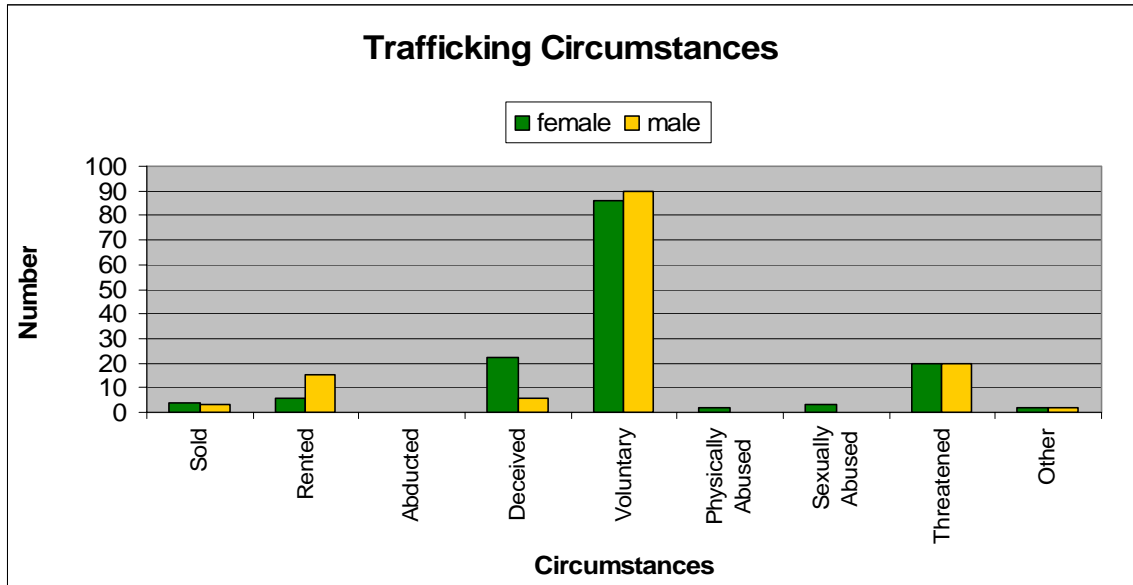
Figure 4: Reasons for leaving Cambodia



b. Recruitment, departure and harbouring

The following graph outlines the trafficking circumstances of recruitment, departure and harbouring taken from interviews with respondents. Eighty-six females and ninety males reported going voluntarily. Twenty-two females report being deceived and forty trafficked persons were threatened.

Figure 5: The circumstances of the trafficking incident



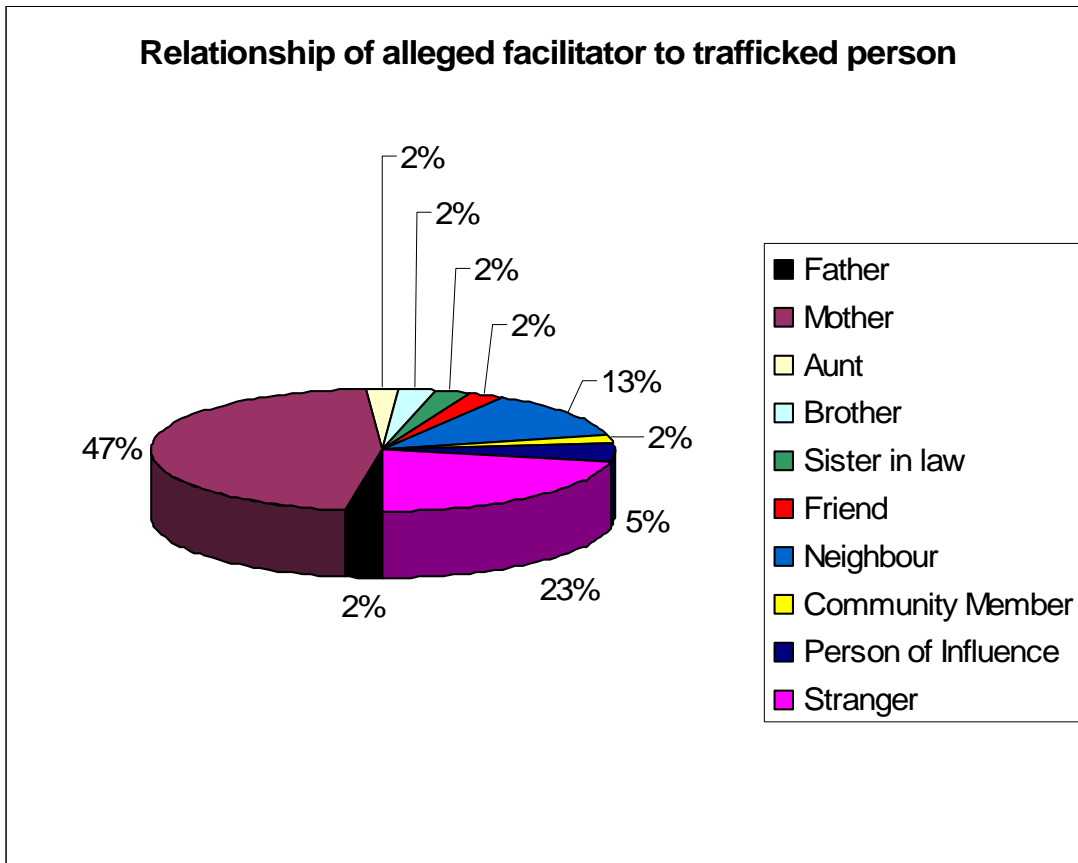
**c. The person with whom they journeyed**

Thirty-seven percent (37%) of trafficking persons said that they went to Thailand with a stranger. Thirty-one percent (31%) went with family members and seventeen percent (17%) with relatives. This indicates that generally there are more trafficked persons journeying with people they know rather than those who are unknown to them.

**d. Alleged facilitator**

The alleged facilitator in forty-seven percent (47%) of cases was the mother; however, twenty-three percent (23%) of cases reported that the facilitator was a stranger. Ninety-four percent (94%) of trafficked persons and their families said that they had no debt to the alleged facilitator.

Figure 6: Relationship of the alleged facilitator to the trafficked person



#### e. Number of trips to Thailand

Thirty-four percent (34%) of female and thirty-nine percent (39%) of male returnees informed caseworkers that they had only been to Thailand once. Sixteen percent (16%) had been twice and only one percent (1%) had been five times.

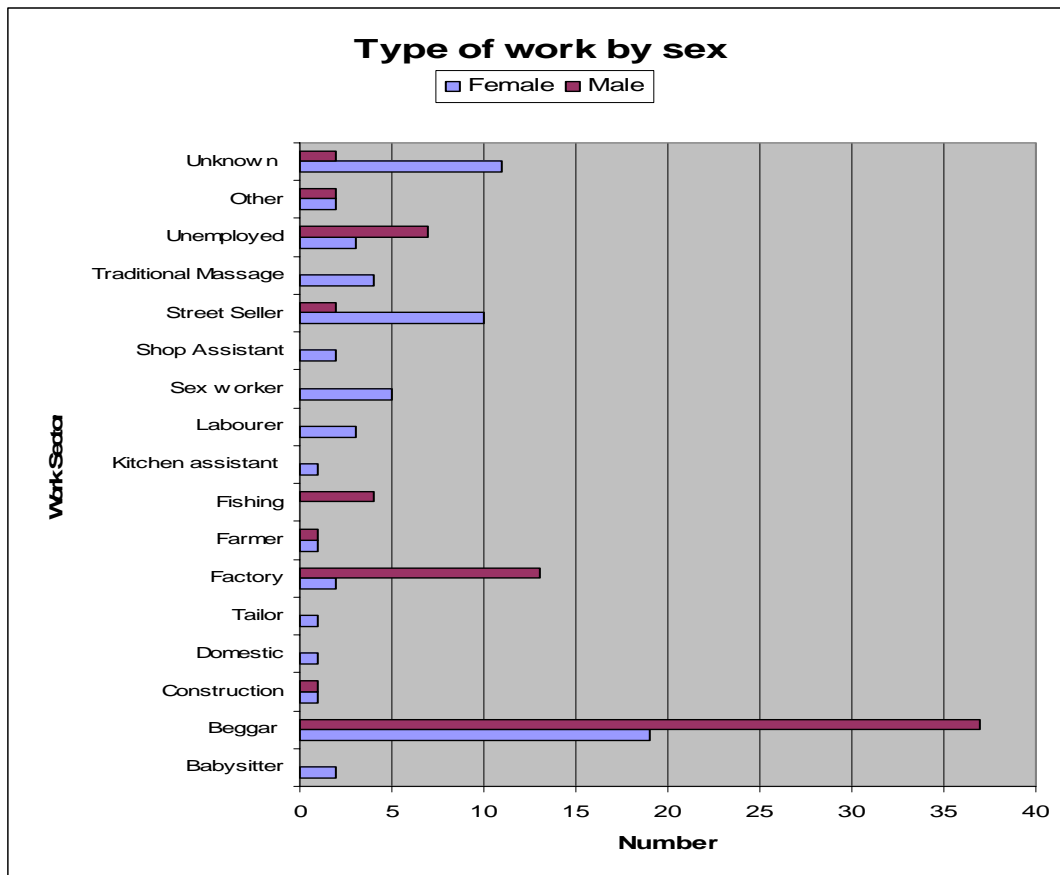
#### f. Length of time spent in Thailand

Forty-seven percent (47%) of trafficked persons spent one month in Thailand indicating a short stay perhaps before they were arrested by the Thai authorities. However, six percent (6%) of respondents spent up to two years in Thailand. The number of male trafficked persons staying from two to five years was much higher than females.

#### 7. Work and income in Thailand

The following graph below shows numbers of male and females returnees in each work sector. As can be seen the most common types of work in Thailand for both male and females was begging (41%) and in the case of males, factory work (19%). Fifteen percent (15%) of girls had been employed as street sellers. The daily income for children working in Thailand ranged from earnings of \$1 to more than \$10 per day. The highest paid sectors were begging, sex work and street selling. Trafficked persons working as beggars can earn between \$1 to more than \$10 per day. The lowest paid was fishing where respondents could earn \$1.50 per day.

Figure 7: Type of work undertaken in Thailand



The statistics from the database show certain trends relating to the age of trafficked persons in different sectors of work. Begging is the most common for children aged

between ten and twelve years old. Factory work is common for males from ten years old to over eighteen and for female street sellers from two to thirteen years old.

## 8. Reintegration

From 01 July 2004 to March 31 2005, 47% of trafficked persons returned from Thailand either through deportation or orderly repatriated were reintegrated with their families. In all cases reintegration with families took place within seven months of return. Just over half (54%) returned to their families within the first month.

### a. Wishes of the trafficked person at the time of repatriation

The table shows the total number of trafficked persons wishes at the time of repatriation and deportation. Most of the trafficked persons stated that they wished to return home to their parents/family. Eight to sixteen year old males expressed a desire to go to school.

Table 3: Wishes of the Trafficked person at the time of Repatriation (by number)

Wishes of the TP	Female #	Male #	Total #
Want to go home to live with parents	56	55	111
Don't care where they live want to go to school	0	7	7
Want to live with relatives	6	1	7
Want to stay at centre	1	5	6
Unknown	3	1	4
Want to go back to destination country	2	0	2
Other	0	0	0
	<b>Total number</b>	<b>137</b>	

### b. Reintegration decisions

In the period of this report the decision that reintegration with the family was the best option was made in fifty-seven of cases. For seventy-two trafficked persons reintegration was not recommended immediately but was considered to be a possibility at a later date, of which thirty-seven were females.

Table 4: Total number of reintegration decisions by age and sex

### Reintegration Decisions

Age	Reintegration with family		Immediate reintegration not recommended		Family cannot be traced		Total #
	Female #	Male #	Female #	Male #	Female #	Male #	
<1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
2	1	1	1	2	0	0	5
3	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
5	1	1	2	1	0	0	5
6	0	3	1	2	0	0	6
7	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
8	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
9	0	5	2	1	0	0	8
10	3	2	5	2	0	0	12
11	0	1	2	2	0	0	5
12	2	4	3	1	0	0	10
13	2	4	2	1	0	0	9
14	0	3	1	1	1	0	6
15	2	7	2	3	0	0	14
16	1	2	1	1	0	0	5
17	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
18	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
18<	3	2	5	0	1	0	11
Unknown	0	0	2	3	0	0	5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>121</b>

#### c. Referral to long-term placement by sex and location

When reintegration with the family is not advisable, children are transferred to a long-term care facility. Since 01 July 2004, fifty-one trafficked persons have been referred to a long-term placement. As shown in the table below thirty-seven percent (37%) were females and sixty-three percent (63%) were males. The majority of cases documented were referred to the NGO Goutte d'eau in Poipet.

Seventy-percent (70%) of trafficked persons who were awaiting long-term placement were assisted by the Transit Centre and NGO Reception Centres within three months of returning to Cambodia. Eight months was the longest a trafficked person waited to be placed in a long-term placement.

Between From 01 July 2004 to 31 March 2005 the following NGO centres had received children and offered long-term placements. More male trafficked persons were referred to a long term placement than female.

Table 5: Percentage of trafficked persons in long-term placement NGOs

NGO	Trafficked Persons %		
	Female %	Male %	Total %
Goutte D'eau Poipet	7	27	34
Don Bosco Poipet	15	5	20
Komar Reak Reay KRR - Poipet	2	15	17
Meatto Phum Komar	0	7	7
CWCC Phnom Penh	2	2	5
CWCC Banteay Meanchey	5	0	5
KNK children without borders	0	2	2
Komar Reak Reay KRR - BTB	2	0	2
Friends	0	2	2
Krousar Thmey -Poipet	0	2	2
Vietnam repatriated	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>

## 9. Case closures

### a. Reasons for case closure

In terms of the following data and statistics a case is closed when the trafficked person has been successfully reintegrated with their families and been stable for one year or successfully reintegrated into a long-term placement and been stable for one year. Support and assistance to trafficked persons is continued (as seen on page 19 ) to those reintegrated with their families or a long-term placement. Between 01 July 1 2004 and 31 March 31 2005, ninety-five cases were closed. As seen in the table, of these thirty-six percent (36%) were females and fifty-six percent (56%) were males who had been successfully reintegrated with their families for one year or who had been in a stable long term placement. It appears therefore that successful reintegration is more likely for males than females. However, four percent (4%) of female and four percent (4%) of males with cases closed were not successfully reintegrated mainly as they ran away from the NGO Reception Centres.

Table 6: Reason for case closure by sex

	Female %	Male %	Total %
Family reintegration stable for one year	20	26	46
TP stable in long term placement for one year	16	29	45
<b>Total Successful</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>92</b>
Ran away from long term placement	0	2	2
Ran away from NGO reception centre	4	1	5
TP was taken by relative and can not be traced	0	1	1
<b>Total Unsuccessful</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

**b. Case closure by occupation**

Thirty percent (30%) of successful cases who had either been reintegrated with their families or a long term placement had worked as beggars. Twenty-seven percent (27%) of street sellers with cases closed were also successfully reintegrated either with their families or a long-term placement.

**c. Province related to case closures**

In all provinces the reason for case closure was more likely due to a successful outcome rather than unsuccessful. In Banteay Meanchey province where the majority of trafficked persons resided before going to Thailand, seventy-eight percent (78%) of cases closed were reintegrated with their families or long term centres and had been stable for one year. Of these, twenty-four percent (24%) were females and forty-six percent (46%) were males indicating that reintegration success and case closures were higher for males than females.

Table 7: Case closure by province

Province	Reason for case closure								Total %
	Family reintegration stable for 1 year		TP stable in long term placement for 1 year		Outcome not successful		Other		
	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	
Banteay Meanchey	11	22	13	24	3	2	0	1	78
Battambang	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	9
Koh Kong	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Krong Kep	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Oddar Meanchey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phnom Penh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prey Veng	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Pursat	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Siem Reap	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Takeo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total %</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total #</b>	<b>93</b>								

d. Reintegration and NGO Reception Centres

The table shows which NGO Reception Centres the trafficked persons were initially placed on their return. Fifty-one percent (51%) of all cases that were successful reintegrated and were closed were initially received at the Battambang Reception Centre (BRC) which closed in 2003. Forty-five percent (45%) of trafficked persons went on to be successfully reintegrated with their families and thirty-six percent (36%) with a long term placement and had been stable for one year, so cases were closed. Only 7% were unsuccessful.

Table 8: Case closure by NGO Reception Centres

Centers	Reason for case closure								Total %
	Family reintegration stable for 1 year		TP stable in long term placement for 1 year		Outcome not successful		Other		
	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	
BRC	9	16	10	15	0	0	0	1	51
CWCC (BM)	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
Don Bosco (Poipet)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Goutte d'eau (Poipet)	6	5	4	10	0	0	0	0	26
KNK (Children without Borders)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Komar Reak Reay	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	8
Krousar Thmei (Poipet)	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	8
<b>Total %</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total #</b>	<b>93</b>								

#### e. Reintegration and long-term placement

If family reintegration immediately had not been recommended, trafficked persons are referred to the NGOs listed below for long-term placement. Fifty-five percent (55%) of males and twenty-nine percent (29%) of females with cases closed had been stable in a long-term placement. Ten percent (10%) of males with cases closed had been reintegrated with their families from the various long-term placement NGOs as compared to two percent (2%) of females.

Table 9: Case closure by long term placement centers

Centers	Reason for case closure								Totals %
	Family reintegration stable for 1 year		TP stable in long term placement for 1 year		Outcome not successful		Other		
	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	
ASPECA	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
CWCC (BM)	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
CWCC (PP)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Don Bosco (Poipet)	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	6
Goutte d'eau (Neak Loung)	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Goutte d'eau (Poipet)	0	0	8	22	0	0	0	0	29
Harvest (PP)	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	12
Harvest (Poipet)	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Komar Reak Reay	0	2	2	14	0	2	0	0	20
Krousar Thmei (Poipet)	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Meato Phum Komar	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	10
WVI Bamboo House	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total %</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Male %</b>	<b>67</b>								
<b>Total Female %</b>	<b>33</b>								
<b>Total Number #</b>	<b>51</b>								

#### f. Assistance provided and case closure.

The number of trafficked persons receiving the most assistance were those who had been reintegrated with their families (209) or residing in a long term placement (204). The most common forms of assistance provided was education program at the Reception Centres (75 persons) referral to public school (67 persons) followed by referrals to a health service (65 persons) and day care/education program (65 persons) and finally referral to counselling programme (63 persons). Twice as many males were assisted as females. Trafficked persons who had been reintegrated with their families and those residing in a long-term placement were given the same amount of assistance. Out of a total of four hundred and forty nine (449) trafficked persons with cases closed, two hundred and eighty one (281) males were assisted with an array of services compared to a hundred and sixty-eight (168) females.

## **Part 2**

# **Repatriation from Cambodia to Vietnam of Vietnamese Victims of Trafficking**

**15 May 1999 - 31 March 2005**

### **Preface**

The formal repatriation of Vietnamese victims of trafficking from Cambodia to Vietnam was initiated by the International Organisation of Migration (IOM) Phnom Penh in consultation with the Royal Government of Cambodia in 1996. At this time, IOM Ho Chi Minh City was involved in the reception of returnees at the border however, no formal reintegration services were offered.

In late 1999, further negotiations were conducted by IOM Phnom Penh with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam through their Embassy in Phnom Penh and the Royal Government of Cambodia through the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY). An agreement was made between all parties and a formal system of repatriation was developed. The first official repatriation was conducted in May 2000.

Since 1999, forty-seven victims of trafficking to Cambodia have been repatriated to Vietnam, forty-five females and two males. These returnees have been provided with both a supported repatriation and a formal system of reintegration assistance post-return. A further twenty women and girls have been assisted and documented through the IOM/MoSVY system. However, four cases escaped and seven cases left voluntarily from NGO Reception Centres in Cambodia, prior to being repatriated. As of May 2005, nine cases are currently awaiting repatriation to Vietnam and require further information on family tracing from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, through the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh.

Full responsibility for the coordination of the repatriation process within Cambodia is being progressively assumed by the staff of the Anti-trafficking and Reintegration Office within the Directorate of Social Affairs within the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY).

In consultation with relevant government Ministries and non-government organisations (NGOs), the process of repatriation has been further developed and refined in response to the changing needs and conditions particularly with the pending Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

### **The repatriation procedure**

Rescue is generally conducted by the Cambodian police, at times in collaboration with NGO partners. Rescued women and children are generally referred by police to the Provincial Department of the Ministry of Social Affairs (DoSVY) shelter in Phnom Penh

whereupon victims are interviewed and stay for up to twenty-four hours. DoSVY liaises with NGO shelters to arrange an appropriate referral. On occasions police refer victims directly to NGO shelters.

The main NGO partners assisting Vietnamese victims of trafficking include AFESIP, Cambodian Women Crisis Centre (CWCC), Nivea Thmey (World Vision), HISCHILD and in the past COHCHR and CCPCR. These NGOs offer shelter, non-formal and vocational training programs, provide counselling and recovery services, health services and may also provide legal assistance (or collaborate with other legal or human rights NGOs). Women and children are provided with information relating to their options and are free to make a choice about their future. Vietnamese trafficking victims are offered the opportunity to voluntarily return to Vietnam. The administrator at the Anti-trafficking and Reintegration office within MoSVY with technical support from IOM is responsible for coordinating the repatriation process with the local NGO partners, the Vietnamese Embassy, IOM Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese police and the Vietnamese NGOs and organisations. During the process information on the details of the client, family background, trafficking circumstances, family tracing, repatriation and follow up is collected by the Anti-trafficking and Reintegration office and input into the database.

The information and statistics contained in this report have been compiled from the MoSVY/IOM database at the Anti-trafficking and Reintegration office (formerly the CDC) at the central level within MoSVY in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The data has been made available from the database and taken from case forms. The report details the information on all Vietnamese repatriations from May 15 1999 and outlines the particular patterns of trafficking to Cambodia from Vietnam as well as details of the women and children and background information.

For more information on repatriation of victims of trafficking from Cambodia to Vietnam through MoSVY contact:

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## 1. Repatriations to Vietnam

### a. Repatriations by sex

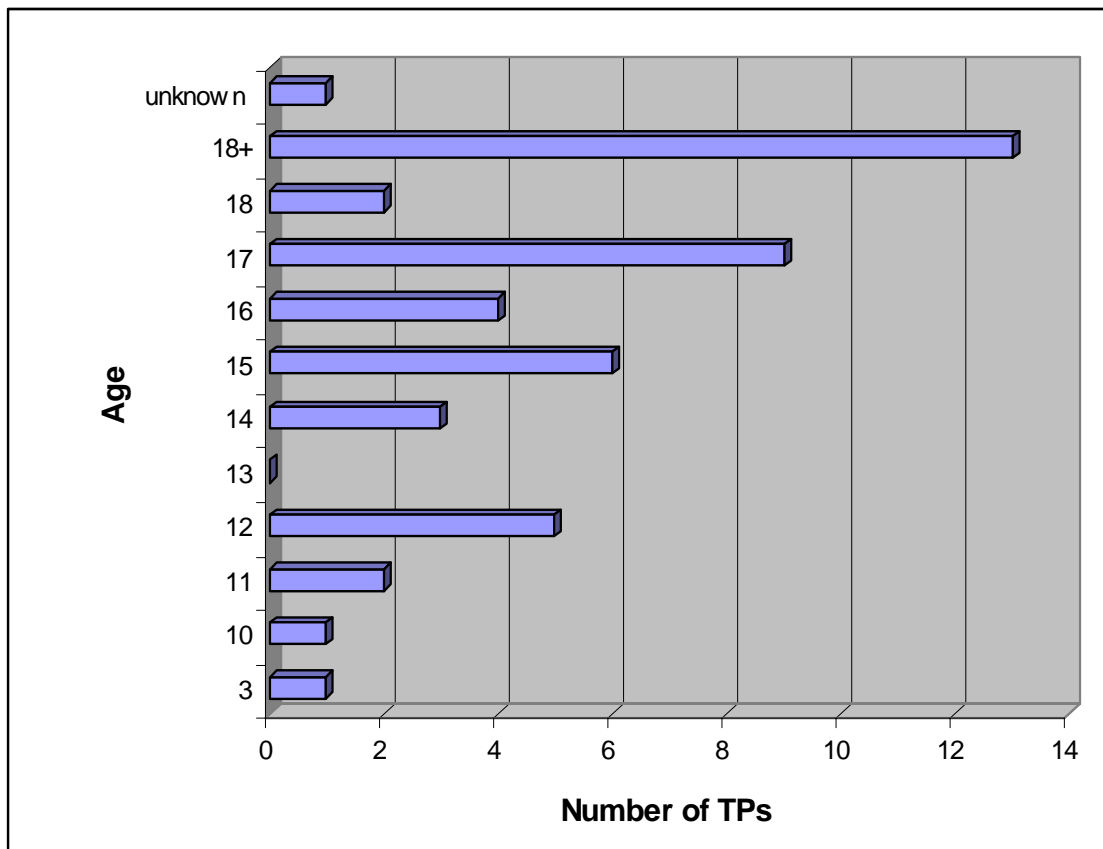
From 15 May 1999 to 31 March 2005 the total number of repatriations from Cambodia to Vietnam was forty-seven. Of these, forty-five were female and two were male indicating that trafficking to Cambodia from Vietnam largely concerns Vietnamese women and girls.

### b. Age when trafficked

The graph below shows the ages of females when trafficked who were repatriated to Vietnam as there have only been two cases of Vietnamese males documented in the database. The graph below shows most trafficked females repatriated to Vietnam were aged from fifteen years old to over eighteen (73%).

In the two cases of Vietnamese males documented one was thirteen years old and one was twenty seven years old. One of these boys had been trafficked to Thailand and repatriated to Cambodia and then onto Vietnam through the MoSVY system.

Figure 1: Age when trafficked from Vietnam

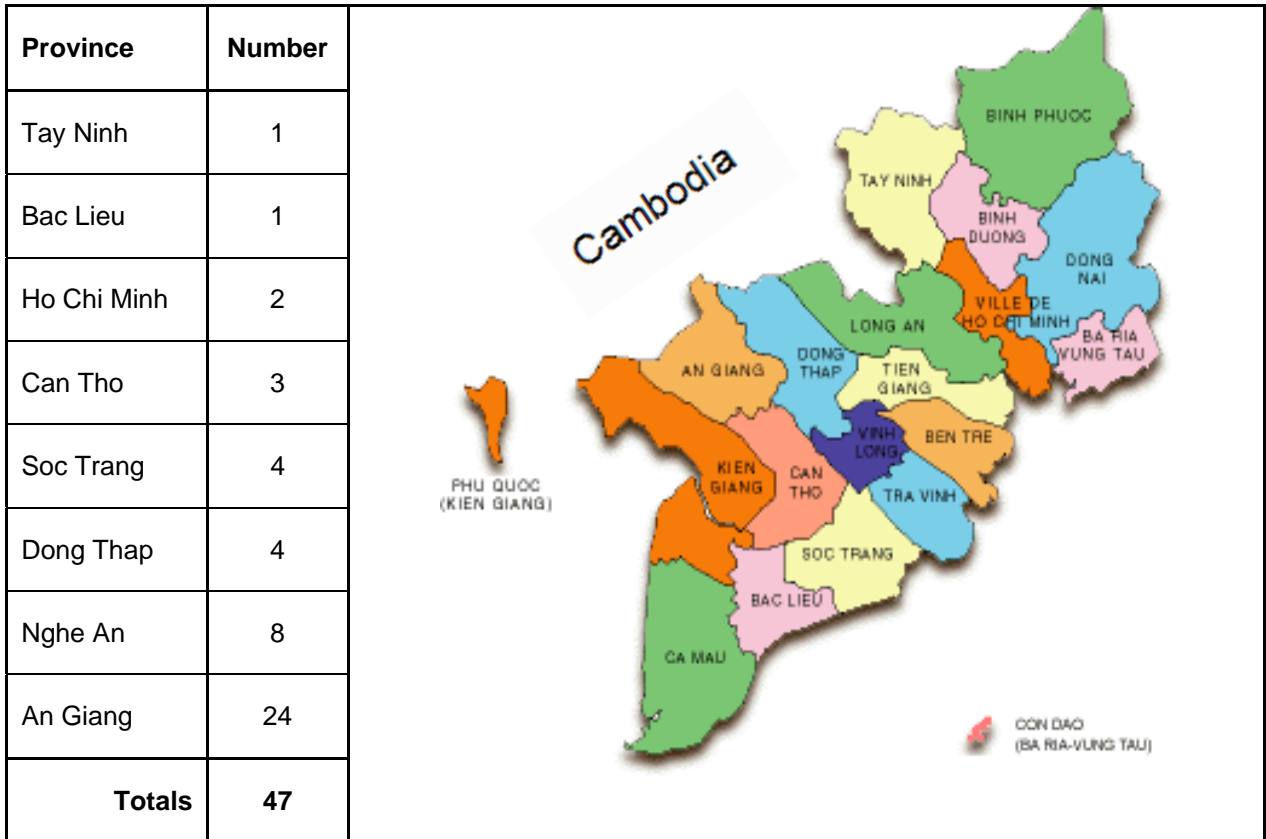


### c. Geographical Information

Of the forty-seven repatriated cases, twenty-four were from An Giang province in Vietnam, a province which borders Takeo province in Cambodia. Eight came from Nghe

An province which is near Laos and far from the Cambodia border. Most repatriated Vietnamese trafficked persons came from the Vietnamese provinces near the Cambodia border.

Map showing the provinces of Southern Vietnam



## 2. Family situation

### a. Family problems and household structure

As the table below indicates twenty-six trafficked persons out of forty-seven had previously resided with both parents which could suggest that Vietnamese trafficked persons to Cambodia are not from the most vulnerable groups of society. However, fifteen persons report having no family members or information was not provided.

Table 1: Family Household structure

Household structure	Trafficked Persons #
Mother and Stepfather	1
Mother without other adult	1
Father without other adult	1
Grandparents	1
Mother and adult	2
No family members/unknown	15
Mother and father	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

Thirty-two percent (32%) of trafficked persons had both parents alive although there was a substantial number where information was not provided (60%). Eight percent (8%) had a mother or father who was dead.

From the forty-seven trafficked persons who gave information fifteen percent (15%) had only two siblings, thirteen percent (13%) had three siblings indicating there seems to be no correlation between family size and trafficking.

Table 2: Number of Siblings

Siblings #	Trafficked Persons	
	#	%
1	4	9
2	7	15
3	6	13
4	5	11
5	3	6
6	1	2
Unknown	21	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>

Nine percent (9%) of trafficked Vietnamese persons had a sister helped through the project.

#### b. Household problems

In the cases of trafficked person's perspective on problems prior to being trafficked, forty-six persons gave information. Thirty out of these forty-six reported having no family problems. Four respondents stated lack of more permanent source of income and others reported either gambling (3) frequent moving of house (3) domestic violence (3) and family separation (3).

#### c. Education

From the eleven cases where information was provided, the trafficked persons had studied between Grades one to eight. Two had studied to Grade six and two to Grade seven aged between twelve and fifteen which was a longer period of studying than for the female Cambodian cases from Thailand.

#### d. Preferred language

Forty-five percent (45%) of trafficked persons stated that Vietnamese was the preferred language and fifty-one percent (51%) said Vietnamese was the language spoken at home. Six percent (6%) stated that Khmer was the preferred language. Two percent (2%) said their preferred language was Thai. However, it should be noted that all of the respondents stated that their country of birth to be Vietnam.

### 3. Trafficking Circumstances

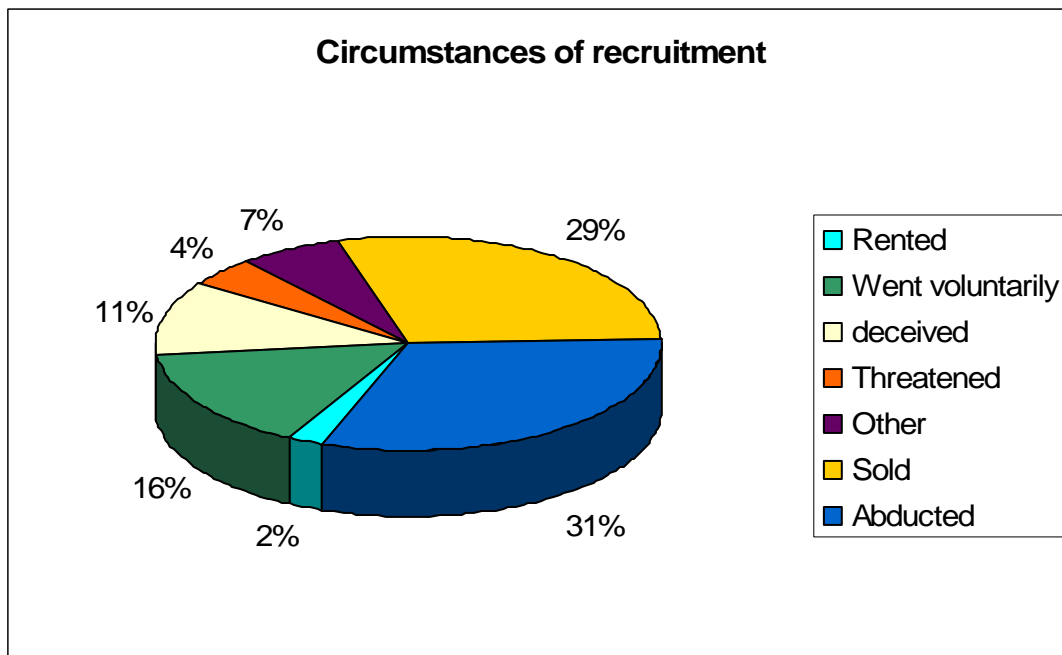
#### a. Reason for leaving home

Where the reason for leaving home is known, eighty-seven (87%) of cases left to earn income and to support their families. Two percent (2%) were abducted for the purpose of making profit for other persons and two percent (2%) report escaping violence/conflict with non-family members.

#### b. Recruitment and departure

The pie chart below clearly indicates that the two most common forms of recruitment of Vietnamese trafficked persons are being sold and abducted.

Figure 2: Circumstances of recruitment during trafficking incident



#### c. The person with who they journeyed

The most common answer from the respondents who gave information (34%) was that they went with a stranger to Cambodia although forty-nine percent (49%) stated that went with people they knew: relatives, friends or parents.

Table 3: The person with who the trafficked person journeyed

<b>TP went with:</b>	<b>Trafficked Persons %</b>
Stranger	34
Friends	21
By themselves	10
Parents	18
A relative	10
Other	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**d. Alleged Facilitator**

Seventeen percent (17%) of trafficked persons had a debt to the alleged facilitator and seventeen (17%) of families owed money to the alleged facilitator. Eight percent (8%) owed more than \$10, eight percent (8%) owed more than \$250 and seventeen percent (17%) owed more than \$500.

**e. Relationship of alleged facilitator to trafficked person**

For the majority of the forty-seven cases information was not available. Eight trafficked persons were not related to the facilitator. In four cases the alleged facilitator was the aunt. There were two groups of siblings made up of five trafficked persons where the alleged facilitators were the parents. In one male case the alleged facilitator was the mother and in five cases the alleged facilitator was the neighbour.

**f. Length of time spent in destination country**

In cases where the length of time in destination is known, the most common length of stay for thirty-three (33%) percent of Vietnamese trafficked persons in Cambodia is one month. Nineteen percent (19%) spent six months in Cambodia and fourteen (14%) had stayed up to two years.

Table 4: Length of time spent in Cambodia

<b>Time spent in destination</b>	<b>Trafficked Persons #</b>	<b>Trafficked Persons %</b>
1 month	7	33
2 months	2	10
4 months	1	5
5 months	2	10
6 months	4	19
9 months	1	5
10 months	1	5
2 years	3	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100</b>

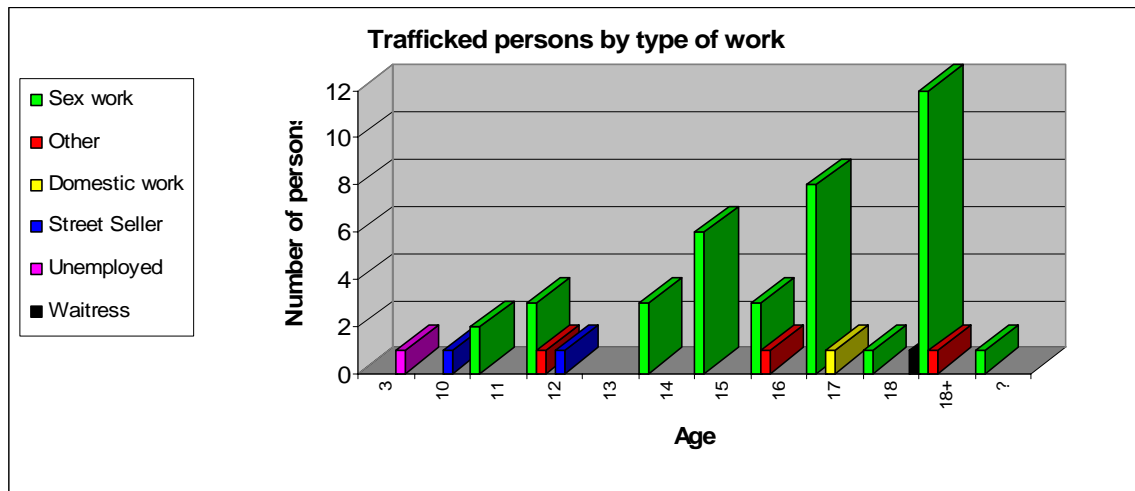
**g. Number of trips to Cambodia**

All cases documented stated that that had only been to Cambodia once.

#### 4. Type of Work and Income in Cambodia

As shown in the graph, across the ages between eleven and over eighteen of trafficked persons sex work was the predominant type of work with other occupations such as street selling at younger ages and waitressing as common among older females. In regard to earnings, information was only provided about sex workers as the majority of cases of trafficking to Cambodia concerns sex workers. Fifteen percent (15%) of sex workers earned \$2, five percent (5%) earned \$7 and five percent (5%) earned \$5 per day.

Figure 3: Trafficked person by type of work in Cambodia



##### a. Length of time between arrest/rescue and repatriation

In the cases from 1999 the length of time it took to repatriate the girls after they had been interviewed by the anti-trafficking and reintegration staff and Vietnamese Embassy officials was more common between one to four months. Two percent (2%) waited ten months and two percent (2%) waited two years. The process is very long due to all the different diplomatic channels and systems that have to be followed.

##### b. Wishes of the Trafficked person at time of repatriation or deportation by age and sex

Eighty-one percent (81%) stated that they wished to go home to live with their parents and thirteen percent (13%) requested to live with relatives. It was the choice of all cases across the age groups documented to be reintegrated with their families.

#### 5. Case closure

##### a. Reasons for case closure by sex

Seventy-one percent (71 %) of female trafficked cases were closed as reintegration had been successful. Sixty-three percent (63%) of females had been reintegrated with their families and eight percent (8%) had been stable at a long-term placement. Both male cases had been successfully reintegrated with families and cases had been closed. Twenty-five percent (25%) of female cases closed were unsuccessful because they ran away from an NGO Reception Centre (prior to repatriation) or a long term placement in Vietnam.

**b. Case closure by sex and occupation**

Sex workers were the largest group of trafficked persons with cases closed who had been reintegrated successfully with their families or in a long term placement (59%).

Twenty-five percent (25%) of all cases closed were not successfully reintegrated with the highest percent being those who claimed to be unemployed (7%). Five percent (5%) of sex workers with cases closed had not been successfully reintegrated.

**c. Case closure and province**

Most of the information on case closure came from An Giang province. Thirty-three percent (33%) of female trafficked persons whose cases had been closed came from An Giang had been successfully reintegrated with their families or been in a stable long term placement for one year. Fifteen percent (15%) of cases closed due to successful reintegration with families were from Nghe An province.

However, twenty-seven percent (27%) of unsuccessful reintegrations were from An Giang as this province has the highest number of documented trafficking cases from Vietnam in the database.

**Table 5: Case Closure and province**

	Reason for case closure								Totals %
	Family reintegration stable for 1 year		TP stable in long term placement for 1 year		Outcome not successful		Other		
	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	
An Giang	25	0	8	0	25	0	0	0	58
Can Tho	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Dong Thap	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Ho Chi Minh City	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
Nghe An	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Soc Trang	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Tay Ninh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total %</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total #</b>	<b>48</b>								

## Summary of main findings from Report on Trafficked Persons from Cambodia to Thailand

- There were twice as many repatriations of Cambodian trafficked persons as deportations from Thailand.
- The largest number of trafficking cases was amongst females over the age of eighteen.
- Most cases originally came from O'Chrov in Banteay Meanchey province.
- Seventy-six percent (76%) of trafficked persons came from families who own land and ninety-three percent (93%) owned their own house and had no debt on the land or house.
- Eighty-three percent (83%) lived with both their parents and thirty-nine percent (39%) had a sibling or family member assisted by the project.
- Half of children stated there were no family problems. Parents stated lack of food and both reported conflict and family separation.
- Most trafficked persons were uneducated with a higher number of females than males.
- Eighty-six percent (86%) spoke Khmer at home and was their preferred language.
- Trafficked persons left home to earn income to support their families, went voluntarily accompanying parents although thirty-seven percent (37%) went with strangers.
- Forty-seven percent (47%) of trafficked persons stated that the mother was the facilitator.
- Most trafficked persons had only been to Thailand once and spent only one month in Thailand. Males appear to stay longer at the destination than females.
- Trafficked persons worked as beggars at a younger age. Males also worked as factory workers from ten to over eighteen years old and females worked as street sellers.
- Trafficked persons chose to be reintegrated with their families although half were not reintegrated immediately.
- The largest group reintegrated with families was among fifteen year old males. Girls of ten years old were more likely to be reintegrated than girls of other ages.
- Males were more commonly reintegrated with families but were also more likely to be referred to a long-term placement than females.
- The highest number of reintegration with families and cases closed were from Banteay Meanchey province.
- Most cases closed because of successful reintegrated but more males were successfully reintegrated than females.
- There was no significant difference in successful reintegration from NGO Reception Centres and NGO long term placements.
- More cases of males were closed than females.
- Most trafficked persons only waited one month to be reintegrated.
- An array of services and assistance was given to trafficked persons who had reintegrated with their families or who were residing in a long-term placement.

## Summary of main findings from Database Report on Repatriation of Vietnamese Victims of Trafficking from Cambodia to Vietnam

- Trafficking to Cambodia from Vietnam has largely concerned women and girls
- Trafficked girls repatriated to Vietnam were aged between fifteen and over eighteen.
- An Giang province is where the majority of Vietnamese trafficked persons documented originated from.
- Thirty-two percent (32%) had both parents alive.
- Thirty-nine percent (39%) had small numbers of siblings indicated no link with family size and trafficking.
- Most report having no family problems.
- From the small sample, girls had studied between Grade one and Grade eight.
- Vietnamese was the most commonly reported preferred language and language spoken at home.
- Trafficked persons left home to earn money to support their families.
- Selling and abducting persons was the most common form of trafficking.
- Thirty-four percent (34%) journeyed with a stranger and forty-nine (49%) said they journeyed with known persons such as family members.
- Debts to the alleged facilitator by the trafficked persons and families was common.
- Thirty-three percent (33%) spent only one month in Cambodia and all stated that they had only been to Cambodia once.
- Sex work was the most common type of work with fifteen percent (15%) earning \$2 per day.
- One to four months was the usual time it took to repatriate Vietnamese trafficked persons to Vietnam.
- Trafficked persons wished to return to their families or relatives.
- Seventy-one percent (71%) of female trafficked persons with cases closed had been successful reintegrated with the largest proportion reintegrated with their families.