

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

NATION RELIGION KING

CAMBODIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CHILDREN

Five Year Plan Against Sexual- Exploitation of Children 2000 - 2004

Adopted by Council Minister in the meeting on 17 March 2000

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Five-Year Plan Against Sexual Exploitation of Children

Introduction

The Cambodian National Council has conceived this plan for Children, in conjunction with the Ministries of the Royal Cambodian Government, as Cambodia's response to the World Congress against Sexual Exploitation of Children held in Stockholm in August 1996. Government and NGO delegates attended this Congress from Cambodia. At the World Congress each country was asked to commit to an "Agenda for Action" to eliminate the sexual exploitation of children. Thus the national five-year Plan against Sexual Exploitation of Children will follow goals and strategies in line with the "Agenda for Action" from the World Congress. By signing the Stockholm Agenda for Action the Royal Cambodian Government commits itself to the intentions outlined at Stockholm.

In this connection the RGC is also bound by its ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child to uphold principles of children's rights and specific rights concerning child protection, which are upheld in the Cambodian Constitution. Furthermore the plan is influenced by other relevant policies and plans already prepared by the RGC. The details of the national policies and commitments on which the five-year Plan is based are outlined below.

Stockholm Commitment and Agenda for Action

The RGC has signalled its intention to fulfil the Stockholm Commitment. Signatories to the Stockholm declaration are committed to:

- Accord high priority to action against commercial sexual exploitation of children and allocate adequate resources
- Promote stronger co-operation between states and all sectors of society to prevent children from entering the sex trade, and to strengthen the role of families in protecting children against commercial sexual exploitation
- Criminalise the commercial sexual exploitation of children and other forms of sexual exploitation and condemn and penalise all those offenders involved, local or foreign, while assuring child victims are not penalized
- Review and revise laws, policies, programs and practices to eliminate sexual exploitation of children
- Enforce laws, policies and programs to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation and strengthen co-operation between law enforcement authorities
- Promote adoption, implementation and dissemination of laws, policies and programs supported by relevant regional, national and local mechanisms

- Develop and implement comprehensive gender sensitive plans and programs to prevent commercial sexual exploitation of children
- Create a climate through education, social mobilisation and development activities to ensure that parents and others legally responsible for children are able to fulfill their rights, duties and responsibilities to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation
- Mobilise political and other partners, national and international communities, NGOs and International Organizations to assist countries in eliminating commercial sexual exploitation of children
- Enhance the role of popular participation, including that of children, in preventing and eliminating the commercial sexual exploitation of children

In this regard the RCG is fully committed to taking action

1. To strengthen and mobilise government departments and local communities to monitor and protect children vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation, and encourage national, provincial and community based initiatives for the protection of children.
2. To raise awareness of children's rights and the dangers of sexual exploitation of children among all sectors of Cambodian society, adults and children.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

Previous to the Stockholm Congress, the Supreme National Council of Cambodia signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on 22nd September 1992 and ratified it on 15th October 1992. This Convention committed the Cambodian Government to promote and protect children's rights, including protection from sexual exploitation (Art. 34) and trafficking and sale (Art. 35). In line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child the Royal Cambodian Government recently completed its first report for the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

The National five-year Plan relates closely to the Stockholm Agenda for Action and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. A comparison of the relevant points from the plan, the Agenda for Action and the UN Convention is set out in the Appendix.

Constitution of Cambodia

The 1993 Constitution of Cambodia has been described as one of the most progressive in the region with regard to recognition of human rights. It includes specific articles relating to human rights, women's rights and children's rights (Articles 31, 45 and 48). Article 46 specifically prohibits the commerce of human beings, exploitation by prostitution and obscenity, which affect the reputation of women.

Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit on Children.

The RGC committed itself in February 1993 to the Global Goals for Children identified at the 1990 World Summit. It adopted a National Plan of Action to reach the goals in

2000. These goals were included in the National Five Year Development Plan.

Relevant national plans

The Five Year Plan against Sexual Exploitation of Children acknowledges and attempts to encompass the objectives, strategies and activities of sectional and departmental plans covering the same time frame. Specific co-operation is envisaged with the RGC UNICEF plan of operations 2001-2005 ('Programme for children and women in Cambodia'), the MoSALVY Plan of Action 1996-2000, and especially MoSALVY's own Five Year Plan against sexual exploitation of children, where possible strategies and activities have been devised which can link in closely with existing plans of relevant Ministries and support or supplement existing programmes.

Research report of National Assembly Human Rights Commission

This five-year Plan acknowledges the important information on sexual exploitation of children provided by the 1996-97 study of the Human Rights Commission, and takes into account the recommendations of the study report.

Partnership with NGOs

In the context of restricted government resources and finance for such initiatives, the RGC commits itself to partnership with NGOs and international organisations where appropriate to identify and mobilise additional resources for particular aspects of the Plan.

Background and rationale

After nearly thirty years of war, genocide and suffering, the Royal Government of Cambodia is rebuilding the country's institutions and taking its place in the modern world. Development is taking place and Cambodia is opening up to trade, business and tourism, but the corollary is that, with legal mechanisms and institutions not yet fully developed, there is a window of opportunity for criminal elements to exploit the situation for their own ends. One major concern of the RGC in this regard is the growing problem of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children.

Prostitution and sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia is not new: it has been evident over a long period. Before 1970 prostitution existed in Cambodia, but it was not widespread. However from 1970 onwards, during the Lon Nol period, which coincided with the latter part of the American war in Vietnam, prostitution became common in Phnom Penh due to the growing anarchy in the countryside, the flow of refugees to the city, and the presence of US troops seeking "rest and recreation".

From 1975 under the Khmer Rouge regime, prostitution was banned through force of arms and strict control of the population. After 1979 under the State of Cambodia government, prostitution was strictly controlled. But in the 1990s, after the opening up of the country and economic liberalisation, trafficking of women and children into prostitution mushroomed- State of Cambodia statistics show that while in 1990 there were an estimated 1500-sex worker and 224 brothels in Phnom Penh, by 1991 the number of sex workers had increased to 6000.

By the end of 1992 with the introduction of UNTAC personnel, the number had increased hugely to 20,000, according to a UNDP survey of Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville and

Kompong Cham. The number of sex workers remained more or less steady through the UNTAC period, but there was also evidence of children becoming trafficked into prostitution, and the entry of some paedophile networks into Cambodia, probably linked to 'sex tour' sites in Thailand such as Pattaya. Another study of 9 provinces by the organisation Khmer Women in Australia in 1993 determined that there were 25,000 prostitutes in these areas, of who around 13,000 were Vietnamese and 800 were children.

Post-UNTAC estimates in 1994-95 show that numbers of sex workers had declined a little, to around 17,000, but the indications are that the proportion of children trafficked into prostitution is increasing. Surveys of the NGOs Vigilance and CWDA showed that around 50% to 65% of sex workers had been sold into the industry, and that increasing numbers of children under 18 were involved (estimates varied between 25% and 35%).

Because of the high level of concern about sexual exploitation of children and women, the National Assembly Human Rights Commission instituted an extensive research project across all provinces of Cambodia on sexual exploitation and trafficking in 1996-97. The Human Rights Commission found that there were a total of 14,725 women working as prostitutes in brothels across 22 provinces, of whom 2,219 (15.5%) were children aged under 18 and 1,212 were aged between 9 and 15 years old. The Commission accepted that these figures were likely to be an underestimate, due to the difficulties of getting accurate figures on more remote areas. However trafficking of women and especially children from Vietnam was seen as significant: whereas overall 18% of prostitutes were found to be of Vietnamese origin, the proportion increased to 35% of 16 and 17 year olds, and 78% of the under 16s. The report's main recommendations suggested that certain actions should be taken by RGC:

- clarify the policy on prostitution
- define clearly who is a child with regard to offenses against children
- reinforce and fully implement laws against trafficking
- create a unit with special responsibility for eliminating trafficking
- work with NGOs to establish recovery centres for victims
- co-operate closely with neighbouring countries to eliminate cross-border trafficking
- prepare as soon as possible the Five Year Plan against Sexual Exploitation of Children

In the light of its deep concern about this situation and its commitments to fight against sexual exploitation of children as outlined above, the RGC commissioned the CNCC to prepare the Five Year Plan against Sexual Exploitation of Children, in consultation with all relevant Ministries and NGO representatives.

Brief presentation of the five-year Plan Against Sexual Exploitation of Children

The five-year Plan comprises four programs: Prevention, Protection, Recovery and Reintegration, which correspond to the Agenda for Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, adopted in Stockholm. It also emphasises child participation. Each program comprised a number of activities, which are detailed in tables annexed to this document.

The tables indicate activity per activity:

- who has the main responsibility,

who is partner in the implementation of the activity, what are the more important needs (in addition to funds), existing resources, both financial and technical, and where potential support, both financial and technical, may be found.

Programme 1: Prevention

Goals

* To prevent children to be trafficked and fall into prostitution

- by raising awareness on children's rights, the dangers of sexual exploitation and the tricks of traffickers, among all sectors of Cambodian society, both children and adults,
- by strengthening and mobilising local communities to monitor and protect their children, and by encouraging community based initiatives for the protection of children,
- by addressing causes of vulnerability.

Strategy / Methodology

- The above prevention goals will be achieved by means of the following strategies:
- Multi-media awareness-raising for general public: production of programs and materials on children's rights
- Prevention within schools
- Awareness-raising/sensitisation for government and other professional staff - Community mobilisation to develop local monitoring systems
- Awareness-raising through informal education programs and mobile libraries - Child-to-child programmes.

They will take into account experience and lessons learned from pervious campaigns. Priority will be given to communities and provinces where major trafficking occurs and sexual exploitation of children is high.

Strategy 1: Multi-media awareness raising for general public

Awareness of children's rights as well as on matters related to child trafficking and prostitution will be achieved among all sectors of Cambodian society, adults and children through a programme of mullet-media education and promotion of UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, including production of programs and materials on children's rights.

Activity 1: Media programme

A programme will be introduced to give information by radio/ TV/ media on children's rights, sexual exploitation and trafficking, and the situation of children in Cambodia.

The media promotion activities will cover the following issues:

1. International: publicity about Cambodia situation

CNCC and government ministries will co-operate with UNICEF and ECPAT to provide material on Cambodia situation for TV/radio/media abroad, with a view to ensuring that international and regional partners are fully informed about the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children and the Royal government's actions.

2. Local: Awareness raising program through various media

An awareness-raising program will be implemented to make the general public and local communities aware of issues concerning child prostitution and trafficking and the laws applicable in the Kingdom of Cambodia and internationally.

This will include information on:

- Law on trafficking of human persons, and other applicable laws, - Mechanisms and structures for action against trafficking, - Procedure for reporting abuse of children, - exploiter's tricks, -children's rights, - child prostitution issues, - HIV/ AIDS / Studs, Substance abuse (Drug) - general situation of children in Cambodia.

2.1. Through TV, radio and media

TV and radio stations will be encouraged and facilitated to make program on children's rights and sexual exploitation of children. The Ministry of Information will facilitate access to the various media and provides for free good airtime in public TV and radio. Other government ministries will assist with programming and production in their respective field of expertise, whenever funding can be secured.

A range of program will be promoted such as:

- Quiz/ questions & answers ore children's rights
- Program about child trafficking
- HIV / AIDS / STD / Drug etc

2.2. Through national campaigns

The relevant ministries in their respective field will develop awareness raising programs through national campaigns, banners, leaflets, posters, etc. for public in general. The CNCC will organize the International Children's Day together with the NGO Committee on CRC.

2.3. Through Newspapers columns/ features

Relevant government departments will provide information and press releases from time to time to publicise services and actions against sexual exploitation of children and other government actions on children's rights issues.

2.4. Through traditional and modern arts

Ministries will work with the Ministry of Culture and Children's Committee to promote and support initiatives concerning use of arts and drama to highlight the issue of children's rights, sexual exploitation and trafficking, and facilitate access for televising such events

Activity 2: Documentation Center

All materials on sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia will be collected at a central point.

This will be achieved through the following actions:

1. Creation under the CNCC of a documentation centre containing information on child sexual exploitation and trafficking and distribution system

The Documentation Center will collect all available information and make it circulate through Government and mass media. Professionals will have free access to the Documentation Center.

Activities will include:

- collect copies of reports/data/information on child sexual exploitation and trafficking from Cambodia and the regional/international information,
- collect samples of awareness-raising material,
- produce, collect and circulate relevant research reports, statistics, information from conferences etc. to relevant government departments,
- produce regular digest/ summary of recent information on child sexual exploitation,
- Publicise government reports/ statistics to press and media.

Activity 3: Awareness-raising for specific target groups

Specific materials (such as leaflets, posters, banners, etc . . .) for specific target groups will be produced and disseminated to relevant departments and outlets.

I. By the Ministry of Tourism together with the Ministry of Interior, to be distributed in hotels, travel agencies, national and international airports to make tourists, business persons and other visitors aware of the problem and the law;

2. By the Ministry of Cult and Religion, to sensitise the monks, the Achars and the Douches to the issue,

3. By NGOs to alert street children.

Activity 4: Children's rights workshops and seminars

Workshops and seminars on children's rights will be organised for various audiences, and children's rights will be integrated into existing MoWAVA and MoSALVY workshops.

In this regard the following measures will be taken:

1. MoWAVA domestic violence workshops will integrate children's rights,
2. CNCC workshop will be held for government staff on children's rights,
3. MOSALVY Child Welfare Department will hold a series of children's rights workshops,
4. Liaison/ co-operation with NGOs running children's rights workshops to expand the provision of children's rights workshops and seminars across the country.

Strategy 2: Prevention within schools, in particular through integration in curricula of Children's Rights, sexual education and sexual exploitation

Schools will be used as a place to make both teachers and pupils aware of the problem, the law, the tricks used by the traffickers and the existing protection mechanisms. Teaching about the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the dangers of sexual exploitation of children will be fully integrated into the school core curriculum.

Activities

1. Various material to be distributed in schools for pupils and teachers will be prepared, produced and disseminated,
2. Teaching on children's rights will be integrated into the school curriculum (already planned by Ministry of Education for 1998)
- a relevant curriculum will be developed in discussion and co-operation with NGO
CRC re possible joint work or adapting NGO-CRC curriculum on children's rights (April 1998)
- modules will be prepared for teaching children and for training teachers to use the curriculum (Training of Trainers),
3. Teaching materials will be developed for school teachers, on CRC and sexual exploitation / trafficking,
4. Workshops will be organized for teachers on child protection and sexual exploitation (teacher training programme),
5. Expansion of HIV / AIDS and STD education and substance use (now in grade 8),
6. Expansion of moral education in national curriculum (planned 1998).

Strategy 3: Awareness raising/sensitisation for government and other professional staff

Sessions about children's rights and sexual exploitation of children will be organised for various professionals within Government and private sector, in particular police, court officials, lawyers, local authorities, health workers, and tourism personnel in order to sensitise them to those issues.

Activity 1: Sensitisation of high-ranking officials in key ministries, National Assembly and Senate

Appropriate material will be produced on the issue to be distributed to high-ranking officials in key ministries, National Assembly and Senate in order to sensitise them to the issue and consider it as a priority.

Activity 2: Sensitisation of the Police, including border police

Multi-media materials (poster, leaflet and video) to make police aware of the relevant legislation as well as the various aspects of the problem, including the psycho-social ones, will be produced and widely distributed to police officers throughout the country. Referral networks may be created for rapid intervention.

Various training programs for police will include a section on children's rights.

Activity 3: Sensitisation of court officials

Multi-media materials (poster, leaflet and video) to make court staff aware of the relevant legislation as well as the problem will be produced and widely distributed to courts throughout the country. Attention will be drawn also on the psychosocial aspects, in particular the importance of legal redress as a part of the rehabilitation process for the victim.

Activity 4: Sensitisation of lawyers

Multi-media materials (poster, leaflet and video) to make lawyers aware of the relevant legislation as well as the problem will be produced and widely distributed throughout the country. Attention will be drawn also on the psychosocial aspects, in particular the importance of legal redress as a part of the rehabilitation process for the victim.

Activity 5: Inclusion of children's rights in general in the program of the law students

The Faculty of Law will include children's rights in its program.

Activity 6: Sensitisation of local authorities, village and commune leaders

- MOSALVY will expand its programme of children's rights training with local authorities, and will look into the possibility of providing similar training to other relevant ministries
- Co-operation will be undertaken with NGOs to arrange for provincial and local authority staff to gain access to NGO training on children's rights
- Village and commune leaders and other local authorities will receive training and publicity materials to raise their awareness about the law against trafficking and the illegality of sexual exploitation of children (literature, posters, workshops).

Activity 7: Training for health workers

- Training on child abuse: background, medial aspects, interventions -workshop on trauma recovery/psychological effects of abuse
- Expansion of HIV/AIDS and substance use training (in conjunction with information on child prostitution)
- preparation of more health educators on HIV/AIDS/substance use to work in schools and teacher training.

Activity 8: Sensitisation for tourism and hotel staff

- Preparation and distribution of guidelines/ information/ awareness materials on child sexual exploitation to hotels/ guest houses by the Ministry of Tourism
- Rules and regulations for hotels to be enacted (e.g. no child to enter hotel room without parent/relative)
- Meetings/ workshop with tour agencies, hotel managers and staff
- Distribution of posters/ leaflets at airports/ hotels etc.

Activity 9: Sensitisation of military personnel

- A pilot programme will be developed in conjunction with the Ministry of Defense to sensitise military personnel in children's rights and the laws about sexual exploitation and trafficking of children.

Activity 10: Sensitisation of other Government staff

In each key Ministry involved in the implementation of the plan, various materials will be prepared on the issue and widely distributed to make their staff aware. It could be internal circular, newsletter etc

Strategy 4: Community mobilisation to develop local monitoring systems

A programme will be introduced for mobilisation of local communities to prevent sexual exploitation of children, and strengthening and encouragement of community-based child monitoring systems.

Activities:

1. Specific material (video, posters, leaflets. ..) to be used in communities to raise awareness of parents and children about the problem, the tricks used by traffickers and the dangers, will be developed and distributed,
2. Seminars on children's rights will be organized for Provincial and Village Development Committees, through UNICEF-CASD program as well as other community development programs,
3. Village and commune leaders will be sensitized to the problem and their role of monitoring,

4. Monitoring and referral mechanisms will be developed to be handled by Village Development Committees where they exist and/or by communities for early intervention towards children at risk,

5. Possibilities to involve monks, achars and donchees at the community level will be explored.

Strategy 5: Awareness-raising through informal education programs and mobile libraries

Awareness about sexual exploitation of children will be improved through existing channels of informal education. The Ministry of Women's Affairs and Veteran's Affairs and the Ministry of Education will take the lead in this strategy.

Activity 1: Awareness-raising through literacy training for women

MoWAVA literacy programs will be expanded to include children's rights and child protection

Activity 2: Awareness raising through literacy training for adults

MoEducation literacy programs will be expanded to include children's rights and child protection

Activity 3: Awareness raising through mobile libraries

Mobile libraries will be provided with booklets and publications on children's rights and child protection, and information on services available.

Activity 4: Inclusion of children's rights in existing non formal education programs, including vocational training, run by NGOs

NGOs non-formal education programs will be expanded to include children's rights and child protection.

Strategy 6: Child-to-child programmes

Child to child education programs will be introduced and encouraged in order to enhance children's participation in improving their awareness concerning the sexual exploitation of children and knowledge of children's rights. The Royal Government of Cambodia will officially recognise the Children's Committee.

Activities

The following activities will be carried out in order to implement child-to-child education programs:

1. Prepare and produce TV and radio programs involving children,
 - request children's rights / children's programming and negotiate air time,
 - prepare with Children's Committee,
2. Co-operate with and support Children's Committee workshops on CRC/ child to child education,
3. Produce and disseminate booklets, leaflets and magazines for children.
 - distribute materials already produced (e.g. by NGOs and UNICEF) to schools, colleges etc.,
4. Promote and support development of children's theatre and multi-media productions, 5. Promote children's involvement in government programs on children's rights, 6. Promote education on equality of the sexes/ respect for girl children.

Table of the role and responsibility

PROGRAMME 1: PREVENTION

Strategy 1: Multi-media awareness-raising for general public

| Activity | Responsibility | Partner for implementation | Needs | (f |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---|----|
| Activity 1: Media programme | | | | |
| <i>International:</i> Publicity about Cambodia | CCNCC Relevant ministries | NGOs | -material on Cambodia situation | Nc |
| <i>Local: Awareness raising programme through various media</i> 1. Awareness raising <u>TV and radio</u> programs or general public on: trafficking law, exploiter's tricks, children's rights, child prostitution issues, AIDS/HIV/STD, Drug general situation of children in Cambodia, existing protection mechanisms | Ministry of Information (to give free good airtime and to negotiate with TV/radio Ministry of Health (HIV-AIDS/STD, Drug) Ministry of Interior (Law, Drug) Ministry of Justice (Law) Ministry of Social Affairs (tricks of traffickers) CNSS (children's rights) Ministry of Tourism Ministry of Women's and Veteran's Affairs (to product programs in their respective field) | CCI NGOs such as CWCC Ios | - free good airtime at TV/radio - writing of programs - Funds to produce programs | CV |

Prevention Strategy 1 (continuous)

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| 2. Awareness raising programme through national campaigns for general public on: trafficking law, exploiter's tricks, children's rights, child prostitution issues, AIDS/HIV/STD, Drug | Ministry of Health (HIV-AIDS/STD, Drug) Ministry of Interior (Law, Drug) Ministry of Justice (Law) Ministry of Social Affairs (exploiter's tricks) CNCC (children's rights) | Redd Barna, Licadho, ECPAT, CCPCR, Krousar Thmey | Funds to produce material | For UN In g Bar ECI Krc |
| International children's day | CNCC | NGO Committee on CRC Licadho | Program for provinces and funds | Rec LIC |
| 3. <u>Newspaper columns/features</u> | Ministry of Information | CWCC | Journalists' Associations, FCCC | |
| 4. Children's rights promoted by <u>traditional and modern arts</u> (plays/shadow theater etc.) | Ministry of Culture | CNCC Ministry of Education Krousar Thmey Friends | Sensitise artists to the problem Assist artists in developing material on the issue | UN Per LIC |
| Activity 2: Documentation Centre | | | | |
| Creation of documentation center and distribution systems for information | CNCC | Ministries (to seek and send information), in particular Ministry of Planning NGOs | Material collection/producti on Distribution system Good contact and regular Flux of information between ministries towards CNCC and from NGOs | no |

Prevention Strategy 1 (continuous)

| Activity 3: Awareness raising for target groups | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|-----------------|
| Preparation/producti on of leaflets/posters/bann ers etc. to sensitise <u>tourists, business persons and other visitors</u> to the problem and the law, to be distributed in hotels, travel agencies, national and international airports | Ministry of Tourism Ministry of Interior | CNCC NGOs Travel agents ECPAT | Develop adequate material in various languages | none |
| Preparation of training on children's rights for <u>monks, achars and donchees</u> | Ministry of Culture and Religion | CNCC LICADHO NGO Committee on CRC | Develop appropriate material (curriculum and teaching material) together with the monks and the NGO Committee on CRC | |
| Campaign of protection towards street children | | Street Children Task Force | | |
| Activity 4: Awareness raising through children's rights workshops and seminars | | | | |
| MoWAVA domestic violence workshops to integrate children's rights | MOWAVA | | Agreement to include children's rights in MoWAVA domestic violence curriculum | MoWA prograi |
| CNCC workshops for selected government staff | CNCC | | | none |
| MSALVY Children's Department Workshops | MSALVY | | Close liaison between MoSALVY & NGOCRC re workshops & curriculum LICADHO | |
| Liaison/cooperation with NGOs running children's rights workshops | CNCC/MoSALVY | NGO Committee on CRC, LICADHO | | NGO C CRC L |

**Strategy 2: Prevention within schools, in particular through integration
In curricula of Children's Rights, sexual education and sexual exploitation**

| Activity | Responsibility | Partner in Implementation | Needs | Co-referent (fundamental aspects) |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Activities | | | | |
| Integration of teaching on children's rights into the school curriculum of primary and secondary schools, and in teachers training, and implementation | Ministry of Education | LICADHO | Liaison needed with CNCC and NGO-CRC re content of curriculum | LICADI |
| Preparation/production/and dissemination of leaflets/posters/banners for schools and teachers | Ministry of Education | CNCC NGOs | Develop adequate material Involve children for school leaflets | LICADI Teacher program |
| Development of teaching materials for school teachers | Ministry of Education | NGOs | Liaison needed with CNCC And NGO-CRC re content of materials | LICADI |
| Workshops for teachers on child protection and sexual exploitation | Ministry of Education | CNCC | | |
| Expansion of HIV/AIDS/STD/ Substance use education in schools | Ministry of Education | Ministry of Health | | |
| Expansion of moral education in national curriculum | Ministry of Education | Ministry of Culture | Liaison needed with CNCC and NGO-CRC re content of curriculum | |

**Strategy 3: Awareness raising/sensitization for government
and other professional staff**

| Activity | Responsibility | Partner for Implementation | Needs | Co Re (fund ass |
|--|----------------------|--|--|--|
| Activities | | | | |
| Activity 1: Sensitisation of high ranking officials in key Ministries, National Assembly and Senate | CNCC | | | |
| Activity 2: Sensitisation of Police, including border police | Ministry of Interior | Goutte d'Eau CWCC CCPCR LICADHO | Develop appropriate training material, forms and protocols to sensitise police about the issue | UNICEF World V Redd B Goutt d' CWCC CCPCR |
| Activity 3: Sensitisation of court officials | Ministry of Justice | | Develop appropriate training material | |
| Activity 4: | Ministry of Justice | Bar Association | | |

Prevention Strategy 3 (continuous)

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Activity 5: Inclusion of children's rights in general in the program of law students | Ministry of Education Faculty of Law | | Develop training material | |
| Activity 6: Sensitisation of local authorities, Village and commune leaders | Ministry of Interior | Ministry of Rural Development, MOSALVY | Co-ordination among various ministries | Goutte Krousa Thmey CCPCI Friends YWCC LICAD |
| Activity 7: Training for Health workers | Ministry of Health | | Development of special material | LICAD SCF (U |
| Activity 8: Sensitisation for tourism and hotel staff | Ministry of Tourism | Travel Agencies Association? | Development of specific material | |
| Activity 9: Sensitisation of military personnel on children's rights | Ministry of Defence | CNCC | Development of specific material | |
| Activity 10: Sensitisation of other Government staff | MOSALVY MoWAVA Ministry of Interior Ministry of Justice Ministry of rural development | | Development of specific material | |

Strategy 4: Community mobilization to develop local monitoring systems

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for Implementation | Need | Comm (fur a |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Activities | | | | |
| Awareness raising towards parents and children | Ministry of Rural Development MoWAVA | CNCC MoWAVA MoSalvy NGO-CRC Ministry of Education (channel for distribution) UNICEF CARERE NOG's | Develop appropriate material | UNICEF Licadho World 'Redd B. Goutte CWCC, Krousa |
| Seminars on children's rights for provincial and village development committees | Ministry of Rural Development | MoWAVA UNICEF/CASD CARERE | Strengthen existing program Develop children's rights aspect in CARERE programs | UNICEF |
| Sensitisation of village and commune leaders about their role of monitoring | Ministry of Interior | Ministry of Rural Development | Development of appropriate material | CCPCR Friends |
| Set up monitoring mechanism by local Village Development Committees and in communities for early intervention towards children at risk | Ministry of Rural Development | MoWAVA MoSalvy Provincial Development Committees | Development of appropriate material | UNICEF Friends |
| Raise awareness and promote involvement of monks/achars | Ministry of Culture | MoSALVY | Development of appropriate material | |

Strategy 5: Awareness raising through informal education programs and mobile libraries

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need | Co R (func As |
|--|---|--|--|------------------------|
| Activities | | | | |
| Activity 1: Inclusion of children's rights as a topic in existing literacy training for women | MoWAVA | CNCC | Development of appropriate literacy material | |
| Activity 2: Inclusion of children's rights as a topic in existing literacy training for adults | Ministry of Education, Informal Education Dept. | CNCC | Development of appropriate literacy material | |
| Activity 3: Provision of various related material to mobile libraries | Ministry of Culture | CNCC NGO-CRC Friends | Collect various existing material | |
| Activity 4: Inclusion of children's rights in existing non formal education programs, including vocational training, run by NGOs | Ministry of Education | Friends, Redd Barna, World Vision, Goutte d'Eau | | |

Strategy 6: Child-to-Child Programmes

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need | Committed Resources (funds/technical assistance) |
|---|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| Activities | | | | |
| Prepare and produce TV and radio programmes involving children | CNCC | Ministry of Information | Free airtime at good time for TV and radio broadcasts | Redd Barna ILO/IPEC |
| Co-operate with and support Children's Committee workshops on CRC and child to child education | CNCC | MoEYS MoSALVY Redd Barna, Impact, Friends | Good link between CNCC and Children's Committee Government recognition of the Children's Committee | Redd Barna, Impact, Friends LICADHO |
| Produce and disseminate booklets, leaflets and magazines for children to children via schools Distribute materials already produced (e.g. by NGOs and UNICEF) to schools, college and high schools | Ministry of Education | MoSalvy CNCC Ministry of Health | Available material Production for new material | |
| Promote and support development of children's theatre and multi-media productions | Ministry of Culture | | | |
| Promote children's involvement in government programmes on children's rights | CNCC | Ministry of Information | | |
| Promote education on equality of the sexes/respect for girl children | MoWAVA | Ministry of Information | | |

Programme 2: Protection

Goals

To protect children through

- Improving the legal framework
- Strengthening the implementation of the laws
- Ensuring that existing laws and mechanisms against sexual exploitation of children are fully and effectively disseminated and implemented throughout Cambodia
- Addressing child pornography.

Strategies

Protection goals will be achieved by means of the following strategies:

- Review of legislation and development of new laws on child protection
- Review and strengthening of mechanisms for implementing legislation on child protection
- Training of government staff on improved implementation mechanism
- Public education on laws on child protection and mechanisms for implementing legislation
- Improvement of complaints and legal support system for easier accessibility
- Establishment of special protection units
- Improvement of international and regional co-operation to combat trafficking of children
- Development of specific measures against showing and dissemination of child pornography and sex videos and magazines in public places and to minors.

Strategy 1: Review of legislation and development of new laws relating to child protection

A review will be carried out under the auspices of CNCC for all current laws to protect children from sexual exploitation, with a view to assessing effectiveness and developing further legislation where appropriate. The Ministry of Justice will be the lead Ministry. The review will consider all relevant existing law still in force, including UNTAC Law, SoC law, Constitution, Family law and 1996 Law on trafficking. It will consider the desirability of adopting new laws or reviewing existing laws inter alia on:

- definition of who is a child,
- definition of exploitation
- age of consent to sexual relations (heterosexual and homosexual)
- prosecution of civil servants involved in the exploitation and trafficking of children (no possibility of immunity, or mitigating circumstances, etc...)
- protective measures for the child victim,

- institution of special protection mechanisms,
- procedures for court cases concerning children, to include:
 - protection of victim child and family during court proceedings
 - guidelines about interviewing and cross-examination of child victims.

Activity 1: Review of laws relating to child protection

The CNCC will initiate a review of existing laws on child protection; the Ministry of Justice will lead it in partnership with "Legal Aid" (NGO).

- CNCC will organise a working group meeting for Ministry of Justice to discuss with other relevant ministries/ departments (Ministry of Interior, Interpole, MOSALVY, MoWAVA etc)
- Report with recommendations for further legislation, sub-decrees or instructions that will be circulated to all relevant ministries and departments (e.g. courts, police etc).

Activity 2: Drafting and development of new laws, sub-decrees or circulars

All Ministries, in their respective technical areas, will examine the recommendations of the review report and draft appropriate new laws or sub-decrees. The CNCC will facilitate coordination. Those draft laws, once approved by the Council of Ministers, will be then submitted to the National Assembly. The National Assembly will draft sub-decrees and circulars for implementation of the laws in the following two months of their adoption.

Strategy 2: Review and strengthening of implementation mechanisms

A review will be undertaken under the auspices of CNCC of the existing mechanisms in Cambodia for implementing legislation against child sexual exploitation, with a view to assessing effectiveness and improving the structures for protection of children and prosecution of abusers.

The review will be co-ordinated by Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice, and will have particular consideration on:

- need for circulars or instructions to staff at local level,
- protocols for interview and information recording,
- training programmes on implementation,
- structure for implementation at local level,
- procedures for making and receiving complaints re sexual exploitation of children,
- ongoing structures for monitoring implementation of the law,
- possibilities of co-operation with NGOs and International Organisations.

The review will be accompanied by creation of a government sub-committee/task force on trafficking and sexual exploitation to monitor implementation and co-ordinate policy and planning.

Activity 1: Review of implementation mechanisms

The CNCC will initiate and co-ordinate a review of the way in which laws on child protection is implemented. The Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice and the MoSALVY will carry out the review in the areas of their respective competence.

- workshop for Ministry of Interior staff and other relevant ministries/ departments (Ministry of Justice, Interpole, MoSALVY etc), together with invited NGO and International Organisation representatives
- report to be circulated with recommendations for improving implementation and enforcement of the law, including consideration of further sub-decrees or instructions to courts and police
- each relevant Ministry to approve the report and recommendations
- Ministries of Justice, Interior and Social Affairs to draft in co-ordination new implementation mechanisms and instructions to staff as appropriate.

Activity 2: Creation of sub-committee/task force on child trafficking and sexual exploitation

A sub-committee/task force will be established with participants from senior levels of key ministries, to consider the outcome of the reviews. It will be in charge of monitoring the progress with regard to implementation of the law and the 5-year plan, as well as of coordinating the policy and planning.

Activity 3: Strengthening of the Sub-Committee on Child Labour and Other Forms of Exploitation of Children

The existing Sub-Committee on Child Labour and Other Forms of Exploitation of Children will be strengthened.

Activity 4: Implementation of the relevant legislation

Following the review, law enforcers will receive clear instructions to implement the legislation. Exploiters and abusers will be arrested, duly prosecuted and sentenced. Sentences will be implemented fully and victims will be compensated. Necessary training to enhance the capacity of the law enforcers will be carried out (strategy 3).

Strategy 3: Training for government staff on improved implementation mechanism

Government staff in charge of the implementation and enforcement of the law will be trained and will receive technical and material support to carry out their responsibilities.

Activity 1: Police training

- Police training will focus mainly on:
- relevant laws, circulars, directives
- recording forms
- investigation of child sexual exploitation and trafficking, and collection of evidence
- interview of victims
- psycho-social aspects to make them sensitive to the need for the victim to have legal redress as part of recovery process,
- child pornography
- Children's rights.

The MoI will carry out the training of Police, which will be provided external technical assistance. Close liaison between CNCC, NGOs and Phnom Penh Municipality on information/ awareness of prostitution in Phnom Penh will be kept.

Activity 2: Training for court officials/ Ministry of Justice staff

Training will include inter alias,

- relevant legislation and UN Convention on the Rights of the Child for designated judges and prosecutors, to develop special expertise for dealing with cases concerning children,
- psycho-social aspects of the problem to make them sensitive to the need for the victim to have legal protection as part of recovery process,
- training of court staff on procedures for court cases concerning children:
 - Rules of evidence and cross-examination
 - Respect for privacy/ anonymity of child victims
 - Guidelines about information/ access given to press and media.

Activity 3: Training for military police

Training will focus mainly on:

- relevant laws, circulars, directives,
- recording forms,
- investigation of child sexual exploitation and trafficking, and collection of evidence,
- interview of victims,
- psycho-social aspects to make them sensitive to the need for the victim to have legal redress as part of recovery process,
- child pornography,
- children's rights,
- co-ordination with national police.

Activity 4: Training for social affairs staff

Training will mainly focus on

- legal framework and children's rights

- importance of legal redress
- how to deal with law enforcers
- referral mechanisms
- child pornography.

Activity 5: Training for selected lawyers

Training will focus mainly on:

- relevant laws, circulars, directives,
- interview of victims,
- psycho-social aspects of the problem to make them sensitive to the need for the victim to have legal redress as part of recovery process,
- child pornography,
- children's rights.

It will be done in co-operation between the Bar Association and the Ministry of Justice.

Activity 6: Training of local community leaders

Local community leaders will be trained concerning laws about child protection and sexual exploitation of children, and given instruction about how to implement them at local level.

Strategy 4: Public education on laws and mechanisms against commercial sexual exploitation of children

A programme will be undertaken to educate the general public about laws in force in Cambodia concerning sexual exploitation of children, and structures for enforcing the law. This programme will be run in conjunction with the education programme for prevention outlined above.

- A booklet will be prepared outlining existing laws concerning sexual exploitation of children, which will be circulated to all courts, police stations and other relevant institutions
- TV, radio and newspaper advertisements will be prepared to publicise laws on child protection and inform the public about punishments of offenders
- Posters and leaflets will be prepared and circulated to inform the public about current laws and how and where to file complaints against perpetrators.

Strategy 5: Improvement of complaints and legal support system

Plans will be drawn up to improve the procedures for registering complaints against sexual exploitation of children and make the complaints system more accessible

Activity 1: Complaints system

A simplified complaints system will be established for registration of complaints against sexual exploitation of children, with clear procedures.

- Special police officers will be assigned to be more accessible to receive complaints at local level,
- straightforward and clear regulations will be adopted about who can complain on behalf of an abused child,
- Information about how to make a complaint, through leaflets, TV and radio broadcasts etc will be widely publicised.

Activity 2: Protection and support of victims and plaintiffs

A protection system will be established to protect victims, plaintiffs and NGOs against harassment by perpetrators, and to give psychological support

- provision of security measures
- psychosocial support for victim and family before, during and after court proceedings.

Activity 3: Provision of legal aid and legal representation to victims

The Ministry of Justice, in co-operation with the Bar Association, will ensure that victims have access to justice and are duly represented in any court case. Victims who could not afford to pay a lawyer will be provided with legal aid. Information related to those services will be widely distributed.

Strategy 6: Establishment of special protection system

A structure and system will be established for effective repression of sexual exploitation and tracking, rescue, protection and legal redress for children who are the victims.

Following the review of this implementation mechanism, plans will be drawn up for the institution of special protection systems to rescue children from abuse and ensure swift and efficient enforcement of the law against offenders. These systems should include:

- Specially trained police to investigate cases and carry out rescue operations
- Medical assistance for victims and medical reports for court
- Social workers for assisting victims
- System for enforcement at local level.

Activity 1: Creation of a special team for child protection and suppression of sexual exploitation and trafficking

The Ministry of Interior will review the possibility for allocating police personnel to create a special protection team

- establishment of special police unit and office in Phnom Penh on trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and women, to include women officers
 - recruitment and training of staff
 - Children's rights training
 - Communication with children
 - Investigation techniques
 - Psychology of trauma and sexual abuse
- establish of special unit/network and referral system for intervention in trafficking cases
 - Taking or supporting actions against child trafficking
 - Training other police on issues of sexual exploitation
- setting up of national, local and international liaison system.

Activity 2: Arrangements for free medical examinations for victims

A system will be created to provide free medical examinations, treatment and reports for court for all children victims of sexual abuse, child prostitution and trafficking.

- free emergency medical examinations, in conjunction with local hospitals
- free testing for HIV/AIDS, STDs and substance use
- free initial treatment
- confidential reports provided promptly to be used as evidence in court against perpetrators.

Activity 3: Creation of local child protection committees and/or focal points at provincial, district and commune level

Possibilities of setting up multi-disciplinary provincial protection committees/focal points will be explored. Such protection committees/focal points could be established at district, commune and village levels, using existing structures such as Village Development Committees, as well as existing networks.

Those protection committees will receive proper training. They will be provided with relevant material that they could distribute to raise awareness at the local level.

For individual cases, they could act as local ombudsperson in dealing with relevant authorities.

Strategy 7: Improvement of international and regional co-operation to combat trafficking

Close liaison will be developed with international and regional partners to ensure good cross-border co-operation and joint efforts to combat trafficking.

Activity 1: Monitoring international trafficking networks

Regular contact will be maintained with police and relevant authorities in neighbouring countries in order to monitor and report on the activities of traffickers:

- participation of Cambodian representatives in international meetings, workshops, seminars and discussions on responses to the problem through Interpole network,
- training for Cambodian Interpole, Immigration Department and other relevant ministry staff,
- establishment of a monitoring and documentation system for keeping track of traffickers and abusers whom move across borders.

Activity 2: Policing of borders

Action will be taken to enforce stricter border controls and checks concerning minors travelling alone, in large groups or with persons not related to them. This will entail:

- development of procedures for checking identity, age and credentials of child travellers and those
- accompanying them,
- cross border liaison network and joint work with police and immigration officials in Vietnam and Thailand,
- specially trained immigration officers to implement checks and deal with cases concerning children,
- Identification of target areas / border points for particular attention (e.g. Koh Kong, Poipet, Bavet, Chau Doc).

Activity 3: Information exchange

A system will be set up for regular collection and exchange of information with neighbouring country police forces on identity and movements of known abusers. This will require:

- database of perpetrators/ abusers who have been arrested, tried and convicted on child abuse charges in Cambodia,
- Passing on of information internationally, and receipt of information from other countries.

Strategy 8: Development of specific measures against child pornography

A review will be undertaken to consider the problem of pornography with a view to promoting government staff awareness and developing a plan of action and measures

against showing and dissemination of child pornography, sex videos and magazines.

Activity 1: Review of child pornography

A survey will be undertaken on the scope of child pornography in Cambodia as well as its availability on the local market. The CNCC and relevant ministries will organise a workshop for police and staff from relevant ministries in the view to discuss about the problems and produce a plan of action. NGOs partners will be sought for this initiative.

Activity 2: National action against child pornography

New legislation will be enacted in order inter alias to prevent showing of child pornography videos and films in hotels and entertainment places, as well as to prevent the sale of sex videos and magazines. The police will be instructed to implement those laws.

Activity 3: International action

- Liaison will be established with international groups and regional governments who are monitoring the Internet, with a view to developing a policy concerning pornography on the Internet.
- Customs officials will be given special training and instructions regarding prevention of import and export of child sex videos and magazines.

Table of the role and responsibility

PROGRAMME 2: PROTECTION

Strategy 1: Review of legislation and development of new laws relating to child protection

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for Implementation | Need |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Activity 1: Review of existing legislation -working group/meetings - recommendations-report | CNCC | Ministry of Justice | Agreement of relevant Ministries (MOH, MoEYS, Planning, MFA, MOWAVA) & Council of Ministers/ Council of Jurists |
| Activity 2: Drafting of new laws, sub-decrees, circulars ... | Ministry of Justice Ministry of Interior MoSALVY Council of Jurists (in the areas of their respective competence) | CNCC as co-ordinator | Co-operation of relevant Ministries |

Strategy 2: Review and strengthening of implementation mechanics

| | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need | Cc |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Activity 1: Review of implementation of law and mechanisms | Ministry of Justice Ministry of Interior MoSALVY (in the areas of their respective competence) | CNCC as co-ordinator | Co-ordination | |
| Activity 2: Establishment of sub-committee/Task Force on sexual exploitation | CNCC | | Decision by the Council of Ministers | Re |
| Activity 3: Strengthening of the existing Sub-Committee on Child Labour and Other Forms of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children | MOSALVY | CNCC | | ILC |
| Activity 4: Implementation of the relevant legislation | Ministry of Justice Ministry of Interior | MoSALVY | Good co-ordination between Ministries Clear directives to law enforcement Training (see next section) | |

**Strategy 4: Public education on laws and mechanisms
against commercial sexual exploitation of children**

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need | |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|------------------|
| Activity 1: Training for police | Ministry of Interior | | Development of appropriate training material | U V C I |
| Activity 2: Training of court officials/Ministry of Justice staff | Ministry of Justice | | Development of appropriate training material | |
| Activity 3: Training for military police | Ministry of Defence | | Development of appropriate training material | |
| Activity 4: Training for social affairs | MoSALVY | | Development of appropriate training material | |
| Activity 5: Training of Lawyers | Ministry of Justice | Bar Association | | I |
| Activity 6: Training of local community leaders | Ministry of Interior | Ministry of Rural Development MoSALVY | Development of Appropriate training material | S I |

**Strategy 4: Public education on laws and mechanisms
against commercial sexual exploitation of children**

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need | Co R (func as |
|--|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Activities | | | | |
| Publication and dissemination of laws: booklet | MoJustice Min. of Relation with NA | Ministry of Interior CNCC | Co-ordination between the three Ministries | |
| -TV/radio adverts | Ministry of Justice | Ministry of Interior Ministry of Information CNCC | Co-ordination between Ministries Development of material | UN Age NGOs ECPAT |
| -posters and leaflets | Ministry of Justice | Ministry of Interior CNCC | Co-ordination between Ministries | LICADH |

Strategy 5: Improvement of complaints and legal support system

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for Implementation | Need | Comm Resour (funds/ assista |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Complaints system | Ministry of Interior | | | |
| Protection and support of victims and plaintiffs | Ministry of Interior | MoSALVY | | LICADH |
| Provision of legal aid and legal representation to victims | Ministry of Justice | Bar Association LAC | | UNICEF |

Strategy 6: Establishment of special suppression and protection system

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need | (f |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Activity 1: Creation of a special police unit/team for child protection and suppression of child trafficking/sexual exploitation | Ministry of Interior | MoSALVY | | |
| Activity 2: Free medical examinations and treatment for victims | Ministry of Health | | Co-operation with hospitals and NGOs | |
| Activity 3: Local child protection committees at provincial, district and commune levels | Ministry of Interior Provincial authorities | Ministry of Justice, MoSALVY MoWAVA Ministry of Rural Development | | |

Strategy 7: Improvement of international and regional co-operation to combat trafficking

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Activity 1: Monitoring international trafficking networks | Ministry of Interior (Interpol) | | International phone - line/fax/internet |

Protection Strategy 7 (continues)

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Activity 2: Policing of borders | Ministry of Interior | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries Documentation for children (Identify cards, passports...) |
| Activity 3: Information exchange | Ministry of Interior | | Bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries International phone/fax/internet |

Strategy 8: development of specific measures against child pornography

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need | Comm Resou (funds/te assista |
|--|-----------------------|--|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Activities | | | | |
| Review on problem of child pornography: survey | CNCC | Ministry of Interior | | |
| National action against child pornograpny -Law to prevent showing of pornographic videos and films in hotels and entertainment places -Law to stop sale of sex videos and magazines in markets and shops to minors | Ministry of Culture | Ministry of Interior Ministry of Tourism (for its implementation) | | |
| International action - Monitoring of internet - Control borders | Ministry of Interior | Ministry of communications | | |

Programme 3 : Recovery

Goals

- To promote and achieve the best possible recovery of child victims of sexual exploitation, using a non-punitive approach to victims in keeping with the rights of the child,
- To develop wide-ranging, relevant and effective skills training programmes for the child victims.

Strategies

Recovery goals will be achieved through the following strategies:

- Training for relevant Ministry and institutional personnel on assisting victims in recovery process,
- Support services, with a view to promoting the self-respect, dignity and rights of the child, including:

Short-term shelter, Medical treatment, including particular assistance to those with STDs and HIV/AIDS, Psychosocial intervention services including counseling, appropriate referrals system and information on resources available.

- Planning, monitoring and quality control of services provided for child victims of sexual exploitation,
- Non formal education and skills training for victims: Literacy classes, Effective life-coping skills, Parenting, Vocational skills training.

Strategy 1: Training for relevant Ministry and institutional personnel on assisting victims in recovery process

Various training programmes will be developed for all relevant government staff working to assist the recovery of child victims, including medical personnel, teachers, social workers, residential centre staff, police, non-governmental organisations and others working to help child victims.

Such training will reflect an approach which is gender-sensitive, non-punitive and in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The main priorities will be decided by a Training Needs Assessment (TNA), but the programmes may focus on:

Children's rights,
Child development: physical and psychological,
Principles of best interests of the child, non-discrimination and respect for wishes and views of the child,

Trafficking, Counseling, Practical social work skills: case management, decision-making in childcare, communication, family reunion,

Information on government and NGO resources available to child victims, HIV/ AIDS and STDs.

Based on the TNA, a series of training will be organized for relevant staff. Relevant staff will be the workers at Kolap 4 centre (Young Women's Crisis Centre) and other similar centres, Phnom Penh Municipality staff involved in rescue and referral, police involved in rescue and investigation (to train them on basic social work skills for them to know how to appropriately deal with rescued children victims of sexual exploitation), and MOSALVY staff. Training will be organised initially in Phnom Penh, with expansion to the provinces as and when resources allow.

Where appropriate, training will be organized in co-operation and co-ordination with relevant NGOs, so that NGOs can assist with funding and NGO staff can also benefit from the training.

A series of workshops on trauma recovery or critical incident stress debriefing for child victims of sexual exploitation will be organized.

Fields visits as well as short-term secondment and apprenticeship of ministry staff to NGOs will be organised so that they can practice what they learn.

The Ministry of Social Affairs will be the lead ministry in organising the training, with support from CNCC. NGO partners will be sought, including ECPAT, WACSE, the Action Committee on Child Exploitation, etc...

Strategy 2: Support services for victims /survivors

Support services will be provided for child victims, with a view to promoting the self-respect, dignity and rights of the child, including:

Emergency and Short-term shelters,

Medical treatment, including particular assistance to those with STDs, HIV/AIDS and substance use

Psychological intervention services including counseling,

Appropriate referral systems,

Information on resources available,

Monitoring and quality control of services provided for child victims of sexual exploitation.

Activity 1: Emergency and Short-term shelters

Step 1:

Emergency shelter will be provided by Phnom Penh Municipality Social Affairs office to provide accommodation for girls rescued from brothels, for one or two days while cases are assessed for referral to centres or to family reunion.

Step 2:

MOSALVY will work through the municipal and provincial Inspectorates to offer short-term care and shelter to children who have been rescued. MOSALVY will establish a Young Women's Crisis Centre at Kolap 4 centre in Phnom Penh to take in young women rescued from brothels, and will provide a recovery programme with specially trained staff (see MOSALVY 5 year plan), in close collaboration with NGOs.

The RGC will also co-operate actively with the NGO and private sector to allow referrals of Child victims to NGO centres where appropriate.

Step 3

MOSALVY will provide similar short term centres for 10 - 15 victim children in Battambang and Sihanoukville. These may be provided in partnership with NGOs.

Activity 2: Medical treatment

Facilities will be established to provide referral for free medical treatment and examination for child victims of abuse, to include:

- initial free medical examination for abused child - medical reports prepared for court
- free initial treatment and medication, and referral where necessary for further medical treatment for STDs or in cases of serious abuse or injury
- free testing for HIV/ AIDS, STDs and substance use with due respect for privacy
- Arrangement of ongoing support and treatment for those diagnosed with HIV/ AIDS or substance use.

Activity 3: Psycho-social interventions

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the trauma recovery workshop, a range of actions will be implemented to provide psychosocial support to child victims:

- The YWCC will be provided with staff who are trained in counselling and residential social work, so that a full counselling and recovery service can be offered.
- When the workshops and training courses have been completed as outlined above, trained staff will be allocated to MOSALVY offices and Children's Department to provide counselling to victims of sexual exploitation.
- Psychological support will be provided for child victims and their families by MOSALVY staff in provinces, districts and communes.
- Care and support programs for HIV positive children victims will be initiated.

The RCG will actively promote the provision of further counselling and trauma recovery services in partnership and co-operation with NGOs. Particular attention will be paid to the use of traditional resources in this process such as meditation and relaxation. NGOs and private

provision of services will be subject to monitoring and inspection by MOSALVY to ensure high quality services.

Activity 4: Referral system

The RCG and Phnom Penh Municipality will formalise and reinforce the referral system for child victims of sexual exploitation to include:

- initial assessment by MOSALVY of cases rescued by police,
- referral to recovery centres for family reunion or alternative care as appropriate in accordance with the wishes and best interests of the child,
- Close liaison with centres, foster families, courts, police and NGOs/ NGOs coalitions such as ACCE, WACSE.

A referral system will be set up in the provinces. In the short term close liaison will be necessary between provincial authorities, MOSALVY and NGOs working in provinces, to ensure that as far as possible victim children from the provinces can be referred to appropriate services.

Activity 5: Information on resources available

Written information will be published on all existing government and NGO resources and committees on the issue of sexual exploitation of children, to be distributed to all relevant government and provincial offices, and to the public. Such information will be periodically updated. Consultations will be undertaken with the NGO sector with regard to financing and preparation of these materials.

Provincial resource directories will be developed by MOSALVY. Those documents list available resources that can be tapped to support some psychosocial, economic and legal needs of the children victims of sexual exploitation.

Strategy 3: Monitoring and planning of services

As outlined in the MOSALVY 5 year plan, MOSALVY will establish a unit to undertake policy development and planning of service provision, and to monitor and inspect all services provided for child victims by government, NGOs and private sector, in order to ensure high standards in service provision.

Its role will be as following:

- Develop policy for MOSALVY and NGOs in relation to care and protection,
- Establish criteria for quality control of NGO, 10 and government services in the field of child sexual exploitation,
- Assess related project and negotiate agreements with NGOs/ IOs, - Negotiate collaboration agreements with other ministries,
- Develop standardised systems for monitoring activities.

Strategy 4: Non-formal education and skills training

A programme of non-formal education and skills training will be organised for child victims of sexual exploitation, to allow them to learn a skill, rebuild self-respect and self-confidence and improve social and life skills. This programme will include:

- Basic education / literacy and numeracy
- Social and life skills
- Vocational training.

Activity 1: Basic education classes (literacy I numeracy)

Government ministries will co-operate to promote provision of basic education classes:

- All government recovery centres for victims will provide classes in reading, writing and basic arithmetic
- For younger children, support will be provided for them to re-enter the formal school system and complete their education as appropriate with regard to the best interests of the child
- As part of its monitoring role, MOSALVY will endeavour to ensure that NGOs working in this field provide basic education classes in their centres.

Activity 2: Life skills I social skills

The RGC will ensure provision of life and social skills training:

- All government recovery centres will provide personal counselling and training in life coping skills and social skills, to enable the child victims to rebuild self-confidence,
- Centre staff will be trained in how to provide personal counselling and life skills,
- All government recovery centres will provide recreational activities, health care, religious education and encouragement.

Activity 3: Vocational training

Actions will be taken to improve and expand provision of vocational training:

- Relevant government departments will consult with NGOs and private sector organisations to discuss the best possible vocational training provision for victims.
- All government recovery centres for victims will provide vocational training in useful working skills, emphasising development of skills which provide real job opportunities
- As part of its monitoring role, MOSALVY will endeavour to ensure that NGOs working in this field provide a good level of vocational training in their centres

- A referral guide will be compiled to show what kind of vocational training is offered by each organisation, to enable referral of victims to relevant services as appropriate .

Table of the role and responsibility
PROGRAMME 3: RECOVERY
Strategy 1: Training for relevant Ministries
And institutional personnel on assisting victims in recovery process

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need | |
|---|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Activity | | | | |
| Training Need Assessment (TNA) for Government and NGOs staff | MoSALVY | UNICEF NGOs such as ECPAT, ACCE, WACSE | Good co-operation between NGOs and Ministry | U |
| Training of YWCC and other center staff based on results of the TNA | MoSALVY | Phnom Penh Municipality | | |
| Training for Ministry of Social Affairs staff, both at central, provincial and district levels, based on results of the TNA | MoSALVY | | | U |
| Training of police on how to appropriately work with rescued children victims of sexual exploitation (basic social work skills) | Ministry of Interior | MoSALVY | Develop appropriate training material | |

Recovery Strategy 1 (continuous)

| | | | | |
|--|---------|---|--|--------|
| Workshops on critical incident stress debriefing (CISD) and trauma recovery for child victims of sexual exploitation | MOSALVY | Ministry of Health (sub committee on Mental Health) University of Phnom Penh (Faculty of Psychology) MoWAVA | Participatory approach to be used | LICADH |
| Visits for Government staff to various NGOs providing recover/rehabilitation services | MoSALVY | | | |
| Short-term secondments and apprenticeships of ministry staff to NGOs providing recover/rehabilitation services | MoSALVY | NGOs | Good co-operation between Government and NGO's | |

Strategy 2: Support services for victims

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need | Con Res (funds assi) |
|--|----------------|--|------|-----------------------|
| Activity 1: Emergency and short term shelters: -Emergency shelter of Phnom Penh Municipal Inspectorate -Crisis and recovery shelter: YWCC (Kolap 4) -Emergency and recovery provincial shelters (Poipet, Battambang and Sihanoukville | MOSALVY | Phnom Penh Municipal Provincial Social Affairs Inspectorates | | UNICEF Women ' Center |

Recovery Strategy 2 (continuous)

| | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|--|------|
| Activity: 2 Free medical examination and treatment | Ministry of Health | | | LICA |
| Medical report to be transmitted and accepted in court | Ministry of Justice | Ministry of Health | Review legislation | |
| Activity 3: Psycho-social interventions, including use of traditional resources | MoSALVY | | Training of Government social workers Coordination of NGO & govt. programmes | ACCI |
| Activity 4: Referral system | MoSALVY | Ministry of Interior Municipal authorities | Link between police and social affairs Formalisation of existing system Expansion to provinces | ACCI |
| Activity 5: Information on available resources (provincial resource directory etc..) | MoSALVY | Ministry of Health CNCC | | UNIC |

Strategy 3: Monitoring and planning of services

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need | C |
|--|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| Activities | | | | |
| Policy development and monitoring unit | MoSALVY | | | |
| Middle term and long term shelters to be run by NGOs, Providing services to victims, to be monitored by Government | MoSALVY | World Vision, Friends, CCASVA, CCPCR, AFESIP, Sok Sabai, CWCC, CMDC, CWDA, Inner Change | Good co-operation between Government and NGOs Protocol agreements between NGOs and the Ministry of Social Affairs | U E P I O |

Strategy 4: Non-formal education and skills training within government-run institutions

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need | Con Res (funds assi |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Activity 1: Basic education | Ministry of Education | MoSALVY MoWAVA | Co-operation of relevant ministries Instructions to schools to reintegrate those children | |
| Activity 2: Social and life skills, including recreational activities | MoSALVY | MoWAVA | Training of staff | |
| Activity 3: Vocational training | MoSALVY | MoWAVA | Market study Links with private sector | WORLE |
| Activity 4: Referral guide for vocational training | MoSALVY | MoWAVA MoEYS | | |

Programme 4: Re-integration

Goals

- To facilitate the full reintegration of child victims into their families and communities, according to the principles of family reunion and non-stigmatisation of the child
- To develop a range of options for resettlement for those children who are unable or unwilling to return home.

Strategies

- Reintegration goals will be achieved by the following strategies:
- Promoting family reunion
- Exploration of other options: resettlement or alternative care arrangement
- Assistance with finding employment
- Establishment of community support system
- Monitoring and follow-up.

Strategy 1: Family reunion

The policy of the RGC will be to work to promote the principle of reuniting families as far as possible. Within the concept of family reunion the following activities can be identified:

- Family tracing
- Family assessment and counseling
- Support for re-integration of child into family
- Family credit and income generation.

In implementing this strategy the RGC will have regard to the 5-year plan of MOSALVY, which covers many of these activities.

Activity 1: Family tracing

MOSALVY will be responsible for tracing the families of origin of children admitted to YWCC, in cooperation with YWCC staff and provincial, district and commune authorities. Attention will be paid to the wishes and opinions of the child, as to whether and when they wish to go home.

MOSALVY and NGOs will co-operate in tracing families of children who stay in NGO centres, or who do not wish to go into a centre.

Activity 2: Family assessment and counselling

When the family of origin has been traced, local **MOSALVY staff and centre staff will make** an assessment of the possibility of **family reunion, through action as follows:**

- Investigate the background and functioning of the family and the reason for the child's leaving, by consulting village leader, neighbors, relatives' etc.
- assess the community situation, which can assist or hinder family reunification,

- take the child to visit the family
- counsel the child and family to assist them in rebuilding their relationship
- decide whether family reunion is possible, in terms of the best interests of the child.

Activity 3: Support for income generation opportunities for the family

In considering re-integration of the child into the family, MOSALVY staff will have regard to family income and financial support for the child. This will involve liaison with local resources for income generation schemes run by the Ministry of Rural Development or by NGOs, in order to increase family income.

Strategy 2: Exploration of options-resettlement/alternative care

Where it is not possible or desirable for the child to return home, MOSALVY and other relevant departments will explore other options as appropriate in the best interests of the child. These may include:

- considering options within the child's extended family (uncles/aunts, grandparents)
- finding a foster family
- group homes
- for children of the appropriate age (? over 16), resettlement with support in the community.

Activity 1: Extended family

MOSALVY social workers at district level will visit members of the extended family to assess whether they are able to take on the responsibility of caring for the child. Some support will be offered to extended family members caring for a victim child, as in the case of reintegration into own family.

Activity 2: Foster family

Where appropriate in the absence of care by family members, MOSALVY staff will seek out the possibility of a foster family, in accordance with the wishes of the child. This may be in the child's home area or elsewhere, according to the best interests and wishes of the child. Liaison will be carried out with NGOs with a view to developing resources for foster care. This possibility will necessitate a review of the Family Law.

Activity 3: Group homes

Where no family care is available, MOSALVY staff will assess the possibility of group homes.

Activity 4: Resettlement independently in the community

For children who have recovered and shown manifestation of independence and self confidence and who have the capacity to live independently, when they are unable or unwilling to go home, staff will co-operate to achieve resettlement with support in the community. Place of resettlement will be in accordance with the best interests and wishes of the child, within the bounds of available resources for support. MOSALVY staff will regularly monitor.

Activity 5: Support by Achars, Monks and Donchees

For some children who are unable or unwilling to go home, possibilities for them to live with the monks, achars or donchees will be explored and monitored by MOSALVY staff.

Strategy 3: Assistance with finding employment

Relevant ministries and government departments (MOSALVY, MoWAVA, the Labor Department, etc) will co-operate to search for and secure job opportunities for child victims of sexual exploitation who are of the appropriate age to work, and who are at the point of re-integration into the community. The eventual goal will be to offer an employment to every child over 16 from the government centres whom needs it on resettlement.

Activity 1: Consultation with employers

The RGC will consult with public and private sector employers to request offers of on-the job training, apprenticeship or employment for child survivors of sexual exploitation who are being re-integrated into the community. This will be achieved through co-operation of relevant staff from centres, MOSALVY and MoWAVA.

Activity 2: Income generation

Where no local employment is available, staff will consider possibility of access to income generation for the child to start a small business. This will be done in liaison with NGO and/or government schemes (see `family reunion' section).

Strategy 4: Establishment of community support system

Whether the child returns home or is resettled independently, MOSALVY and relevant ministries will ensure that a support system is built up in the local community to assist the child's recovery and monitor the situation. This may include:

- support from local authorities and communities
- support from relevant Government organisations by providing access to their programs
- Support from NGOs.

Activity 1: Support from local authorities

Local level authorities such as village, commune and district leaders will be mobilised to support and monitor children who are returned to families within their area (see Protection and Prevention programs). These officials will be provided with details of cases and encouraged to co-ordinate support for the family. Local support can be provided by:

- Neighbors/ friends of the family
- Village development committees

- Pagoda (or church or mosque as appropriate) - Other gatekeepers in the community.

Activity 2: Support from other government programmes

MOSALVHY staff will co-ordinate the access and support to the family from other government schemes, such as MoWAVA and Ministry of Rural Development programs, and will liaise with the relevant ministries to organize further support.

Activity 3: NGO assistance

MOSALVY will liaise with NGOs working in the area where the child is being resettled, to see if NGOs are able to offer support to the family.

Strategy 5: Monitoring and follow-up

The RGC will set up a system for monitoring and following up cases of family reunion or resettlement of child victims of sexual exploitation. This will include:

- Follow up by local MOSALVY offices
- Record keeping on all cases

Activity 1: Monitoring and follow up at local level

The local MOSALVY offices will be responsible for monitoring of cases to ensure successful resettlement. Staff will be given training for this purpose, and specially trained staff will be allocate to carry out follow up visits as necessary. Regular cases conferences will be organized between NGOs and MOSALVY on their respective clients.

Activity 2: Record keeping on cases

A record will be kept of each case resettled by government and NGOs, so that each local MOSALVY office can know how many cases occur in each area, and follow up where necessary. These records will be kept by MOSALVY at district level, and statistics provided to the provincial and national MOSALVY on a regular basis.

Where NGOs carry out family reunion or resettlement of children, they will be required to furnish local MOSALVY offices with details of cases and plans for ongoing support. MOSALVY will provide updates to NGOs on their respective clients.

Table of the role and responsibility
PROGRAMME 4: RE-INTEGRATION
 Strategy 1: Family Reunion

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need | Committed I (funds/technical) |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Activity 1: Family tracing | MoSALVY | YWCC NGOs Local authorities | Training of MoSALVY staff Networking with local authorities | Friends, World V CCPCR, CWCC, / CMDC, Sok Saba d'Eau, Inner Char LICADHO* |
| Activity 2: Family assessment and counseling | MoSALVY | NGOs Local authorities | Training of Ministry staff and local authorities | Friends, World V CCPCR, CECC, A CMDC, Sok Saba d'Eau, Inner Char |
| Activity 3: Support for income generation opportunities for the family | Ministry of Rural Development | MoSALVY MoWAVE MoEYS NGOs | Training for Ministry staff and local authorities | UNICEF/CASD |

Strategy 2: Exploration of options – resettlement/alternative care

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Activity 1: Assessing extended family | MoSALVY | Local authorities NGOs | Training local authorities, MoSALVY ad NGOs staff Review legislation to allow and regulate foster care and training |
| Activity 2: Finding a foster family | MoSALVY | NGOs Local authorities | Review legislation to allow and regulate foster care training |
| Activity 3: Group homes | MoSALVY | NGOs | |
| Activity 4: Resettlement with support in the community | MoSALVY | Ministry of Rural Development MoWAVA | Co-ordination at local levels |
| Activity 5: Support by Achars, Monks, Donchees | Ministry of Cult and Religion | Ministry of Rural Development MoWAVA MOSALVY | |

Strategy 3: Assistance with finding employment

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need |
|--|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Activity 1: Consultation with employers and private sector/job placement | MoSALVY | MoWAVA Chamber of Commerce Ministry of Information NGOs, including NYEMO, Inner Change | Sensitisation of private sector on the issue Collaboration with labor inspectorate |
| Activity 2: Credit/income generation | Ministry of Rural Development | MoWAVA MoSALVY MoEYS NGOs Inner Change | |

Strategy 4: Establishment of community support system

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need |
|--|--|---|---|
| Activity 1: Local authority support/monitoring | Ministry of Interior (local authorities) | Ministry of Rural Development MoSALVY NGOs | Training local authorities Support to local authorities Close collaboration with NGOs |
| Activity 2: Support from other Government programmes | MoSalvy | NGOs including Friends Local authorities MoWAVA | Training of Ministry staff Close collaboration with NGOs |
| Activity 3: NGO assistance | MoSALVY | Ministry of Interior (local authorities) MoWAVA Ministry of Rural Development | Close liaison with local NGOs Local directory |

Strategy 5: Monitoring and follow-up system

| Activity | Responsibility | Partners for implementation | Need |
|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| Monitoring/follow up of cases, regular case conferences between NGOs and MSALVY | MoSALVY | NGOs, including Friends Ministry of Interior (local authorities) MoWAVA Ministry of Rural development MoEYS | Training of ministries staff |
| Record keeping | MoSALVY | MoWAVA Ministry of Interior (local authorities)NGOs | Development of local filing system Training of Ministry staff |

Appendix 1: Comparison with Stockholm Agenda and UNCRC

| Stockholm Agenda for Action | UN CRC | National 5 year Plan |
|---|---|--|
| a) Provide children with access to education as a means of improving their status and make primary education compulsory and available free to all; | Art 28: Access to education | (cf. National Programme of Action for Children in Cambodia: full enrollment to 9 years of basic education) |
| b) improve access and provide relevant health services, education, training, recreation and supportive environment to families and children vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation, including those who are displaced, homeless, refugees, stateless, unregistered, in detention and/or in state institutions. | Art. 19 Protection and prevention of abuse and neglect | (cf. National Programme of Action for Children in Cambodia) |
| c) maximize education on child rights and incorporate, where appropriate, the Convention of the Rights of the Child into formal and non-formal education for all communities, families and children; | Art. 42 State's responsibility to make the Convention widely known | Prevention strategy 2: To promote children's knowledge of CRC and the dangers of sexual exploitation |
| d) initiate gender-sensitive communication, media and information campaigns to raise awareness and educate government personnel and other members of the public about child rights and the illegality and harmful impact of the commercial sexual exploitation of children, and promote responsible sexual attitudes and behaviour in society, in keeping with the child's development, sense of dignity and self-esteem; | Art. 17: Access to appropriate information | Prevention strategy 1: Multi-media community education, and promotion of UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. |
| e) promote child rights in family education and family development assistance, including an understanding that both parents are equally responsible for their children, with intervention to prevent sexual violence against children; | Art. 18: Parental responsibility | Prevention strategy 5: Informal education. |
| f) Identify or establish peer education program and monitoring networks to counter the sexual exploitation of children; | Art. 28 Right to education | Prevention strategy 6: Child to child programs to promote children's knowledge of CRC |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>g) Formulate or strengthen and implement gender-sensitive national social and economic policies and programs to assist children vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation, families & communities in resisting acts that lead to the commercial sexual exploitation of children, ... and reduce poverty by promoting gainful employment, income generation & other supports.</p> | <p>Art. 35 Prevention of child trafficking and sale</p> | <p>Prevention strategy 4: Community mobilization to develop local monitoring systems.</p> <p>Protection objective: To strengthen and mobilise local communities to monitor and protect children vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation, and encourage community based initiatives for the protection of children</p> |
| <p>h) develop or strengthen, implement and publicise relevant laws, policies and programs, to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children, bearing in mind the CRC;</p> | <p>Art. 19 Protection and prevention of abuse and neglect</p> <p>Art. 34 Sexual exploitation</p> | <p>Protection objective: To fully implement relevant laws, policies and programs, such as the Law on Trafficking, to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children, and review legal protection with a view to introducing new laws to protect children.</p> |
| <p>i) review laws, policies, programs and practices which lead to or facilitate the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of children, and adopt effective reforms;</p> | | |
| <p>j) mobilize the business sector, including the tourism industry, against the use of its networks and establishments for the commercial sexual exploitation of children;</p> | | <p>Prevention strategy 1 (media) Activity 2.2 Preparation and production of leaflets and posters for hotels, travel agencies, airport</p> |
| <p>k) encourage media professionals to develops strategies which strengthen the role of the media in providing information of the highest quality, reliability and ethical standards concerning all aspects of sexual exploitation of children;</p> | <p>Art. 13: Right to receive and impart information</p> | <p>Prevention strategy 1: Activity A programme will be introduced to give information by radio/TV/media on children's rights and the situation of children in Cambodia</p> |
| <p>l) Target those involved with commercial sexual exploitation of children with information, education and outreach campaigns and programs to promote behavioural changes to counter the practice</p> | <p>Art. 17: Access to appropriate information</p> | <p>Prevention strategy 1: Activities 1 and 2 Media promotion and public awareness campaign</p> |

| Objective | Activities | Implementor | Resources | Level of action | Results expected |
|------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| Prevention | -Make 20,000 posters on child trafficking per year (20,000x3yers) -Produce Video on child trafficking -Provide CRC training to all levels of officials | Social Affairs Social Affairs Social Affairs | MOSALVY + IIO + NGOs MOSALVY + IO + NGOs Social Affairs + CNCC | National + international National Provinces, districts and communes | Raised awareness on child trafficking, at all levels Raise awareness of all levels |
| Protection | Train communities on how to follow a trail of the child situation in provinces: Battambang, Kg. Thom, Kg. Speu, Prey Veng, Takeo, and Svay Reing (3 or 4 districts/province) | Social Affairs | Social Affairs + CNCC | Provinces, districts and communes | Information system of communities improved, cases of child trafficking decreasing and mutual cooperation strong |
| | Provide psycho. Support to child victims & families and prepare files for law-suits | Social Affairs | MOSALVY, Mol, NGOs + IO | Middle and provinces, cities | Effective rescue systems |
| | Prepared a special group for protection or intervention | Social Affairs | MOOSALVY, Mol, NGOs + IO | Middle and provinces, cities | Effective rescue systems |
| | Train staff on how to counsel and give confidence to the child victims of trafficking | Social Affairs | Social Affairs + IO + NGOs | Middle and provinces, cities | The social Affairs has skillful officials to help child victims |
| Recovery | Found short term centers for child victims of trafficking in Battambang and Sihanoukville, to take 10-15 children | Social Affairs | Social Affairs + NGOs or OI | Provinces and cities | Short term shelters provided and physically supported |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Family reunion | Family tracing and training communities | Social affairs | Social affairs + IO + NGOs | National + international + provinces + cities | Traced families and returned children successfully |
| | Follow up and evaluation | Social Affairs | Social Affairs NGOs community | All levels | System for follow up effectively established |

SUMMARY OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

Program 1 : Prevention

Goals : To prevent children to be trafficked and fall into prostitution

- by raising awareness on children's rights, the dangers of sexual exploitation and the tricks of traffickers, among all sectors of Cambodian society, both children and adults,
- by strengthening and mobilizing local communities to monitor and protect their children, and by encouraging community based initiatives for the protection of children,
- by addressing causes of vulnerability.

Strategy 1: Multi-media awareness raising for general public

Activity:

1. Media program
2. Documentation Center
3. Awareness-raising for specific target groups .
4. Children's rights workshops and seminars.

Strategy 2: Prevention within schools, in particular through integration in curricula of Children's Rights, sexual education and sexual exploitation

Activities

1. Various material to be distributed in schools for pupils and teachers will be prepared, produced and disseminated,
2. Teaching on children's rights will be integrated into the school curriculum (already planned by Ministry of Education for 1998)
 - a relevant curriculum will be developed in discussion and co-operation with NGOCRC responsible joint work or adapting NGOCRC curriculum on children's rights (April 1998)
 - modules will be prepared for teaching children and for training teachers to use the curriculum (Training of Trainers),
3. Teaching materials will be developed for school teachers, on CRC and sexual exploitation / trafficking,
4. Workshops will be organised for teachers on child protection and sexual exploitation (teacher training programme),
5. Expansion of HIV /AIDS /STDs and Substance abuse (Drug) education (now in grade 8),
6. Expansion of moral education in national curriculum (planned 1998)

Strategy 3: Awareness raising/sensitization for government and other professional staff

Activity

1. Sensitization of high-ranking officials in key ministries and National Assembly.

2. Sensitization of the Police, including border police
3. Sensitization of court officials
4. Sensitization of lawyers
5. Inclusion of children's rights in general in the program of the law students
6. Sensitization of local authorities, village and commune leaders
7. Training for health workers
8. Sensitization for tourism and hotel staff
9. Sensitization of military personnel
10. Sensitization of other Government staff

Strategy 4: Community mobilization to develop local monitoring systems

Activi

1. Specific material (video, posters, leaflets...) to be used in communities to raise awareness of parents and children about the problem, the tricks used by traffickers and the dangers, will be developed and distributed.
2. Seminars on children's rights will be organized for Provincial and Village Development Committees, through UNICEF-CASD program as well as other community development programs,
3. Village and commune leaders will be sensitized to the problem and their role of monitoring,
4. Monitoring and referral mechanisms will be developed to be handled by Village Development Committees where they exist and/or by communities for early intervention towards children at risk.
5. Possibilities to involve monks, achars and donchees at the community level will be explored.

Strategy 5: Awareness raising through informal education programs and mobile libraries

Activities

1. Awareness raising through literacy training for women
2. Awareness raising through literacy training for adults
3. Awareness raising through mobile libraries
4. Inclusion of children's rights in existing non formal education programs, including vocational training, run by NGOs

Strategy 6: Child-to-child programs Activities The following activities will be carried out in order to implement child to child education programs: Activities

1. Prepare and produce TV and radio programs involving children,
 - request children's rights/children's programming and negotiate air time,
 - prepare with Children's Committee,
2. Co-operate with and support Children's Committee workshops on CRC/ child to child education,
3. Produce and disseminate booklets, leaflets and magazines for children,
 - distribute materials already produced (e.g. by NGOs and UNICEF) to schools, colleges etc,
4. Promote and support development of children's theatre and multi-media productions,

5. Promote children's involvement in government programs on children's rights.
6. Promote education on equality of the sexes/ respect for girl children.

Programme 2 : Protection

Goals : To protect children through

- Improving the legal framework
- Strengthening the implementation of the laws
- Ensuring that existing laws and mechanisms against sexual exploitation of children are fully and effectively disseminated and implemented throughout Cambodia.
- Addressing child pornography.

Strategy 1: Review of legislation and development of new laws relating to child protection Activities

1. Review of laws relating to child protection
2. Drafting and development of new laws, sub-decrees or circulars

Strategy 2: Review and strengthening of implementation mechanisms Activities

1. Review of implementation mechanisms
2. Creation of sub-committee/task force on child trafficking and sexual exploitation .
3. Strengthening of the Sub-Committee on Child-Labor and Other Forms of Exploitation of Children
4. Implementation of the relevant legislation

Strategy 3: Training for government staff on improved implementation mechanism Activities

1. Police training
2. Training for court officials/ Ministry of Justice staff
3. Training for military police
4. Training for social affairs staff
5. Training for selected lawyers
6. Training of local community leaders

Strategy 4: Public education on laws and mechanisms against commercial sexual exploitation of children Activities

Activities

- A booklet will be prepared outlining existing laws concerning sexual exploitation of children, which will be circulated to all courts, police stations and other relevant institutions
- TV, radio and newspaper advertisements will be prepared to publicise laws on child protection and inform public about punishments for offenders
- Posters and leaflets will be prepared and circulated to inform the public about current laws and how and where to register complains against perpetrators

Strategy 5: Improvement of complaints and legal support system

Activities

1. Complaints system
2. Protection and support of victims and plaintiffs
3. Provision of legal aid and legal representation to victims

Strategy 5: Improvement of Complaints and Legal Support System

Activities

1. Complaints system
2. Protection and support of victims and plaintiffs
3. Provision of legal aid and legal representation to victims

Strategy 6: Establishment of Special Protection System

Activities

- 1- Creation of a special protection team
- 2- Arrangements for free medical examinations for victims
- 3- Creation of child protection committees &/or focal points at provincial, district & commune level.

Strategy 7: Improvement of International and Regional Cooperation to Combat Trafficking

Activities

1. Monitoring international trafficking networks
2. Policing of borders
3. Information exchange

Strategy 8: Development of Specific Measures Against Child Pornography

Activities

1. Review of child pornography
2. National action against child pornography
3. International action

PROGRAMME 3 : RECOVERY

GOALS

- To promote and achieve the best possible recovery of child victims of sexual exploitation, using a non-punitive approach to victims in keeping with the rights of the child,
- To develop wide-ranging, relevant and effective skills training programs for the child victims.

Strategy 1: Training for Relevant Ministry and Institutional Personnel on Assisting Victims in Recovery Process

Activities

The main priorities will be decided by a Training Needs Assessment (TNA), but the programs may focus on:

Children's rights,
Child development: physical and psychological,
Principles of best interests of the child, non-discrimination and respect for wishes and views of the child,
Trafficking,
Counseling,
Practical social work skills: case management, decision-making in childcare, communication, family reunion,
Information on government and NGO resources available to child victims, HIV/AIDS/ STDs and Drug

Strategy 2: Support Services for Victims/ Survivors

Activities

1. Emergency and short-term shelters
2. Medical treatment
3. Psycho-social intervention
4. Referral system
5. Information on resources available

Strategy 3: Monitoring and Planning of Services

Activities

Its role will be as following:

- Develop policy for MOSALVY and Egos in relation to care and protection.
- Establish criteria for quality control of Egos, IO and government services in the field of child sexual exploitation
- Assess related project and negotiate agreements with NGOs/IOs,
- Negotiate collaboration agreements with other ministries, Develop standardised systems for monitoring activities.

Strategy 4: Non-Formal Education and Skills Training

Activities

1. Basic education classes (literacy/numeracy)
2. Life skills / social
3. Vocation training

Programme 4 : Re-intergration

Goals

- To facilitate the full reintegration of child victims into their families and communities according to the principles of family reunion and non-stigmatisation of the child
- To develop a range of options for resettlement for those children who are unable or unwilling to return home

Strategy 1: Family Reunion

Activities

1. Family tracing
2. Family assessment and counseling
3. Support for income generation opportunities for the family

Strategy 2: Exploration of Options - Resettlement/ Alternative Care

Activities

1. Extended family
2. Foster family
3. Group homes
4. Resettlement independently in the community
5. Support by Achars, Monks and Conchees

Strategy 3: Assisting with Finding Employment

Activities

1. Consultation with employers
2. Income generation

STRATEGY 4: Establishment of community support system

Activities

1. Support from local authorities
2. Support from other government programmes
3. NGO assistance

Strategy 5: Monitoring and Follow-Up

Activities

1. Monitoring and follow up at local level
2. Record keeping on cases