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The Mekong Challenge

Destination Thailand

A cross-border labour migration survey
in Banteay Meanchey Province, Cambodia

Part of a series of studies on human trafficking and labour migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region



The Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women

The Mekong Challenge

Destination Thailand: A cross-border labour migration survey in Banteay Meanchey Province, Cambodia

Provincial Department of Social Affairs, Labour,
Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation and SILAKA,
in collaboration with ILO–IPEC Mekong Sub-Regional Project
to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
International Labour Office Bangkok

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FOREWORD

In Cambodia, a country with many developmental needs, the field of human anti-trafficking work is now well attended, with many UN agencies, International Organizations and NGOs all working hard to prevent human trafficking, protect victims of trafficking and help them rebuild their lives following such traumatic ordeals.

Despite this increased effort there is still a lack of hard data relating to the demographics of potential victims and the chain of events that can increase vulnerability. Cambodia has a young population with half of its inhabitants below the age of 20 and many of them will migrate across the border to Thailand in search of work (both ‘legally’ and ‘illegally’). While previous research has shown that children and young women are particularly vulnerable to the trickery, deceit and coercion used by traffickers and exploitative employers, there is a dearth of information about the attitudes of young Cambodian migrants themselves, their experiences during migration, their working conditions at destination, and other circumstances and factors that can increase their vulnerability to sexual and labour exploitation along the way.

This publication, *“Destination Thailand: A cross-border labour migration survey in Banteay Meanchey Province Cambodia”*, part of the sub-regional Mekong Challenge Series, examines quantitatively, the experiences of young Cambodian migrants from one of the country’s primary sending provinces.

While much of the existing anti-trafficking research tends to focus on sexual exploitation and ways to protect victims, this publication – among other things – approaches young people to learn about their ambitions and aspirations. It includes the views of nearly 250 children and youth (10-17, and 18-25) from 31 villages in four target districts. Their views shed light in new areas that could help to prevent human trafficking in the future, while putting to rest myths that, without scientific data to back them up, can become accepted as fact.

The majority of young respondents said they had an optimistic view of their own future – a future in Cambodia. Only a very small minority indicated that they wanted to live abroad.

We sincerely believe the findings of this research will help to better understand the thought processes of some of those most vulnerable to human trafficking and, in so doing, improve future measures to prevent the trafficking, labour and sexual exploitation of Cambodia’s growing population of youth.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report highlights analysis of a survey on labour migration conducted in four districts (six communes) of Cambodia's Banteay Meanchey province. The report is designed for relevant institutions to use in programmes that reach out to labour migrants. The survey's baseline data serves as an important tool in monitoring the movement of labourers across the Cambodia–Thailand border and in developing a national policy on labour migration, job creation and skills-development programmes at the macro and micro levels.

The labour migration survey was initiated by the Cambodian Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSALVY) and the International Labour Organization–International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, through the Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking of Children and Women (ILO–IPEC TICW Project). The survey findings are intended to help in the implementation of the “Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Employment of Workers” that was signed by the governments of Cambodia and Thailand in May 2003.

The task of conducting the survey went to SILAKA, an NGO specializing in human resource development, with technical support from the MOL and technical and financial support from the ILO–IPEC TICW Project. SILAKA worked in close cooperation and collaboration with other stakeholders at the local level, including the Provincial Department of Social Affairs; Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (PDSALVY) in Banteay Meanchey, four district offices of social affairs, local authorities (district, commune, village) and two local NGOs.¹ The survey covered 31 villages in six communes of Banteay Meanchey province and respondents entailed 239 households, 80 returning migrants (some only visiting), 163 children aged 10–17 and 83 young adults aged 18–25. The survey also included interviews with local authorities.

The survey findings were first presented to stakeholder institutions in Banteay Meanchey for validation; a number of recommendations were raised, including elements to be considered for a better national policy on labour migration.

On behalf of the labour migration survey team, we would like to express our gratitude to all staff and authorities at all levels, the local NGOs in Banteay Meanchey and all villagers who contributed through individual or collective efforts in the collection of information, ideas and recommendations involving labour migration.

¹ The Cambodian Association for Assistance to Families and Widows (CAAFW) and the Cambodian Children and Handicap Development Organization (CCHDO)

Technical editing was carried out by Karen Emmons and Eriko Kiuchi-Ito with the assistance of Khleang Rim.

Because this report covers only a portion of the labour force, we do not present the findings as representative of the situation nationwide. However, it does offer insight concerning the populations that are at risk of irregular migration and of being trafficked.

We welcome all suggestions and comments from readers for improving the quality of the report and future research on labour migration.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Natural disasters and two decades of civil war have resulted in unbalanced population growth and thus strains on education, skills training and employment opportunities in Cambodia. The dire economic situation has created hardship among rural people who are poor in many of Cambodia's provinces. This situation has led to an increase of migration – both internal and cross-border, as vulnerable populations seek economic opportunities elsewhere. For example, of the 1.2 million migrants seeking employment in Thailand who registered with the Ministry of Labour as of 1 July 2004, 14 per cent, or 168,000, were from Cambodia.²

The Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking of Children and Women of the International Labour Organization–International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO–IPEC TICW Project), in collaboration with the Royal Government of Cambodia, launched a pilot intervention in 2000 in Banteay Meanchey, Prey Veng, Battambang and Sihanoukville. To sustain the continuing efforts through the second phase (2003–2008), it is vital to have reliable data on the volume of migration and more information on people who are vulnerable to trafficking, either in-country or moving to neighbouring countries. Irregular migration and undocumented labour considerably increases people's vulnerability to exploitation and trafficking. Certainly there is a need for more understanding on who has migrated and how to better address anti-trafficking and anti-exploitation efforts.

In collaboration with the (then) Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation³ (national and provincial departments) and local NGO partners, the ILO–IPEC TICW Project initiated a survey of labour migration in Banteay Menchey province. The partners met together with local stakeholders to identify areas along the Cambodian–Thailand border for surveying and decided to target the districts of Svay Chek, Thma Puok, Ou Chrov and Malay. These districts are considered primary places for receiving, transiting and sending labour migrants to Thailand. All are located in Banteay Meanchey province. Thus, that north-western province was targeted for the survey and the actual random sampling focused on 239 households, 80 returning labourers, 163 children aged 10–17 and 83 youth aged 18–25 living in 31 villages (representing six communes) within the four targeted districts.

² Arnold, D., "The Situation of Burmese Migrant Workers in Mae Sot, Thailand", Working Papers Series, Southeast Asia Research Centre, City University of Hong Kong, No. 71, September 2004, p.17

³ In 2004 under the new Government but after the survey was conducted, the MSALVY was split into two ministries: the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training and the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation. For this report, MSALVY and PDSALVY are used to refer to the institution in place at the time of the survey.

SILAKA, an NGO specializing in human resource development, was contracted to conduct the survey in collaboration with the Provincial Department of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (PDSALVY), the district offices of social affairs in the four targeted districts and the Cambodian Association for Assistance to Families and Widows (CAAFW) and the Cambodian Children and Handicap Development Organization (CCHDO). The partners created two survey teams for four districts (one team for two districts).

Objectives

The survey was designed with the following objectives:

1. To capture as best as possible the situation of irregular migration and trafficking from Banteay Meanchey to Thailand;
2. To identify potential partners for implementing the interventions to prevent trafficking in children and women within the framework of labour migration to Thailand; and
3. To present the outcome for feedback, comments and recommendations at a provincial stakeholders ownership exercise (PSOE) meeting in Banteay Meanchey.

Expected output

1. Information on labour migration and possible trafficking situations in the six selected communes, with recommendations for project interventions and collaboration partners for preventing trafficking in children and women (in the framework of labour migration).
2. A validated report with recommendations for actions from relevant stakeholders.

Methodology

With technical support from ILO–IPEC TICW Project, SILAKA staff localized four separate questionnaires from a Lao labour migration survey, which was earlier conducted through the ILO–IPEC TICW Project in Lao People’s Democratic Republic. The SILAKA staff then relied on a migration movement survey by the Ministry of Planning/National Institute of Statistics (MOP/NIS) for use in interviewing other stakeholders: village chiefs, commune chiefs, commune police officials, NGOs, intermediaries and provincial and district government officials. The questions sought data and information on households and population characteristics, perceptions and aspirations of children and youth, as well as the experiences of returning migrant workers. The two survey teams, each consisting of 10 members, then were set up and a short workshop was organized to orient them to the questionnaires and methodology on data collection and summarizing by village, commune and district.

The surveys in the sample communes of Kok Romiet, Thma Puok, Svay Chek, O’Bei Cheun, Malay and Boeung Beng were conducted, along with interviews for secondary data from provincial and district officials. Interviews were made with a random selection of households, returning labourers and young people (broken into three age groups: 10–14 years, 15–17 years and 18–25 years). The survey covered 31 villages and interviews with a total of 565 primary people (out of a population of 35,808) and 37 other resource persons.

The targeted communes are transit and sending areas of migrant workers to Thailand. Some people migrate seasonally to Thailand for work in different sectors, especially for agriculture. Some migrate with assistance of facilitators/relatives who have a relationship/network with Thai employers. Others migrate on their own and cross the border without any assistance.

Participants in the consultation meeting (PSOE) in October 2004 indicated both positive and negative impacts on migrant workers as well as their families. Positive impacts include the improved living conditions of the migrant workers' families. Negative impacts include the experience of workers returning with no money and who then had to sell their property to repay loans that they accumulated in paying someone to find them work in Thailand.

Survey findings

Analysis from the survey includes the following key conclusions:

- There has been a nine-fold increase in the number of school drop-outs in the past five years, which increases young people's vulnerability. There is a high incidence of child labour; as much as 24 per cent of people going to Thailand are children aged 10–14 years.
- Some families have no information and contact with migrant workers once they leave home. Many heads of households reported not receiving any remittances from those migrant working family members.
- There is no office or place for information in Banteay Meanchey for people who want to look for work in Thailand, which leads to people's dependence upon agents or facilitators and thus increases their vulnerability to being trafficked or exploited in other ways.

According to the survey findings, cross-border migrant workers and their families may encounter some of the following risks:

- Being abused and exploited. Some 53 per cent of the 80 returning labourers who were interviewed reported experiencing various types of abuse and exploitation, including being shouted and cursed at, forced to work long hours, underpaid, not paid, not allowed to leave the workplace, forced to work in dangerous conditions, physical violence, sexual abuse and being arrested. When interviewed, some of the returning workers said their living and working conditions were bad with no protection from physical abuse and illness, including HIV/AIDS; work conditions were described as unhygienic, not enough light and without fresh air. There is an insufficient networking of concerned local organizations in Thailand to follow up employers' adherence to labour and migration laws and human rights; as well, there is a shortage of focal points to receive and settle labour migrants' problems.
- Legal problems. Migrant labourers who do not register to work in Thailand risk arrest by the Thai police; they can more easily be cheated, robbed, killed or have a landmine accident as they sneak across the border. Most migrant labourers who are victims of physical abuse don't report it to the local police or relevant organizations, even when they need help.

Recommendations

- Establish an office that provides easy access to information near the Cambodian–Thailand border, particularly in the areas with a large amount of migrant and suspected trafficking movement. Catering to migrant workers and others who would like to work in Thailand, the information should include insight on working conditions, safe means of transferring money, human rights, immigration and labour laws, including warnings about trafficking practises. This service would provide the contact details of intervention agencies for people looking for work in Thailand and for their families who might need help in later locating a migrant family worker.
- Networking with Thai organizations and other institutions involved in human rights protection should be strengthened. This network can help to share information and resources, seek common solutions to migration and labour issues and follow up the implementation of immigration and labour laws and human rights protection and to deal with complaints, in cooperation with local authorities where necessary.
- Establish a national operational policy on labour migration management. The Cambodian Government should effectively implement, immediately, a policy that ensures security and safety for registered cross-border labour migrants who will be living and working in hiring countries. As well, the legal channel should be increased, especially for migrant workers with a long-term employment contract (about two years). However, there needs to be a system for assisting seasonal/daily migrant workers to Thailand to provide some protection against unsafe migration. This could be done by improving the existing policies. A policy would facilitate joint actions between relevant agencies in Cambodia and Thailand that could help reduce labour exploitation, including trafficking and violations of human rights. The recently signed memorandum of understanding on employment creation with the Government of Thailand can be used, but there is a need for allocated resources and a mechanism for follow-through.
- Increase legal protections against exploitation and abuses for all types of migrant labourers that take place on both sides of the border.
- Establish programmes to disseminate information among villagers in both Cambodia and Thailand on labour and anti-trafficking laws and other crucial assistance. There is a need for more vocational training programmes as well as information about existing training programmes and other support to villagers who would like to migrate for employment.
- New infrastructure is needed or existing facilities need improving, such as building schools closer to communes and the construction of new and repair of old roadways and waterways.
- Set up a database of labour information. An employment database could provide villagers access to job opportunities. Staff members of the Ministry of Labour should be trained to use the database and to keep it up to date and distribute information to employers and people seeking work. Other relevant public servants need to be trained to help assist migrant labourers.

- Negotiate with the Thai Government for workers' passage throughout Thailand. The border passes issued to registered migrant workers, which allow them to cross over into Thailand, should be expanded to include medium- and long-term migrant workers.
- Attract investors to start or expand business projects that would help create more local jobs, particularly agro-industry-related, in areas such as Banteay Meanchey province.

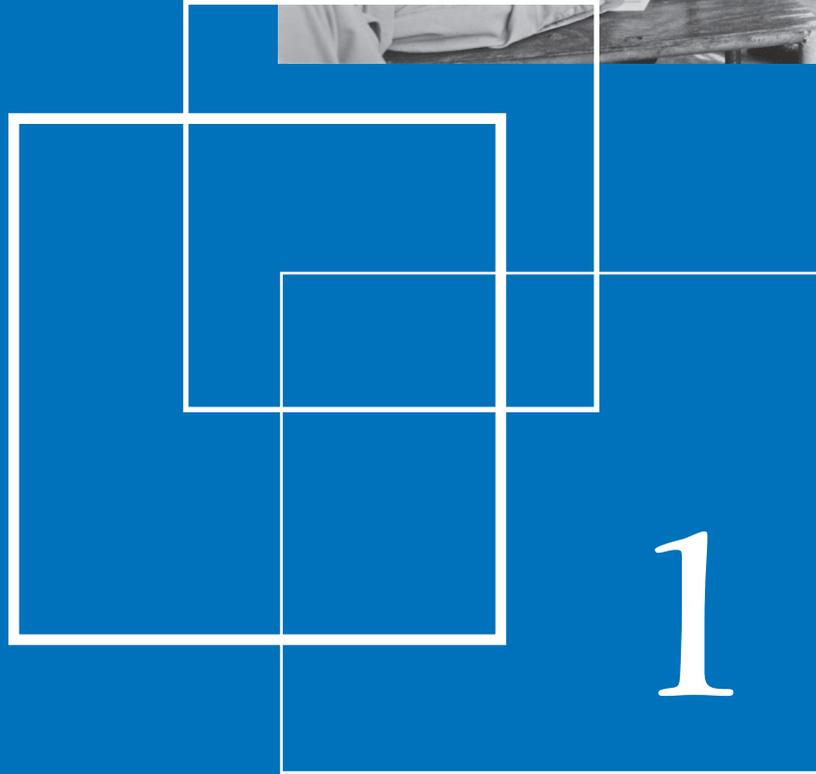
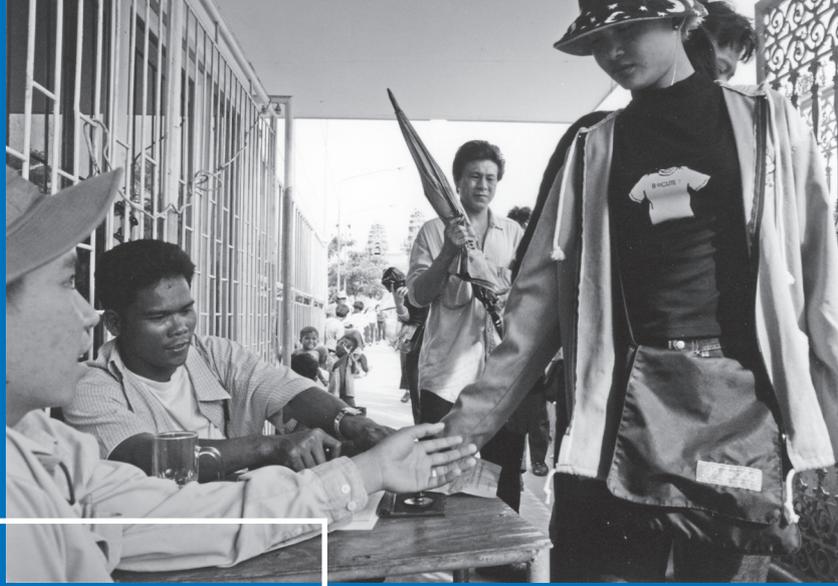
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1. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Research rationale

Cambodia has a young population – more than half of its people are younger than 20 – and thus a fast-growing labour force. Some 150,000 to 175,000 people join the labour force annually, and this rate will grow to 200,000 by 2010.⁴ Given the existing population dynamics, the limited absorption capacity of the local economy and factors such as landlessness, poverty and an array of socio-economic problems, an increasing number of job seekers are attracted to the perceived economic opportunities abroad.

In Thailand, of the 1.2 million migrants seeking employment who registered with the Ministry of Labour as of 1 July 2004, 14 per cent, or 168,000, were from Cambodia.⁵ This accounts for the majority of all Cambodian migrant workers abroad.

However, most Cambodian migrant workers are low skilled. Due to the lack of legal migration options, large numbers of workers leave the country without proper documentation, which instantly renders them extremely vulnerable to exploitation and abuse by unscrupulous employers, recruiters and traffickers. They have communication problems due to language barriers and have no protection, or even recourse, against labour inequities, such as wages and conditions that differ from those promised.

Trafficking in persons increasingly is closely linked to labour migration, particularly irregular migration. Though many workers are aware of the potential risk, many other migrants are ill-prepared

and uninformed. Promoting safer, or at least informed, migration would strongly contribute to the diminishing incidence of trafficking.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has been taking steps to better manage the migration of its nationals and confront the trafficking problem, as well as the worst forms of abuse associated with the exploitation of migrant labour, by creating more and broader, legal channels for labour migration. The Government in collaboration with the International Labour Organization–International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women (ILO–IPEC TICW Project) launched in 2000 a pilot intervention to address the problem of trafficking in Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Prey Veng and Sihanoukville. A second phase began in 2003 with more focus on trafficking prevention under the framework of labour migration and will continue through 2008. The target provinces for the second phase are: Banteay Meanchey, Sihanoukville, Seam Reap, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham and Svay Rieng.

In May 2003, the Royal Government of Cambodia signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Royal Government of Thailand on “Eliminating Trafficking in Children and Women and Assisting Victims of Trafficking”. Also in May 2003, the Government signed another MOU with Thailand on “Cooperation in the Employment of Workers”.

To successfully implement the MOU on Cooperation

⁴ Asian Migrant Center, “Migration Needs, Issues and Responses in the Greater Mekong Subregion”, 2003

⁵ Arnold, D., “The Situation of Burmese Migrant Workers in Mae Sot, Thailand”, Working Papers Series, Southeast Asia Research Centre, City University of Hong Kong, No. 71, September 2004, p.17

in the Employment of Workers, both countries have agreed to set a framework to resolve the problem of irregular migrant workers and to enhance bilateral cooperation in the management of cross-border migration for employment in several ways:

1. Protection of Cambodian labour migrants;
2. Return and repatriation of workers;
3. Establishment of migrants' emergency fund;
4. Prevention of irregular labour migration; and
5. Identification of Cambodian workers currently in Thailand.

The MOU calls for the establishment of legal/organized labour migration schemes that allow Cambodian citizens to work in Thailand. With financial and technical support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the ILO–IPEC TICW Project, the Government conducted a national workshop⁶ to stimulate internal discussion and increase understanding of the purposes and consequences of the MOU, as well as to identify practical implementation approaches.

A key recommendation adopted at the workshop highlighted labour migration surveys as a key starting point. Currently, reliable data on the volume of population migration and the types of people migrating, particularly irregular migration and undocumented labour, is scarce. Having knowledge on the situation of labour migration and trafficking is recognized as necessary to enhancing national development benefits and action programmes to protect the fundamental rights of migrants and reduce irregular migration and human trafficking.

The ILO–IPEC TICW Project and the labour migration survey

The ILO–IPEC TICW Project covers five countries (Cambodia, China (Yunnan province), Lao People's

Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam). The first phase started in 2000 and focused on capacity building and raising public awareness of trafficking prevention. In targeted pilot areas that were identified as the main source areas of vulnerable migrants and trafficked victims, the project helped to decrease ill-informed and/or unprepared migration and generate local livelihoods for at-risk families.

Based on ILO experience, the second phase of the TICW Project is designed to explore more possibilities of workers' and employers' organizations participating in anti-trafficking efforts, including mobilizing their input and pilot projects with their cooperation. The second phase is looking at the situation of labour migration as one way of identifying the direct and potential factors leading to the trafficking of children and women. It will look to identify useful counter-measures for both the "push" and "pull" sides of the problem.

The ILO–IPEC TICW Project in Cambodia launched its second phase through a national stakeholder ownership exercise (NSOE) meeting on 4–5 March 2003 with participation from relevant government institutions, employers' associations, trade unions, national and international NGOs and UN agencies. The TICW Project Phase II aims to contribute to eliminating the worst forms of child labour, including the trafficking in children and women for labour and sexual exploitation, in both sending and receiving areas/sectors in Cambodia through the development, implementation and monitoring of effective and integrated national and local strategies and actions.

Based on an earlier ILO–IPEC study, "Moving Forward: Secondary Data Review of Sending and Receiving Areas and Employment Sectors in the Prevention of Trafficking in Children and Women in Cambodia", and the outcomes of the NSOE, the following areas were agreed on as the target provinces

⁶ 23–24 June 2004

for Phase II:

- The four sending provinces: Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, Svay Reing and Banteay Meanchey and
- The three sending areas: Sihanoukville, Phnom Penh and Siem Reap.

Among the four sending provinces, Banteay Meanchey province also is considered a transit and border-crossing zone for labour migrants and traffickers moving into Thailand.

Contributing to effective implementation of the MOU on the employment of workers, the TICW Project is looking to develop interventions in the target communities of Banteay Meanchey to prevent trafficking of children and women under a labour migration framework and to reduce unsafe migration to Thailand.

To identify effective interventions in Banteay Meanchey, TICW Project staff consulted key stakeholders in the province in May 2004. Through a consultation meeting with the vice-provincial governor, the director of the PDSALVY and the director of Cambodian Children and Handicap Development Organization, the following criteria was agreed upon to select areas to conduct the research:

- Districts located close to the Thailand border;
- High incidence of cross-border migration;
- High incidence of seasonal migration;
- Transit area for trafficking and migration;
- High risk of trafficking across the border;
- Resources available in communes;
- Employment situation in communes;
- Low education levels;
- Existing or potential implementing agencies; and
- Exiting mechanism or network.

Through this consultation, four of eight districts bordering with Thailand in Banteay Meanchey

province were selected: Thma Puok, Svay Chek, Ou Chrov and Malay districts.

After selecting the four districts and conducting a similar consultation process in each district with district stakeholders and using the same criteria, six communes were selected:

- Kok Romiet commune, Thma Puok district;
- Svay Chek commune, Svay Chek district;
- Poi Pet commune (but only four of its villages were targeted: Toul Prat, O Reusey, Prey Kob and O Neang), Ou Chrov district;
- Bei Cheun commune, Ou Chrov district ;
- Malay commune, Malay district; and
- Boeung Beng commune, Malay district.

Brief background on the research areas in Banteay Meanchey province

Located 370 km northwest of Phnom Penh and bordering Thailand, Banteay Meanchey has a total population of around 577,770, of which 51 per cent are female. The province consists of eight districts, 63 communes and 604 villages.⁷ Among the districts, four border Thailand: Thma Puok, Svay Chek, Ou Chrov and Malay.

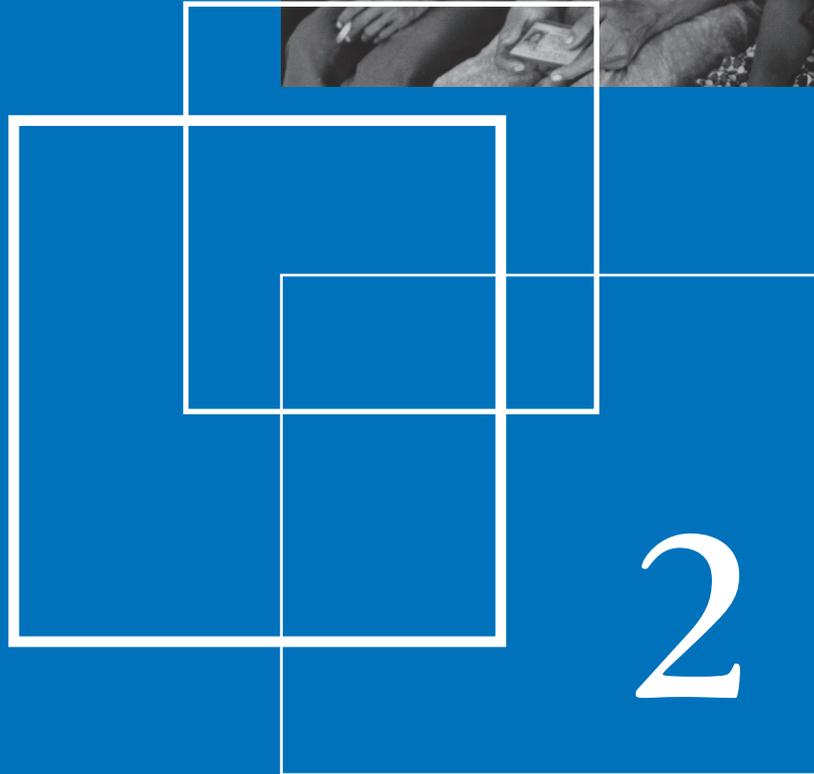
In the six selected communes at the time of the labour migration survey, there were: 63 villages and 12,641 families, with a total population of 59,378 (see Annex 2). These communes are transit and sending areas of migrant workers to Thailand. Some workers seasonally migrate to Thailand to work in different sectors, though particularly in agricultural. Some workers migrate with assistance from intermediaries or relatives who have a link with Thai employers. Other workers have crossed the border to find work on their own.

Other TICW Project consultation meetings have indicated there are both positive and negative impacts on migrant workers and their families. On

⁷ General population census, 1998; pg 40.

the positive side, living conditions have improved; but in terms of negative impact, some workers return without any earnings and have to sell property to pay back loans they took from money lenders to cover their costs of travelling and/or other arrangements across the border to work in Thailand. In addition, there is a lack of appropriate information and monitoring mechanisms to protect migrant workers from labour and sexual exploitation.

The main purpose of this labour migration survey was to provide insights and background information about the current situation and, as much as possible, provide some indication on the trafficking of children and women within the labour migration framework internally and across the border with Thailand. The data is meant to inform policy and programme development on labour migration management and trafficking prevention efforts at the local as well as at the subregional levels.



2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Objectives and expected outputs

The research on labour migration aimed to interview heads of households, returned migrant workers, young adults and children and other relevant individuals with the following purposes:

1. To capture as best as possible the situation of irregular migration and trafficking from Banteay Meanchey to Thailand;
2. To identify potential partners for implementing the interventions to prevent trafficking in children and women within the framework of labour migration to Thailand;
3. To present the consolidated findings at a provincial stakeholder ownership exercise (PSOE) meeting in Banteay Meanchey for validation; and
4. To share the validated findings with relevant agencies.

To achieve those objectives, the researchers were expected to produce:

1. Information and analysis of that information, on labour migration and possible trafficking situations in six selected communes⁸ and
2. Recommendations for project interventions and collaboration partners to help in reducing the vulnerability of children and women to trafficking.

Both the analysis and recommendations were to be presented in the form of a published report.

Target population

The survey was conducted in 31 villages (located in six communes in four districts) in Banteay Meanchey province, at the border with Thailand. In total, the researchers interviewed 602 people, broken down as follows:

- 239 heads of households (This number represented 3 per cent of the total number of families in the 31 sample villages and 1.68 per cent of the total number of families in the surveyed area's 63 villages);
- 80 returned migrant labourers;
- 78 children aged 10–14;
- 85 children aged 15–17;
- 83 young adults aged 18–25;
- 26 village chiefs;
- 6 commune chiefs;
- 2 district governors;
- 1 commune police officer; and
- 2 NGO representatives.

At the time of the survey, the six targeted communes (only a portion – four villages – of one commune, Poi Pet, was surveyed) of the four districts contained 63 villages with a total population of 12,641 families and 59,378 people. For the survey, 31 villages were randomly selected (50 per cent coverage). This, then, covered 7,834 families and 35,806 people.

⁸ The six communes: Poi Pet (though only four northern villages were surveyed) and O' Bei Cheun communes, Ou Chrov district; Malay and Boeung Beng communes, Malay district; Svay Chek commune, Svay Chek district and Kok Romiet commune, Thma Puok district.

Table 2.1: Target population and sample size

District	Population in 2002			Sample size		
	Village	Household	Population	Village	Households	Population
Svay Chek	14	1,688	7,445	5	798	3,238
Thma Puok	21	3,605	16,535	5	1,724	7,845
Ou Chrov	15	5,156	24,708	8	3,120	14,033
Malay	13	2,192	10,690	13	2,192	10,690
Total	63	12,641	59,378	31	7,834	35,806

Organizing structure of the research

As previously explained, to identify the communes and districts initially the TICW Project staff consulted with officials from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (MSALVY)⁹ and other provincial and local authorities and civil society representatives, in particular the Cambodian Children and Handicap Development Organization (CCHDO) and Cambodian Association for Assistance to Families and Widows (CAAFW), working in the border areas. The consultation meetings took place at the national level (through a NSOE meeting on 4-5 March 2004) and at the provincial and local levels (through facilitation by the TICW Project staff and with participation of the national project coordinator (NPC)) in the four districts that border Thailand and are considered transit and sending areas for cross-border migration.

With technical support from the NPC of the TICW Project, SILAKA staff established two survey teams (ten people each) of district government officials (from Social Affairs offices) and staff of CCHDO and CAAFW. The Banteay Meanchey Provincial Department of Social Affairs supported the organization of the teams and implementation of the research.

Methodology

Once the survey sample had been determined, SILAKA staff (with technical support from ILO–IPEC TICW Project) and the two teams of researchers proceeded as follows:

- Developed questionnaires.
- Began interviewing the other stakeholders: village and commune chiefs, commune police officials, NGOs officers and provincial and district government officials.
- Localized sample survey questionnaires from the Lao Labour Migration Survey, which was conducted in 2003 by the effort of the collaboration of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the National Statistics Centre with technical assistance from ILO–IPEC TICW Project and SIMPOC.
- Created the two survey teams.
- Organized a one-day training course for each survey team on understanding the questionnaires and methodology on data collection and method of summarizing data by village, commune and district.
- Collected data through interviews, observation and consultations with government and civil society organizations.

⁹ In 2004 under the new Government but after the survey was conducted, the MSALVY was split into two Ministries: the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training and the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation. For this report, MSALVY and PDSALVY are used to refer to the institution in place at the time of the survey.

- Consolidated the research and reviewed data while in the province to clarify issues.
- Analysed and wrote the draft report (SILAKA staff).
- Validated the draft report in a provincial stakeholders ownership exercise (PSOE) meeting in Banteay Meanchey province.

Implementation process

Survey design and data-collection process

Before the research began, the directors of PDSALVY and SILAKA and the national coordinator of the TICW Project met with officials of the provincial department of social affairs and officials from the four districts to explain the purpose, objectives and major activities of the survey, particularly that the findings would be useful for residents of Banteay Meanchey province.

An orientation meeting for the researchers took place a Svay Chek district government office with the district governor and involved the following resource persons:

- 1 provincial social affairs department official in Banteay Meanchey,
- 1 official from social affairs department in Svay Chek district,
- 2 Svay Chek commune officials (first and second deputies),
- 1 official from social affairs department in Thma Puok district,
- 1 Kork Romeat commune leader and
- 6 CAAFV staff.

The survey teams were divided into five subteams with two members each; each subteam was then assigned to a village. The researchers concentrated on inputs from the resource persons regarding the villages and devised an action plan for data collection and survey methods. The stakeholder participants agreed on changing the initially selected Taleiy village to Samaki village because the former is

located near another village in the survey and the two share similar social-economic circumstances. Samkai village is in a different type of area along the border and the people living there are quite poor.

After the survey plan was captured, the leaders of all target villages were informed by the leaders/or council members of the six targeted communes to prepare and give assistance to the survey team in meeting and interviewing the randomly selected residents.

The survey team spent three days interviewing respondents to the survey in Svay Chek and Thma Puok districts. To prepare for the second interview process, the researchers met again with resource persons in Ou Chrov district:

- 1 provincial social affairs department official in Banteay Meanchey,
- 1 official from social affairs department in Ou Chrov district,
- 1 Poi Pet commune council member,
- 1 O Beicheun commune council member,
- 1 official from social affairs department in Malay district,
- 1 Malay commune leader,
- 1 Boeun Beng commune leader and
- 6 CCHDO staff.

As in the previous meeting, the survey team concentrated on inputs from the resource persons to develop an understanding of the sample areas. Subteams were assigned to villages and spent four days interviewing in Ou Chrov and three days in Malay district.

Data consolidation and analysis

After conducting the survey in each commune, the teams consolidated their findings per commune. The data of each district and data/information from other key informants were consolidated at the SILAKA office in Phnom Penh and using a Microsoft Excel program. The analysts clustered the data/information by type of respondent (household head, children

and youth by age and returning labourers). The collected information was verified and cleared by the survey team leader and a SILAKA staff member at the end of each day through personal contact with respondents. Data entry took about one month to complete, including verification with interviewers by telephone. Tables and charts were developed to illustrate the analysis.

Constraints of the survey

The questionnaires did not seek to acquire extensive detailed information due to limited time and budgeting. Also, the capacity of SILAKA staff and of the researchers was limited – the researchers were provided with only one day of training for clarification of the questionnaire process and guidelines on interviewing.



3

3. FINDINGS¹⁰

A. INFORMATION ABOUT CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The researchers interviewed a total of 246 children and youth: 78 people aged 10–14; 85 people aged

15–17 and 83 youth aged 18–25. As Table 3.1 shows, more females than males were interviewed: 60 per cent of the total children and youth sample were female (including 59 per cent of youth) and thus, 40 per cent were male.

Table 3.1: Respondents by age, sex and education level

Response		Age of respondents						Total	
		10–14		15–17		18–25			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex of respondents	Female	51	65.4	48	56.5	49	59	148	60.2
	Male	27	34.6	37	43.5	34	41	98	39.8
Total		78	100	85	100	83	100	246	100
Respondents who have been to school		63	80.8	74	87.1	66	79.5	203	82.5
Respondents who have not been to school		15	19.2	11	12.9	17	20.5	43	17.5
Total		78	100	85	100	83	100	246	100
Respondents who are not in school		24	38.1	45	60.8	59	89.4	128	63.1
Respondents who are currently in school		39	61.9	29	39.2	7	10.6	75	36.9
Total		63	100	74	100	66	100	203	100
Educational level of respondents who are currently in school	Primary	38	97.4	22	75.9		0	60	80
	Lower secondary	1	2.6	6	20.7	3	42.9	10	13.3
	Upper secondary			1	3.4	4	57.1	5	6.7
Total		39	100	29	100	7	100	75	100

¹⁰ All percents in the following three sections of analysis of the statistics on young respondents, household heads and returned labourers have been rounded off, though they remain more precise within the various tables and figures.

Education

As Table 3.1 indicates, most of the young people in the survey used to attend school; 170, or 83 per cent, of the total 203 children and youth had dropped

out at the time of the survey and 18 per cent had never been to school. Among the 75 young people currently enrolled when interviewed, 60 of them were in primary school, 10 in lower secondary school and only 5 attended upper secondary school.

Figure 3.1: Educational level of young respondents in school at the time of the survey

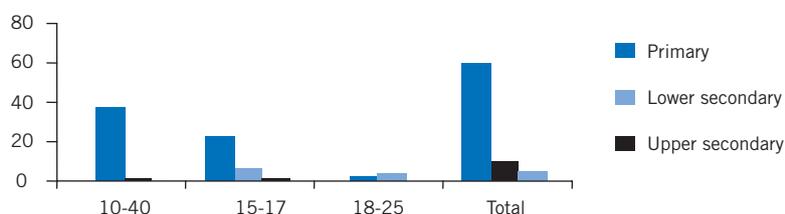


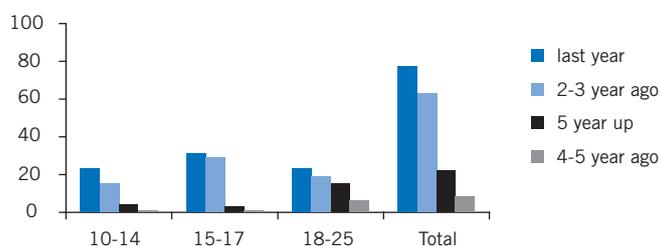
Table 3.2: When and why young respondents dropped out of school

Response		Age of respondents							
		10–14		15–17		18–25		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Stopped going to school since:	Last year	23	53.5	31	48.4	23	36.5	77	45.3
	2–3 years ago	15	34.9	29	45.3	19	30.2	63	37.1
	5 years up	4	9.3	3	4.7	15	23.8	22	12.9
	4–5 years ago	1	2.3	1	1.6	6	9.5	8	4.7
Total	43	100	64	100	63	100	170	100	
Stopped going to school because:	Parents need help with work	27	61.4	42	57.5	26	35.1	95	49.7
	Cannot afford to buy books, uniform	3	6.8	7	9.6	17	23	27	14.1
	Parents asked me to leave	6	13.6	7	9.6	10	13.5	23	12
	School was far away, no transport	4	9.1	4	5.5			8	4.2
	Unfriendly teacher	1	2.3	3	4.1			4	2.1
	School was boring	1	2.3					1	0.5
	Illness	1	2.3					1	0.5
	Other (looking for jobs, marriage)	1	2.3	10	13.7	21	28.4	32	16.8
Total	44	100	73	100	74	100	191	100	

Among the sampled young population for the survey, far more had dropped out of school recently than, say, five years earlier (Table 3.2): only 5 per cent stopped studying four to five years earlier, while 45 per cent left school in 2003 (nearly nine times as many).

A majority of the respondents who had dropped out of school (62 per cent) said they wanted to help their parents (50 per cent) or their parents asked them to help relieve the burden on the family (12 per cent). Many (27 per cent) added that they could no longer afford to buy books and the school uniform.

Figure 3.2: Percentage of respondents who dropped out of school, by age and by year of dropping out



Employment and work

As Tables 3.1 and 3.2 indicate, a total of 213 respondents had dropped out or never attended school and thus were either unemployed or likely to be working – a situation that put them at risk of migrating or being trafficked. Among them, some 103 young people stated they were working at the time of the survey, including 35 per cent of those aged 10–14, 52 per cent aged 15–17 and 55 per

cent of youth. (This could mean they worked on the family farm. The questionnaire asked if they were working at the time of the survey and required only a yes or no answer.)

More than half of them (66 per cent) worked on plantations or farms (including the family farm) while others were involved in domestic service (9 per cent), selling foods (9 per cent) or other areas, as Table 3.3 indicates.

Table 3.3: Employment and work among young respondents not in school

Response		Age of respondents							
		10–14		15–17		18–25		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Currently employed		20	34.5	39	52	44	55	103	48.4
Currently unemployed		38	65.5	36	48	36	45	110	51.6
Total		58	100	75	100	80	100	213	100
Kind of work they do now: (multiple choice)	Plantation, farming, shepherding	11	44	30	76.9	30	68.2	71	65.7
	Housework	7	28			3	6.8	10	9.3
	Vendor (cakes)			7	17.9	2	4.5	9	8.3
	Student	4	16					4	3.7
	Sewing	1	4	1	2.6	2	4.5	4	3.7
	Make up					2	4.5	2	1.9
	Hairdressing					2	4.5	2	1.9
	Labourer					3	6.8	3	2.8
	Shoe polisher	1	4					1	0.9
	Battery re-charger	1	4					1	0.9
	Chicken fry			1	2.6			1	0.9
Total		25	100	39	100	44	100	108	100
Kind of work they did previously: (multiple choice)	Plantation and farming	16	72.7	26	60.5	38	86.4	80	73.4
	Vendor (fruit, veg., cakes)	4	18.2	6	14	4	9.1	14	12.8
	Labourer	1	4.5	7	16.3	1	2.3	9	8.3
	Sewing	1	4.5	1	2.3	1	2.3	3	2.8
	Housework			3	7			3	2.8
Total		22	100	43	100	44	100	109	100

Of the 246 young respondents, 213 reported having a job either currently or some time previously (this includes working on the family farm). Of the 103 respondents working at the time of the survey, 59 were younger than 18 (again, this may include working on the family farm). Not surprisingly, most of the total 103 reported working in agriculture. Those employed at the time of the survey and those who had worked previously had similar jobs, such as farming, selling vendor items, sewing and domestic service.

Labour migration

Among the 213 young people who reported either currently or previously working, 44 per cent said they had worked, at some point, outside of their village: 75 per cent had worked in Thailand (including 61 per cent whose employment was close to the Thailand–Cambodian border and 14 per cent further inside Thailand). The remainder reported working within Cambodia: 15 per cent within the home district, 5 per cent within the province, 3 per cent in Phnom Penh and 2 per cent in other provinces. No one reported going farther than Thailand for work.

Table 3.4: Labour migration among young respondents

Response		Age of respondents							
		10-14		15-17		18-25		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Respondents who have never worked outside the village		44	75.9	36	48	39	48.8	119	55.9
Respondents who have worked outside the village		14	24.1	39	52	41	51.3	94	44.1
Total		58	100	75	100	80	100	213	100
Where they worked outside the village:	In Thailand (in district close to TH-CAM border)	10	71.4	23	59	24	58.5	57	60.6
	In Thailand (in another district not near border)	2	14.3	5	12.8	6	14.6	13	13.8
	Inside home district	1	7.1	9	23.1	4	9.8	14	14.9
	In other district of Banteay Meanchey	1	7.1	2	5.1	2	4.9	5	5.3
	Phnom Penh		0		0	3	7.3	3	3.2
	Another province		0		0	2	4.9	2	2.1
	Total	14	100	39	100	41	100	94	100

Figure 3.4a: Percentage of respondents, by workplace outside of village and age group

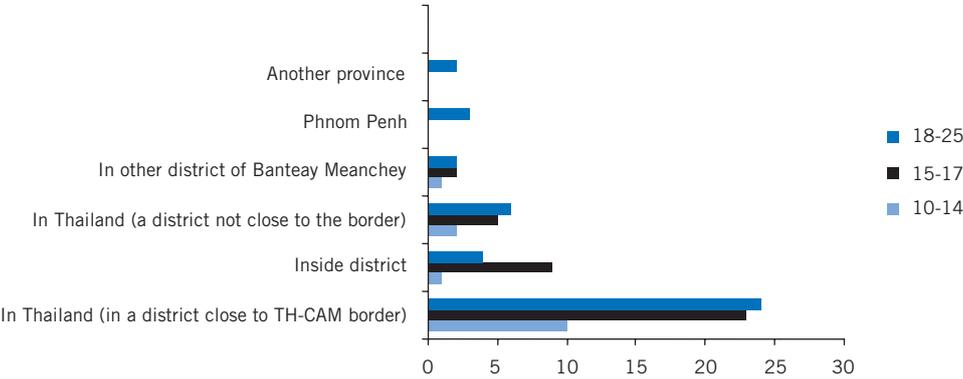
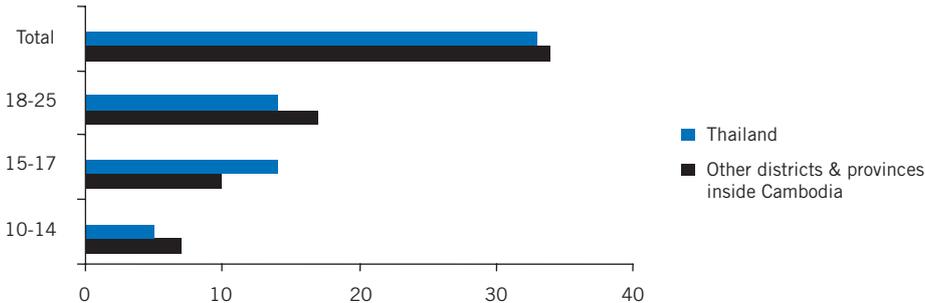


Figure 3.4b: Percentage of respondents, by age group and workplace outside of village



Working conditions

Of 94 respondents who said they worked outside the village at the time of the interview, 79 per cent of them reported working eight hours or more a day. When asked about wages, most of the respondents (76 per cent) reported receiving only about US\$2 per day (or 80 Thai baht, which is typically the currency they receive) while another 18 per cent (only among those aged 15–25) reported monthly earnings of US\$100 per month (or 4,000 Thai baht). Interestingly, only the children aged 10–14 years reported receiving lump sum payments, either by the week or by the year.

Half of the young people interviewed said they had lived outside their home village in other districts or provinces within Cambodia, while another 49 per cent had lived in Thailand. One person had travelled and lived (but never worked) in Malaysia.

During the period of living outside their villages, some respondents stayed with someone they knew or had their own place in Cambodia and crossed the border for work and returned home each day (47 per cent lived with relatives, another 34 per cent had their own place and 3 per cent lived with a friend). Among the others, 10 per cent lived with their employers, 4 per cent rented a place in Thailand and one person lived with the intermediary (illegal agent) who had helped in finding that person’s job. Most of the respondents lived in Cambodia but worked in Thailand.

As Table 3.5 indicates, all the respondents who had lived away from home chose to leave to earn a living: 59 per cent did so because they expected to be better paid farther from home; 30 per cent said there were no jobs in the village. Another 9 per cent said they had followed relatives or parents. Three respondents, one per age group, reported leaving because their parents had no ability to support them.

Table 3.5: Working hours, terms of payment and place of living outside respondents' home village

Response		Age of respondents							
		10–14		15–17		18–25		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Respondents are working more than 8 hrs/day		5	35.7	11	28.2	18	43.9	34	36.2
Respondents are working 8 hrs/day		5	35.7	18	46.2	17	41.5	40	42.6
Respondents are working less than 8 hrs/day		4	28.6	10	25.6	6	14.6	20	21.3
Total		14	100	39	100	41	100	94	100
Term of payment of salaries	80 baht/day	8	57.1	32	82.1	31	75.6	71	75.5
	4,000 baht/month			7	17.9	10	24.4	17	18.1
	Lump sum by week	4	28.6					4	4.3
	Lump sum by year	2	14.3					2	2.1
Total		14	100	39	100	41	100	94	100
Respondents travelled and lived for more than two months outside their village		12	27.3	24	66.7	32	82.1	68	57.1
Respondents who have never travelled and lived for more than two months outside the village		32	72.7	12	33.3	7	17.9	51	42.9
Total		44	100	36	100	39	100	119	100
Where did they live outside:	Other districts & provinces	7	58.3	10	41.7	17	53.1	34	50
	Thailand	5	41.7	14	58.3	14	43.8	33	48.5
	Another country					1	3.1	1	1.5
Total		12	100	24	100	32	100	68	100
Stayed outside with	Relative	9	75	10	41.7	13	40.6	32	47.1
	Other (in own place)	1	8.3	10	41.7	12	37.5	23	33.8
	Employer	1	8.3	2	8.3	4	12.5	7	10.3
	Rented place	1	8.3	11	4.2	1	3.1	3	4.4
	Friend			1	4.2	1	3.1	2	2.9
	Intermediary					1	3.1	1	1.5
Total		12	100	24	100	32	100	68	100

Reasons for leaving the village and living elsewhere	To get better payment	7	58.3	13	54.2	20	62.5	40	58.8
	No jobs in the village	2		7	29.2	10	31.3	19	27.9
	Follow relatives/parents	2	16.7	3	12.5	1	3.1	6	8.8
	Parents unable to provide	1	8.3	1	4.2	1	3.1	3	4.4
Total		12	83	24	100	32	100	68	100

Ambitions

Referring to their aims for future work, 86 per cent of the young respondents in the survey wanted to pursue a business; the other ambitions ranged from doctor and policeperson to beauty queen and dancer, as Table 3.6 explains. Another 11 per cent expressed interest in agricultural work, such as on a plantation and in farming. One person hoped to be a monk and five people had no idea what they wanted to do.

Most of surveyed children and youth (79 per cent) believed that they will achieve their ambition because it is what interests them: 25 per cent of them believed they had the capacity, knowledge and experience to do it, 15 per cent thought what they wanted to do was easy and 12 per cent of respondents were committed to studying or working hard and saving money or

using available property. Unfortunately, around 21 per cent of the young respondents thought their ambitions were impossible because they had no skill, capital or property.

Interestingly, most of the young respondents thought they could realize their work ambitions within Cambodia: 71 per cent said it could happen within their home district. Only a few people expected to seek work abroad, such as in Thailand (3 per cent) and Malaysia (0.5 per cent). Most of the children and youth (73 per cent) expected their families, relatives or friends would help them find the work they wanted while another 23 per cent expected assistance from the Government or an organization. Only six people said they would go to an intermediary or an employer directly.

Table 3.6: Type of work respondents wished to have

Response		Age of respondents							
		10–14		15–17		18–25		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Work wished to do in the future:	Seller	19	18.6	24	21.6	14	15.1	57	18.6
	Tailor	15	14.7	23	20.7	17	18.3	55	18
	Farmer (plantation & farming)	6	5.9	16	14.4	10	10.8	32	10.5
	Medical doctor	12	11.8	7	6.3	8	8.6	27	8.8
	Teacher	21	20.6	2	1.8	3	3.2	26	8.5
	Government employee (policeman, worker)	6	5.9	14	12.6	3	3.2	23	7.5
	Hairdresser	1	1	2	1.8	19	20.4	22	7.2
	Apprentice (mechanics)			13	11.7			13	4.2
	Singer	2	2			10	10.8	12	3.9
	Workers	6	5.9			5	5.4	11	3.6
	Beauty queen	5	4.9			2	2.2	7	2.3
	Don't know	5	4.9					5	1.6
	Go to Thailand	2	2			2	2.2	4	1.3
	TV repair person			3	2.7			3	1
	Cattle farming owner			2	1.8			2	0.7
	Taxi driver			2	1.8			2	0.7
	Battery re-charger	1	1					1	0.3
	Dancer	1	1					1	0.3
	Monk			1	0.9			1	0.3
	Karaoke owner			1	0.9			1	0.3
Carpenter			1	0.9			1	0.3	
Total		102	100	111	100	93	100	306	100
Reasons for wanting to do this work:	Favourite occupation	14	15.7	20	20.4	2	2.2	36	12.9
	Great demand in the market		0	36	36.7		0	36	12.9
	Help family to release the burden		0	17	17.3	14	15.1	31	11.1
	Light work & in the shade	7	7.9		0	22	23.7	29	10.4
	Suitable to my knowledge & experience	5	5.6	4	4.1	17	18.3	26	9.3
	Help the society	18	20.2	3	3.1		0	21	7.5
	Earn much money	13	14.6		0	6	6.5	19	6.8
	Get a lot of profits		0		0	18	19.4	18	6.4

	Have no job in village	11	12.4		0	1	1.1	12	4.3
	Help people		0		0	9	9.7	9	3.2
	My parents are farmers	1	1.1	6	6.1		0	7	2.5
	Secured job	7	7.9		0		0	7	2.5
	To get specific skills (as carpenter)		0	7	7.1		0	7	2.5
	Easy job	4	4.5	1	1		0	5	1.8
	Don't know	4	4.5		0		0	4	1.4
	Workplace not far from home	2	2.2	2	2		0	4	1.4
	Have little capital	1	1.1		0	2	2.2	3	1.1
	Want to teach others		0	2	2		0	2	0.7
	Too poor		0		0	2	2.2	2	0.7
	Teach children	1	1.1		0		0	1	0.4
	Protect culture	1	1.1		0		0	1	0.4
Total		89	100	98	100	93	100	280	100
	Respondents who think they will attain their ambition	60	76.9	76	89.4	59	71.1	195	79.3
	Respondents who do not think they will realize their dream	18	23.1	9	10.6	24	28.9	51	20.7
Total		78	100	85	100	83	100	246	100
Will be able to do this because:	Favourite job	12	20	37	48.7		0	49	25.1
	Don't know	18	30			18	30.5	36	18.5
	Have capacity, knowledge & experience.	1	1.7	1	1.3	27	45.8	29	14.9
	Easy job	6	10	18	23.7			24	12.3
	Try to study hard	14	23.3	2	2.6			16	8.2
	Try to work hard			14	18.4			14	7.2
	Family support					14	23.7	14	7.2
	Have own land	2	3.3	3	3.9			5	2.6
	Save money	2	3.3					2	1
	Workplace is near to house	2	3.3					2	1
	My brother is a military officer	1	1.7					1	0.5
	The business needs for small capital	1	1.7					1	0.5
	Acquainted with the business owner	1	1.7					1	0.5
	No cheating			1	1.3			1	0.5
	Total		60	100	76	100	59	100	195	100

Unable to do this because:	Have no ability					14	58.3	14	27.5
	Don't know	11	61.1					11	21.6
	Have no capital			2	22.2	7	29.2	9	17.6
	My parents are poor	4	22.2					4	7.8
	Poor			3	33.3			3	5.9
	Have no land			3	33.3			3	5.9
	Because my brother do this business	1	5.6					1	2
	Family cannot support	1	5.6					1	2
	Cannot read	1	5.6					1	2
	Have no skills			1	11.1			1	2
	Looked down from boss					1	4.2	1	2
	The job is harmful to health					1	4.2	1	2
	Overloaded					1	4.2	1	2
Total		18	100	9	100	24	100	51	100
Place where respondents can do this work:	Inside district	37	61.7	60	78.9	41	69.5	138	70.8
	In other district of BTM	5	8.3	7	9.2	7	11.9	19	9.7
	Provincial capital			1	1.3	4	6.8	5	2.6
	Phnom Penh	6	10	4	5.3	1	1.7	11	5.6
	Another province	2	3.3	3	3.9	4	6.8	9	4.6
	In Thailand (close to border)	2	3.3			2	3.4	4	2.1
	In Thailand (not close to border)	1	1.7					1	0.5
	Another country (Malaysia)			1	1.3			1	0.5
	Don't know	7	11.7					7	3.6
Total	60	100	76	100	59	100	195	100	
People who will help respondent to get this kind of work:	Family member	40	66.7	45	59.2	21	35.6	106	54.4
	Government	6	10	12	15.8	10	16.9	28	14.4
	Relative	6	10	9	11.8	12	20.3	27	13.8
	Other (organizations)	4	6.7	5	6.6	7	11.9	16	8.2
	Friend	1	1.7	5	6.6	4	6.8	10	5.1
	Intermediary	1	1.7			5	8.5	6	3.1
	Employer	1	1.7					1	0.5
	Don't know	1	1.7					1	0.5
Total	60	100	76	100	59	100	195	100	

Interest in television

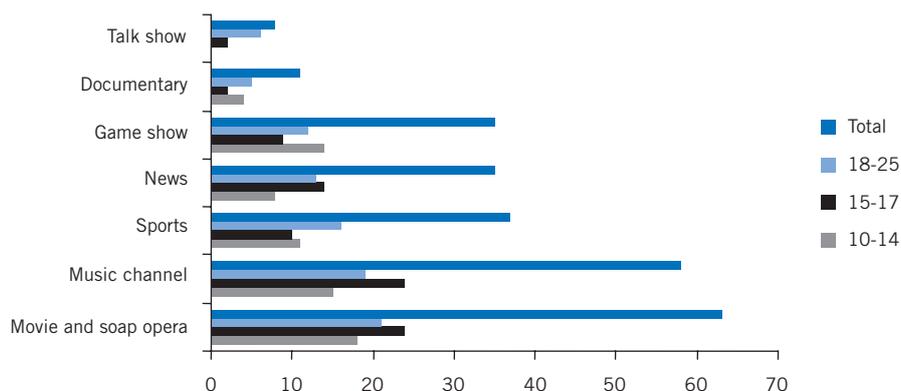
Television programming in Cambodia has a wide reach and is perceived as the most popular form of media (and thus may be the most efficient way to reach the public with awareness raising messages). Of the 246 young respondents in the survey, 80 per cent said they liked to watch TV; of them, 86 per cent preferred Cambodian programmes and 14 per cent preferred watching programmes from Thailand.

Of the programmes, movies and soap operas were most popular among 26 per cent of respondents, while music shows were preferred by 24 per cent of respondents. Some young people expressed interest in sports, news, game show, documentary and talk show programming, as Table 3.7 explains. Programming choices had to with being entertained (66 per cent) and interested in knowledge about social and cultural events, language and health protection (28 per cent).

Table 3.7: Favourite TV programming among young respondents

Response		Age of respondents							
		10-14		15-17		18-25		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Respondents likes to watch TV		60	76.9	68	80	68	81.9	196	79.7
Respondents do not like to watch TV		18	23.1	17	20	15	18.1	50	20.3
Total		78	100	85	100	83	100	246	100
Respondents likes Cambodian channel		50	83.3	60	88.2	58	85.3	168	85.7
Respondents likes Thai channel		10	16.7	8	11.8	10	14.7	28	14.3
Total		60	100	68	100	68	100	196	100
Most favourite TV programme	Movie and soap opera	18	25.7	24	28.2	21	22.8	63	25.5
	Music channel	15	21.4	24	28.2	19	20.7	58	23.5
	Sports	11	15.7	10	11.8	16	17.4	37	15
	News	8	11.4	14	16.5	13	14.1	35	14.2
	Game show	14	20	9	10.6	12	13	35	14.2
	Documentary	4	5.7	2	2.4	5	5.4	11	4.5
	Talk show			2	2.4	6	6.5	8	3.2
Total		70	100	85	100	92	100	247	100
Reasons for considering the most favourite programme	Be happy (release tension)	38	63.3	51	75	41	60.3	130	66.3
	Know the events (social, cultural)	6	10	12	17.6	22	32.4	40	20.4
	Increase in knowledge (English, health protection)	5	8.3	4	5.9	5	7.4	14	7.1
	Don't know	5	8.3					5	2.6
	Know different animals	2	3.3					2	1
	Want to become a sportsman	2	3.3					2	1
	My favourite			1	1.5			1	0.5
	Become active	1	1.7					1	0.5
	To become a star	1	1.7					1	0.5
Total		60	100	68	100	68	100	196	100

Figure 3.5: Percentage of respondents, by favourite TV programming and by age group



B. INFORMATION ABOUT HOUSEHOLDS, FROM HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Demographics

Of the total 1,212 family members living in the 239 surveyed households, 49 per cent of them were female. Table 3.11 breaks down household members

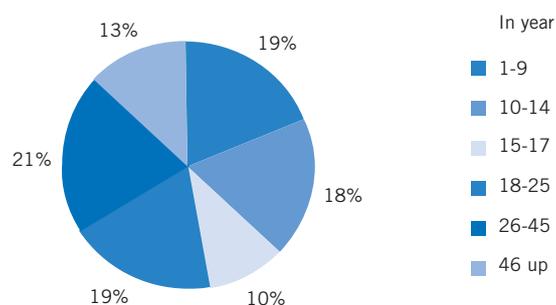
by age group, though the oldest person was 70 years old. Among the total number, 20 per cent were characterized as head of household, 15 per cent as spouses, 60 per cent as children and less than 1 per cent were parents of the household head. Nearly all respondents described themselves as Khmer – two people said they were Khmer-Chinese. All household members described themselves as Buddhist.

Table 3.11: Household members by sex, age, relationship with house head, ethnicity and religion

Response	Households by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	173	52	161	53	48	45	239	51	621	51
Female	160	48	141	47	58	55	232	49	591	49
Total	333	100	302	100	106	100	471	100	1,212	100
Age of members in 2004:										
1-9	57	17	56	19	24	23	90	19	227	19
10-14	59	18	49	16	25	24	83	18	216	18
15-17	34	10	36	12	7	7	46	10	123	10
18-25	72	22	60	20	15	14	83	18	230	19
26-45	72	22	58	19	24	23	106	23	260	21
46 up	39	12	43	14	11	10	63	13	156	13
Total	333	100	302	100	106	100	471	100	1,212	100

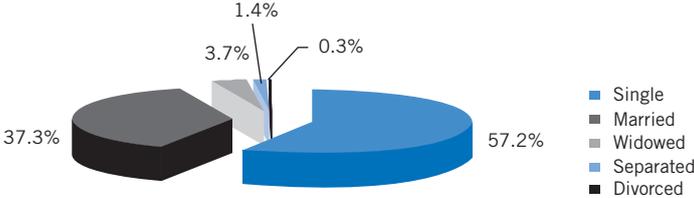
Relationship with household head:										
Household head	71	21	57	19	21	20	91	19	240	19.8
Spouse	54	16	41	14	17	16	74	16	186	15.3
Child	198	59	184	61	68	64	282	60	732	60.4
Grand child	8	2	14	5			16	3	38	3.1
Parent	1		2	1			5	1	8	0.7
Brother			1						1	0.1
In-law	1		3	1			2		6	0.5
Relative							1		1	0.1
Total	333	99	302	100	106	100	471	99	1,212	100
Khmer	331	99	302	100	106	100	471	100	1,210	99.8
Chinese	2	1							2	0.2
Total	333	100	302	100	106	100	471	100	1,212	100
Buddhism	333	100	302	100	106	100	471	100	1,212	100
Muslim		0		0		0		0		0
Total	333	100	302	100	106	100	471	100	1,212	100

Figure 3.6: Percentage of household members, by age group in 2004 (N: 1,212)



In terms of marital status, 57 per cent of the sample household members were single (percentage includes young children) and another 37 per cent were married; 4 per cent were widowers, 1 per cent separated and 0.3 per cent divorced.

Figure 3.7: Percentage of household members, by marital status

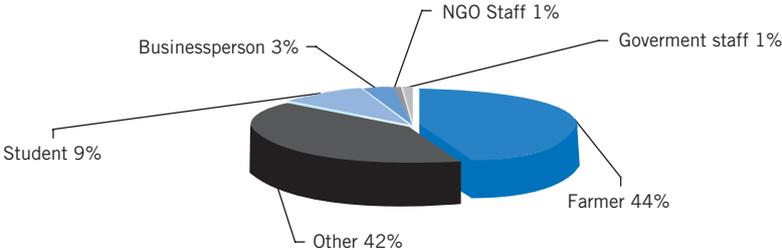


Employment

(aged 10–59), 44 per cent were farmers and 3 per cent were in business, as Figure 3.8 shows.

Among the 515 household members who worked

Figure 3.8: Percentage of household members (aged 10–59 years who were working), by occupation



The various family members who worked (aged 10–59) within the six months prior to the survey, engaged in the following types of activities (Figure 3.9):

- 29 per cent in Cambodia and in 8 per cent in Thailand worked in agriculture;
- 4 per cent in Cambodia and 5 per cent in Thailand worked in the service sector;

- 18 per cent in Cambodia and 9 per cent in Thailand were self-employed;
- 27 per cent engaged in other sectors, including working as porters transferring goods across the border with Thailand, working in construction sites in Poi Pet commune, collecting bamboo shoots and animal raising.

As Table 3.12 indicates, 18 per cent of household family members aged 10–59 had migrated from their village to find work in the six months prior to the survey.

Figure 3.9: Percentage of household members, by main type of employment (among those aged 10–59 years who were working)

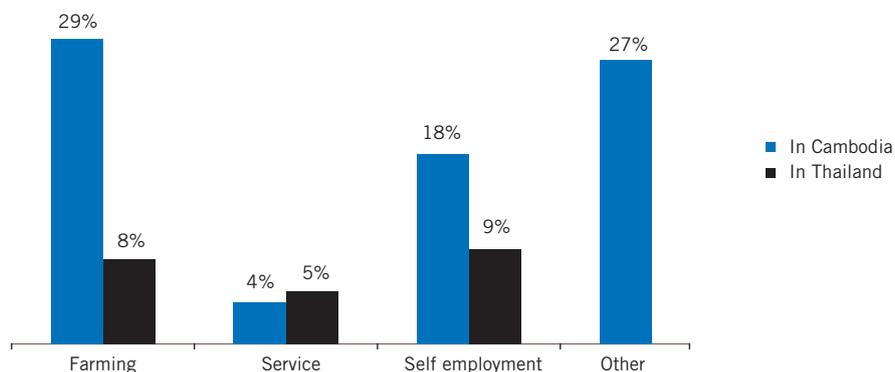


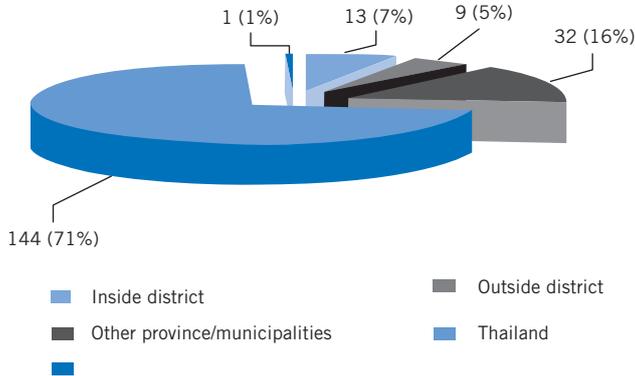
Table 3.12: Household members aged 10–59 who had worked outside the home village

Response	Households by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Household members who did not work in another place	294	89	161	62	59	81	382	88	896	82
Household members who worked in another place	36	11	98	38	14	19	51	12	199	18
Total	330	100	259	100	73	100	433	100	1,095	100

There was a reported total of 199 household members working in other places, including 71 per cent working in Thailand, 16 per cent working in other province or municipality, 7 per cent working

inside their district, 5 per cent working outside the district and 1 per cent working in a country other than Thailand.

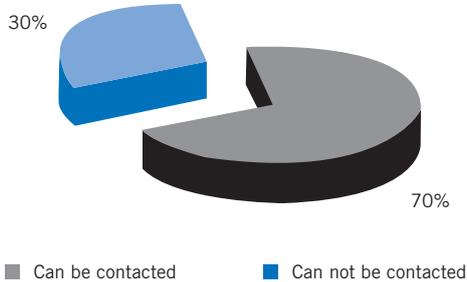
Figure 3.10: Number of household members working outside their home village



Among the 199 household members working in other places, relatives could contact 70 per cent of them; the remainder were out of touch with their

family and could not be contacted, according to the heads of households who were interviewed.

Figure 3.11: Percentage of household members working outside their village who can and cannot be contacted



Among the 239 sample households, 67 per cent of the household heads were male and 33 per cent were female; 94 per cent of respondents owned their house and the others had no property and lived with parents, other family members or neighbours (Table 3.13).

More than half (62 per cent) of the houses were made

of thatch with leafy roofs, 37 per cent had a metal sheet roof and only 3 per cent had a tiled roof (slightly corrugated cement tiles). Most floors were wooden (66 per cent); 26 per cent were made of bamboo and 3 per cent were bare. About 46 per cent of the house walls were wooden; other 25 per cent were made of mixed materials, such as metal sheets, wood, leaves and bamboo. Only 3 per cent were made of brick.

Table 3.13: Head of households, by sex and type of house

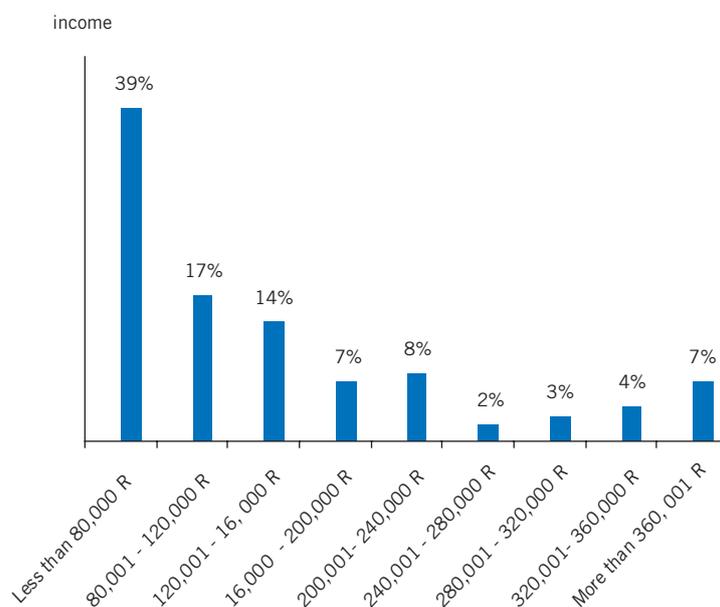
Response		Households by district									
		Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex of respondents	Male	54	81	32	57	14	61	60	65	160	67
	Female	13	19	24	43	9	39	33	35	79	33
Total		67	100	56	100	23	100	93	100	239	100
Family home		61	91	51	91	21	91	91	98	224	94
Not family home		6	9	5	9	2	9	2	2	15	6
Total		67	100	56	100	23	100	93	100	239	100
Type of house a) roof	Thatch	36	54	33	59	14	61	60	65	143	60
	Iron	29	43	21	38	9	39	30	32	89	37
	Others (leaves)			2	4			2	2	4	2
	Tiles	2	3					1	1	3	1
	Total	67	100	56	100	23	100	93	100	239	100
Type of house b) floor	Wood	60	90	46	82	17	74	34	37	157	66
	Bamboo	4	6		0	3	13	55	59	62	26
	Cement	2	3	6	11	1	4	3	3	12	5
	Other (on the ground)	1	1	4	7	2	9	1	1	8	3
	Total	67	100	56	100	23	100	93	100	239	100
Type of house c) wall	Wood	48	72	35	63	12	52	16	17	111	46
	Other (metal sheets, wood together with leaves and bamboo)	3	4	4	7	4	17	48	52	59	25
	Leaf (tree)	13	19	8	14	5	22	26	28	52	22
	Bamboo	1	1	6	11	1	4	1	1	9	4
	Brick	2	3	3	5	1	4	2	2	8	3
	Total	67	100	56	100	23	100	93	100	239	100

Household income and expenditures

heads in the survey had a monthly income up to 360,000 riel (about US\$90).

As Figure 3.12 indicates, 94 per cent of the household

Figure 3.12: Percentage of households, by monthly income



The monthly expenditure of the 239 sample households was reported as follows (the exchange rate at the time of the survey was US\$1 = 4,000 riel):

- 28 per cent of households spent no more than 80,000 riel per month;
- 18 per cent spent from 80,001–120,000 riel per month;
- 18 per cent spent from 120,001–160,000 riel per month;
- 8 per cent spent from 160,001–200,000 riel per month;
- 7 per cent spent from 200,001–240,000 riel per month;
- 5 per cent spent from 240,001–280,000 riel per month;

- 3 per cent spent from 280,000–320,000 riel per month;
- 5 per cent spent from 320,001–360,000 riel per month;
- 9 per cent spent more than 360,001 riel per month.

Most households (85 per cent) reported not having enough rice for the family's consumption all year (Table 3.14). This lack of food was the primary reason given for why someone in the family migrated for work.

Table 3.14: Food security, income and expenditure of households

Response	Households by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Households that do not have enough rice for year-round consumption	62	93	47	84	18	78	77	83	204	85
Households that have enough rice for year-round consumption	5	7	9	16	5	22	16	17	35	15
Total	67	100	56	100	23	100	93	100	239	100

As Table 3.15 shows, most households (82 per cent) in the survey did not receive income from family members because no one in the household had migrated. Only 15 per cent of households with a family member working in Thailand received any remittances.

In total, only 43 (18 per cent) of the sample households

received any remittance; among them, most (95 per cent) came from family members and were sent home regularly (77 per cent). Most remittances came from someone working within Cambodia (94 per cent) and sent home through an intermediary, acquaintance and other villagers. Only two people working in Thailand relied on a Thai intermediary or the banking system to send money home.

Table 3.15: Income from migrant family members and mode of remittance

Response	Households by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Households that did not receive a remittance	57	85	35	63	19	83	85	91	196	82
Households that received a remittance from Thailand	9	13	20	36	2	9	4	4	35	15
Households that received a remittance from elsewhere in Cambodia					2	9	3	3	5	2
Households that received a remittance from another country (except Thailand)	1	1	1	2			1	1	3	1
Total	67	100	56	100	23	100	93	100	239	100
Remittance was received from family members	6	60	16	76	3	75	5	63	30	70
Remittance was received from relatives	2	20	2	10	1	25	3	38	8	19
Remittance was received from others (distant relatives)	2	20	1	5					3	7

Remittance was received from friends			2	10				2	5		
Total	10	100	21	100	4	100	8	100	43	100	
Remittance was received irregularly	9	90	14	67	4	100	6	75	33	77	
Remittance was received regularly	1	10	7	33			2	25	10	23	
Total	10	100	21	100	4	100	8	100	43	100	
The following are means of receiving remittance:											
1. Through intermediary in Cambodia	5	50	15	71	3	75	4	50	27	63	
2. Went and got the money by myself/directly	1	10	3	14	1	25	1	13	6	14	
3. Get directly/face to face from someone who came	1	10	2	10			2	25	5	12	
4. Others (employer)			1	5			1	13	2	5	
5. From friend	1	10							1	2	
6. Through intermediary in Thailand	1	10							1	2	
7. Through bank system in Thailand	1	10							1	2	
Total	10	100	21	100	4	100	8	100	43	100	

Figure 3.13: Number of households receiving supplementing income from migrants' remittances

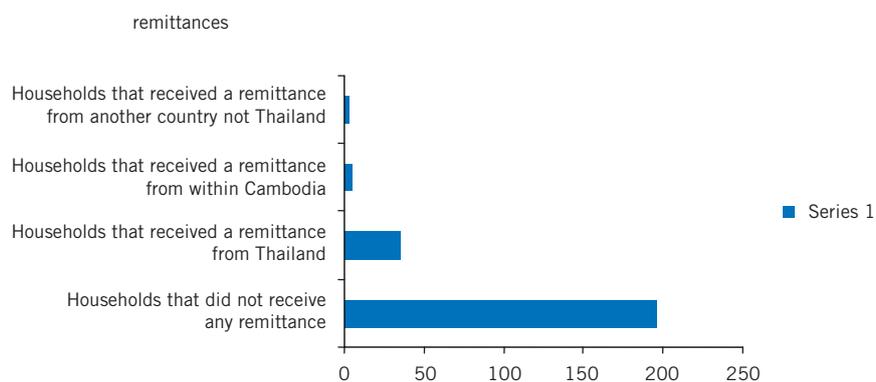
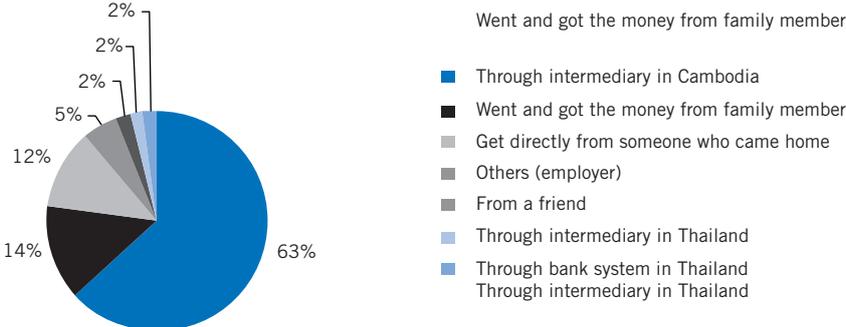


Figure 3.14: Percentage of households, by methods of receiving remittance



C. INFORMATION ABOUT RETURNED MIGRANTS

Demographics

There were 80 Cambodian migrant labourers who had returned for various reasons during the time of the survey; of them, 59 per cent were female and 41 per cent male (Table 3.16).

The education level of the returned migrant workers was very low, as 48 per cent of them reported they cannot read and write, and 36 per cent had only a primary school education. Only 13 per cent of the respondents had a secondary education. Very few

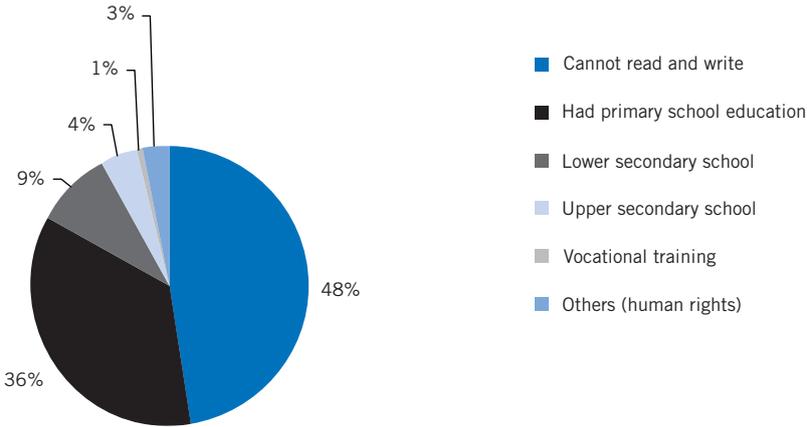
of the returnees had attended a vocational training course. Two people had participated in a training session on human rights.

Of the returned workers, 64 per cent had come home to stay while the remainder were only visiting. Of those not staying, 25 per cent (20 people) said they were returning to a job in Thailand and another 3 per cent (two people) would go back to a job outside their home commune but within Cambodia. Some 9 per cent of the respondents were not “returnees” like the others because their jobs were close by, although over the border in Thailand, and they returned home every evening anyway. However, they have been counted as returnees for the purpose of the survey.

Table 3.16: Respondents by sex, educational background and employment status

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Female respondents	15	71	7	39	8	89	17	53	47	59
Male respondents	6	29	11	61	1	11	15	47	33	41
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Respondent whose nationality is Khmer	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Respondents who cannot read and write	8	38	10	56	7	78	13	41	38	48
Respondents with primary school education only	7	33	5	28	1	11	16	50	29	36
Respondents who has lower secondary education only	2	10	3	17	1	11	1	3	7	9
Respondent who has upper secondary education only	3	14							3	4
Respondent who is educated at vocational training	1	5							1	1
Others (human rights training)							2	6	2	3
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Respondent who returned home	9	43	15	83	6	67	21	66	51	64
Respondent who still worked in Thailand, but now stayed at home briefly	7	33	2	11	2	22	9	28	20	25
Respondent who worked in Thailand and returned home every day	5	24					2	6	7	9
Respondent who still worked outside commune, but now stayed at home			1	6	1	11			2	3
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100

Figure 3.15: Percentage of returned migrant respondents, by education and skills training (N: 80)



Reasons for migrating

The majority of the respondents reported migrating out of their village when they were at least 18 or older: 31 per cent left sometime between the ages of 18 and 25 and 48 per cent left when they were 26 or older. Among the others, 11 (14 per cent) said they left home when they were between 15 and 17 years

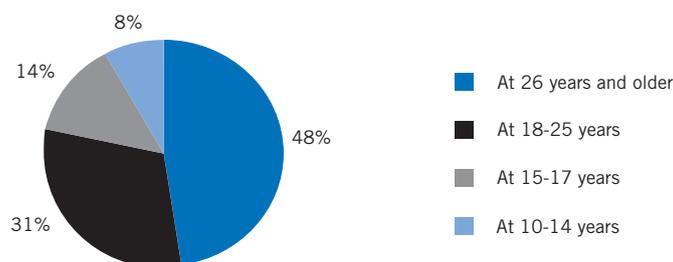
old and 6 respondents (8 per cent) were between 10 and 14 years old when they left home.

Among the reasons given for leaving the village, 77 per cent said they needed to earn money to support their families; the others wanted to have experiences and seek opportunities for their future.

Table 3.17: When and why respondents first migrated

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
First worked outside at age 26 and older	4	19	9	50	3	33	22	69	38	48
First worked outside at age 18–25	10	48	5	28	3	33	7	22	25	31
First worked outside at age 15–17	4	19	3	17	2	22	2	6	11	14
First worked outside at age 10–14	3	14	1	6	1	11	1	3	6	8
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Reason to earn money:	21	81	15	44	9	43	32	68	77	60
Other reasons (no land, loan, have no job in village)	1	4	9	26	4	19	8	17	22	17
Reason was to follow friends	1	4	4	12	3	14	5	11	13	10
Reason was to acquire new experiences	2	8	3	9	2	10	1	2	8	6
Reason was to see modern place	1	4	1	3	3	14	1	2	6	5
Reason was to avoid school			1	3					1	1
Reason was not wanting to be a farmer			1	3					1	1
Total	26	100	34	100	21	100	47	100	128	100

Figure 3.16: Percentage of returned migrant respondents, by age when they first migrated



Employment experience

As Table 3.18 shows, most respondents (66 per cent) said they made the final decision to migrate for work and another 15 per cent let family members decide: parents (6 per cent), a relative (5 per cent) or a spouse (4 per cent). Fifteen people reported being encouraged by an intermediary or acquaintance to migrate for work.

Only 30 per cent migrant workers find their migrant employment on their own; 70 per cent were helped by others: an intermediary (28 per cent), relative and close family member (19 per cent), classmate or colleague (11 per cent), employer (6 per cent), acquaintance (4 per cent) and employment agency (3 per cent).

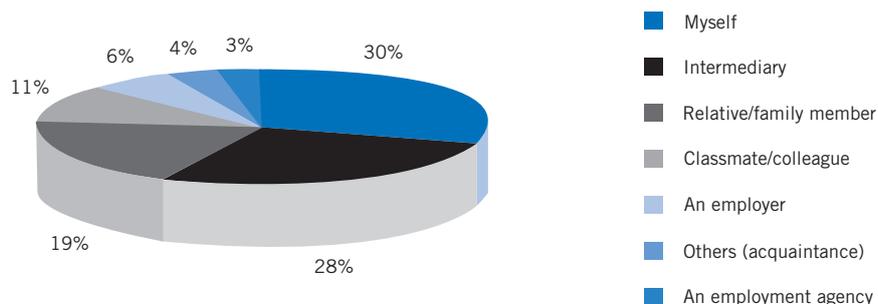
Of those who were offered assistance in finding employment, 51 per cent said they trusted the person offering help while another 29 per cent had

doubts but did not think too much about it. Around 20 per cent of respondents did not trust the person and refused what was offered.

Table 3.18: Making the final decision to migrate for work

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
The final decision to migration for work was made by:										
Myself	14	67	13	72	4	44	22	69	53	66
Intermediary	2	10	5	28	1	11	5	16	13	16
My parents	3	14					2	6	5	6
My relative	1	5			2	22	1	3	4	5
My spouse	1	5			2	22			3	4
Others (acquaintance)							2	6	2	3
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Who helped you find work outside:										
Myself	6	29	8	44	2	22	8	25	24	30
Intermediary	8	38	6	33		0	8	25	22	28
relative/family member	1	5	3	17	7	78	4	13	15	19
Classmate/colleague	1	5	1	6			7	22	9	11
An employer	3	14					2	6	5	6
Others (acquaintance)	1	5					2	6	3	4
An employment agency	1	5					1	3	2	3
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Respondent trusted the person helping find work for him/her at that time	12	67	6	60	5	71	7	29	30	51
Respondent had doubt, but did not think hard about it.	5	28	3	30		0	9	38	17	29
Respondent didn't trust the person finding work for him/her at the time	1	6	1	10	2	29	8	33	12	20
Total	18	100	10	100	7	100	24	100	59	100

Figure 3.17: Percentage of returning migrant respondents, by recruitment process (N: 80)



To migrate, as Table 3.19 shows, 63 per cent of the returned respondents reported they walked to their destination, while others rode by other means of transport such as bus, car, motorbike and bicycle.

Only four people had their own means of transport. Most of the workers (83 per cent) travelled to their employment destination in a group, while the remainder went alone.

Table 3.19: Means of travel for labour migration

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Respondent who went:										
On foot	15	71	10	56	4	44	21	66	50	63
By public bus	4	19	7	39	4	44	6	19	21	26
On employer's bus	2	10					2	6	4	5
By private car/motorcycle			1	6	1	11	2	6	4	5
By others means of transport (bicycle)							1	3	1	1
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Respondents who travelled in a group	17	81	16	89	6	67	27	84	66	83
Respondents who travelled alone	4	19	2	11	3	33	5	16	14	18
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100

All the respondents had come from jobs in Thailand, though not all planned to return to those jobs, as previously explained. But in reference to the jobs they had come from, as Table 3.20 and Figure 3.21 show:

53 per cent of respondents worked or had worked in a district farther than those located along the border and the others worked or had quit a job in a district alongside the border.

Among the sectors where they were or had been employed, 63 per cent were in agriculture and 36 per cent in the service sector. Only one person worked in some other field.

Nearly half of the respondents (49 per cent) reported working more than eight hours a day and 33 per

cent worked eight-hour days. Days off varied, but more than half (56 per cent) said they had at least one day per month (16 per cent said they could have off five days or more); the remaining 44 per cent of respondents were given no day off ever (46 per cent of them could not take leave if he/she needed to).

Table 3.20: Areas of employment, hours worked and days off among returned migrants

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Respondents in Thailand - in district not close to border	8	38	11	61	7	78	16	50	42	53
Respondents in Thailand - in district close border	13	62	7	39	2	22	16	50	38	48
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Respondents in agriculture	13	62	10	56	1	11	26	81	50	63
Respondents in service sector	7	33	8	44	8	89	6	19	29	36
Respondents in other fields	1	5							1	1
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Work more than 8 hours per day	12	57	12	67	7	78	8	25	39	49
Work 8 hours per day	7	33	6	33	2	22	11	34	26	33
Working 5-7 hours per day	2	10					5	16	7	9
Working 2-4 hours per day							7	22	7	9
Working less than 2 hours per day							1	3	1	1
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Respondents who had a day off per month	13	62	8	44	4	44	20	63	45	56
Respondents who did not have any day off per month	8	38	10	56	5	56	12	38	35	44
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Having 3-4 days off per month	7	54	4	50	3	75	8	40	22	49
Having 1-2 days off per month	6	46	3	38	1	25	6	30	16	36
Having 5 days and up off per month		0	1	13		0	6	30	7	16
Total	13	100	8	100	4	100	20	100	45	100
Respondents who could take leave if he/she wanted to	5	63	5	50	2	40	7	58	19	54
Respondents who could not take leave if he/she wanted to	3	38	5	50	3	60	5	42	16	46
Total	8	100	10	100	5	100	12	100	35	100

Figure 3.18: Percentage of returning migrant respondents, by location of workplace in Thailand (N: 80)



Figure 3.19: Percentage of returning migrant respondents, by working hours per day (N: 80)

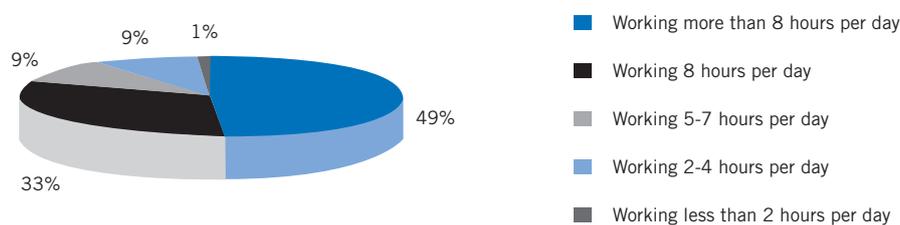


Figure 3.20: Percentage of returning migrant respondents, by days off per month (N: 80)



Income and remittances

In terms of monthly income, 14 per cent of respondents earned 80,000 riel per month or less (US\$20 or less; at the time of the survey, the exchange rate was about 4,000 riel per US\$1). The others reported income as follows (Figure 3.21):

- 10 per cent earned from 80,001–120,000 riel;
- 19 per cent earned from 120,001–160,000 riel;
- 11 per cent earned from 160,001–200,000 riel;
- 24 per cent earned from 200,001–240,000 riel;

- 15 per cent earned from 240,001–280,000 riel.

Only four respondents (5 per cent) earned more than 320,000 riel (\$80) a month. Two people (3 per cent) were never paid because their employer had cheated them.

Most of the respondents (61 per cent) received earnings that were less than expected, while 18 per cent earned what they expected to. Some 21 per cent of respondents actually were paid more than they had expected (Table 3.21).

Figure 3.21: Percentage of returning migrant respondents, by earnings per month

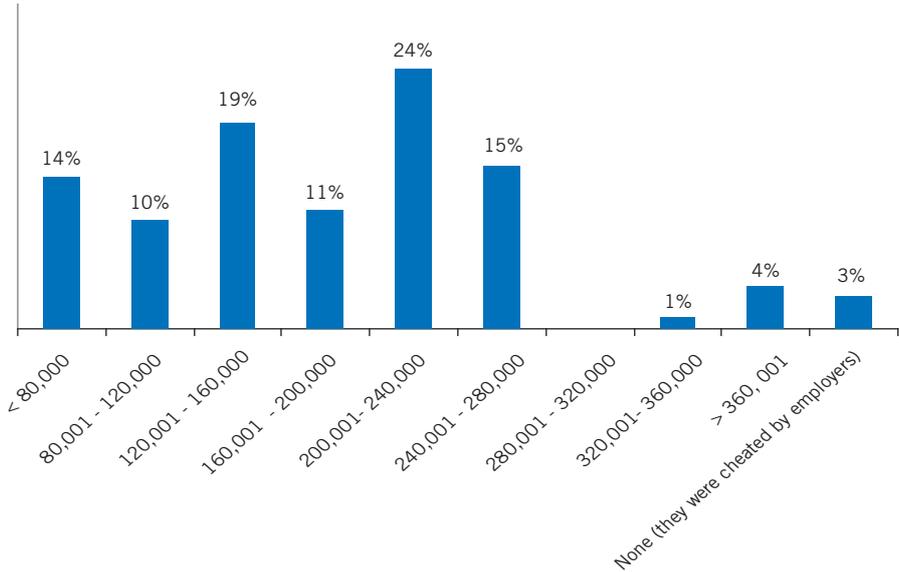


Table 3.21: Expected earnings per month when returning respondents first migrated from their village

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
This sum was less than expected	12	57	10	56	5	56	22	69	49	61
This sum was more than expected	5	24	3	17	2	22	7	22	17	21
This sum was about what expected	4	19	5	28	2	22	3	9	14	18
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100

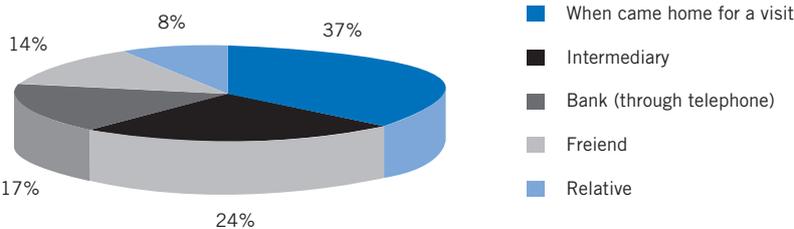
The majority of respondents (74 per cent, Table 3.22) claimed to have sent money home. About 49 per cent of them said they sent it regularly, while others sent it only sometimes: 36 per cent sent money only once; 24 per cent said they had sent it twice; 20 per cent sent it three times and another 20 per cent sent money more than four times over a six-month period.

Typically, money was hand delivered to the family by the worker (37 per cent of respondents) during a visit. The others varied in how they remitted their earnings: through an intermediary (24 per cent), a bank (17 per cent), a friend (14 per cent) or a relative (8 per cent).

Table 3.22: Sending money home

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Respondents who sent money home	17	81	12	67	6	67	24	75	59	74
Respondents who did not send money home	4	19	6	33	3	33	8	25	21	26
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Frequency of sending money home:										
Other (sometimes bring home own self)	10	59	6	50	4	67	10	42	30	51
Per month	4	24	2	17			8	33	14	24
Per quarter	3	18	2	17			4	17	9	15
Per six months			2	17	2	33			4	7
Per year							2	8	2	3
Total	17	100	12	100	6	100	24	100	59	100
Sent money home once	4	24	4	33	3	50	10	42	21	36
Sent money home twice	4	24	2	17	1	17	7	29	14	24
Sent money home 3 times	6	35	1	8	1	17	4	17	12	20
Sent money home more than 4 times	3	18	5	42	1	17	3	13	12	20
Total	17	100	12	100	6	100	24	100	59	100
Money was sent home by:										
Myself when returning home for a visit	8	47	3	25			11	46	22	37
Intermediary	3	18	4	33	4	67	3	13	14	24
Bank (through telephone)	4	24	1	8	2	33	3	13	10	17
Friend			3	25			5	21	8	14
Relative	2	12	1	8			2	8	5	8
Total	17	100	12	100	6	100	24	100	59	100

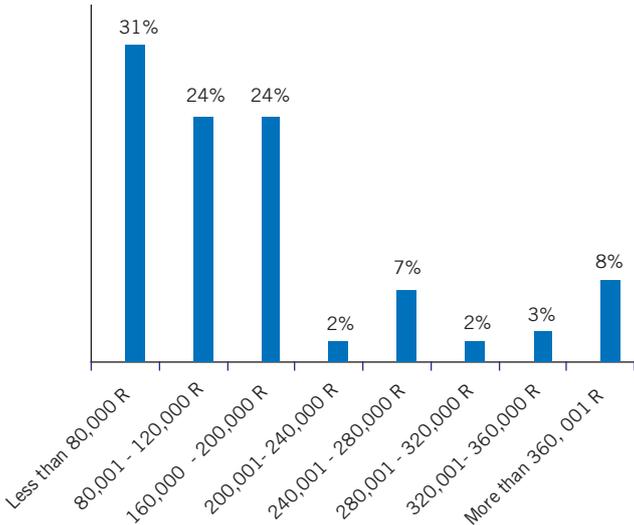
Figure 3.22: Percentage of returning migrant respondents, by method of sending remittance home



As Figure 3.23 shows, the respondents reported sending some or all their earnings home as follows (the amounts reported refer to what was sent at any one time):

- Less than 80,000 riel – 31 per cent (US\$20),
- 80,001–120,000 riel – 24 per cent,
- 160,000–200,000 riel – 24 per cent,
- 200,001–240,000 riel – 2 per cent,
- 240,001–280,000 riel – 7 per cent,
- 280,001–320,000 riel – 2 per cent,
- 320,001–360,000 riel as – 3 per cent,
- More than 360,000 riel – 8 per cent (\$90).

Figure 3.23: Percentage of returning migrant respondents, by amount of money sent home each time



Workplace treatment

Slightly more than half of the respondents described experiencing “unpleasant” or “bad” treatment in their workplace: 53 per cent endured swearing and shouting (26 per cent) or hitting (7 per cent) from an employer. Three people (4 per cent) reported experiencing sexual abuse. Around 23 per cent said they were forced to work long hours, while 7 per cent said they were forced to work in dangerous conditions. Some 12 per cent were not paid their full wages and 8 per cent were never paid. Another three people (4 per cent) worked for someone who asked police to arrest them.

Most respondents (88 per cent) said they did not report any of the abuse to the police or an NGO, while the remainder claimed they did seek out assistance (Table 3.23).

In terms of what respondents meant by good and bad conditions within their workplace, those who worked in “good” conditions responded to the following descriptions:

- Had fresh air – 26 per cent,
- Enough light – 24 per cent,
- Cleanliness – 18 per cent,
- Protection from physical harm – 16 per cent,
- No exposure to illness – 16 per cent.

Those respondents reporting “bad” workplace conditions responded to the following descriptions:

- Worked without fresh air – 11 per cent,
- Not enough light – 14 per cent,
- No cleanliness – 23 per cent,
- No protection from physical harm – 26 per cent,
- Exposure to illness – 26 per cent.

Table 3.23: Respondents who experienced bad treatment in their workplace

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bad treatment at workplace	8	38	8	44	5	56	21	66	42	53
Good treatment at workplace	13	62	10	56	4	44	11	34	38	48
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Type of bad treatment at workplace:										
Swearing, shouting	4	27	2	22	1	11	12	30	19	26
Long hours	2	13	2	22	6	67	7	18	17	23
Underpaid	2	13	1	11			6	15	9	12
No payment			1	11	1	11	4	10	6	8
Restricted movement (had to stay in workplace)	3	20	1	11			2	5	6	8
Beatings			1	11	1	11	3	8	5	7
Dangerous work conditions			1	11			4	10	5	7
Sexual abuse	2	13					1	3	3	4
Others (arrested by police)	2	13					1	3	3	4
Total	15	100	9	100	9	100	40	100	73	100

Respondents who did not report the bad treatment to the police or other organizations	6	75	7	88	5	100	19	90	37	88
Respondents who reported bad treatment to the police or other organizations	2	25	1	13			2	10	5	12
Total	8	100	8	100	5	100	21	100	42	100

Figure 3.24: Percentage of returning migrant respondents, by bad treatment experienced in their workplace (N: 80)

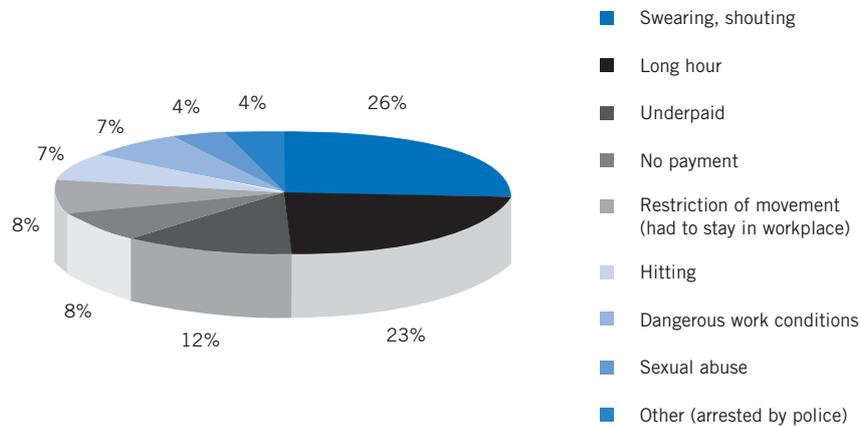
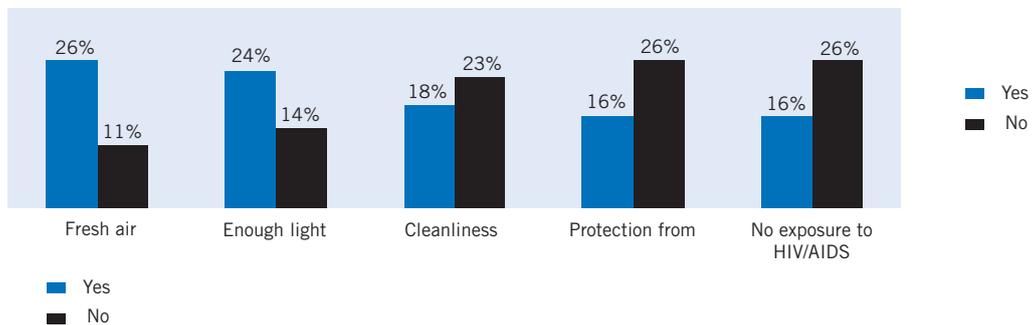


Figure 3.25: Percentage of returning migrant respondents, by working conditions in their workplace



Living situation while away from home

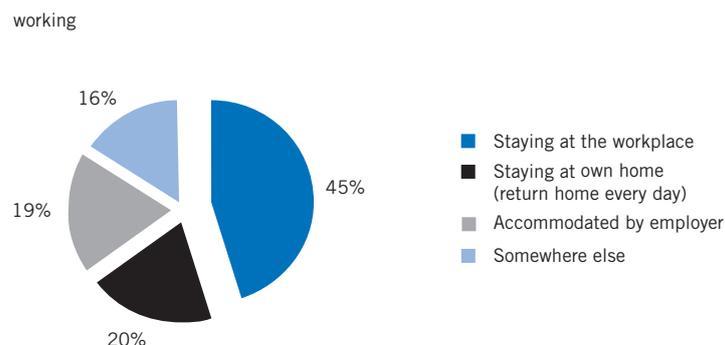
As Table 3.24 shows, 45 per cent of the respondents worked and stayed in their workplace while 19 per cent stayed in shelter outside the workplace but provided by the employer. Another 16 per cent stayed somewhere else and 20 per cent returned home every day.

Among those who did not come home each day, 45 per cent lived with friends, 39 per cent lived with the people they rented a room from and 14 per cent stayed with relatives. Only one person lived alone. Of those respondents living elsewhere, 79 per cent were allowed to stay free of charge in their lodgings while the others paid some rent.

Table 3.24: Respondents' living situation while away from home

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Staying in the working place	4	19	12	67	5	56	15	47	36	45
Staying at home (return home everyday)	9	43					7	22	16	20
Staying at accommodation owned by employer	7	33	3	17	4	44	1	3	15	19
Staying somewhere else	1	5	3	17			9	28	13	16
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Staying with a friend	8	67	15	83	2	22	4	16	29	45
Staying with other (with owners of rental place)	3	25	2	11	4	44	16	64	25	39
Staying with relatives	1	8	1	6	3	33	4	16	9	14
Staying alone							1	4	1	2
Total	12	100	18	100	9	100	25	100	64	100
Not paying for accommodation	18	86	17	94	9	100	19	59	63	79
Paying for accommodation	3	14	1	6			13	41	17	21
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100

Figure 3.26: Percentage of returning migrant respondents, by where they lived when working



Coming home

Around 30 of the respondents had returned only temporarily at the time of the survey, most for a visit, because a family member was sick or someone was giving birth, as Table 3.25 explains. The others had left their previous jobs for the following reasons:

- Suffered from problems, namely cheating by employer or arrested by police (38 per cent);
- Personal problems – homesick, 28 per cent; health problem (6 per cent);
- No work – could not find another job (10 per cent);
- Wanted to work near home (8 per cent).

Table 3.25: Reasons for returning home

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Other (cheated by employer, arrested by police)	11	52	7	39	2	22	10	31	30	38
To visit family	6	29	4	22	4	44	8	25	22	28
Could not find work outside	1	5	1	6			6	19	8	10
To find a job in home village	2	10	1	6			3	9	6	8
Health problem			1	6	1	11	3	9	5	6
For marriage/childbirth			2	11	1	11	1	3	4	5
Family member is sick			2	11	1	11	1	3	4	5
Finished contract	1	5							1	1
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100

Pleasures and complaints from working and living away from the home village seemed evenly mixed. Among the respondents who talked of “good conditions”, as Table 3.26 explains, 27 per cent referred to sufficient pay; 17 per cent credited having a job and 16 per cent mentioned security and good living conditions. Another 12 per cent reported having a compassionate boss. Other favourable conditions included no problems and enough food and life in a developed country. Only three people mentioned having higher earnings than in Cambodia.

Among the respondents who reported “bad” conditions, 20 per cent had been arrested, 15 per cent felt discriminated against by their Thai employer, 14 per cent were not fully paid or paid at all, 13 per cent were overworked, 13 per cent had no security and 5 per cent were not allowed to leave the workplace. Another seven people were lonely and five people (3 per cent) had become addicted to illegal drugs.

The respondents reported returning home by car (36 per cent), by foot (34 per cent), by motorbike and bicycle (20 per cent), by their employer’s car (5 per cent) or deported by Thai or Cambodian police.

Table 3.26: Positive and negative outlooks on migrant working and living conditions

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Good things were:										
Pay enough money	3	7	10	33	5	23	23	39	41	27
Have a job to work	10	24	1	3			15	25	26	17
Security & good living condition	2	5	7	23	5	23	11	19	25	16
Take care from boss	7	17	7	23	1	5	3	5	18	12
Benefits (bonus, allowance)	8	20	1	3					9	6
Learn skills & language			4	13	3	14	2	3	9	6
No problems	7	17							7	5
Enough food to eat	3	7			4	18			7	5
Developed country					4	18			4	3
Don't know	1	2					2	3	3	2
Higher pay than in Cambodia							3	5	3	2
Total	41	100	30	100	22	100	59	100	152	100
Bad things were:										
Arrested by police	5	15	9	25	3	17	12	20	29	20
Look down on by Thais (boss)	3	9	9	25	3	17	7	12	22	15
Paid only a little money or not paid	4	12	10	28	2	11	5	8	21	14
Overworked	4	12	7	19	2	11	6	10	19	13
No security	4	12	1	3			14	24	19	13

Working without break	1	3		4	22	3	5	8	5	
Stay too long in workplace, couldn't go outside	1	3		3	6	3	8	7	5	
Away from family	1	3		1	6	5	8	7	5	
Don't know	5	15				1	2	6	4	
Not good health & addicted to drugs	5	15						5	3	
Not enough food						3	5	3	2	
Drinking well water	1	3						1	1	
Total	34	100	36	100	18	89	59	103	147	100
Returning home by:										
Car	8	38		0	6	67	15	47	29	36
Walk	11	52	2	11		0	14	44	27	34
Motorbike & bicycle		0	13	72	2	22	1	3	16	20
Boss' car	2	10		0		0	2	6	4	5
Sent back by police, Thai or Cambodian		0	3	17	1	11		0	4	5
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100

Future plans

Slightly more than half of the respondents (56 per cent) planned to leave again, for various reasons, as Table 3.27 shows: 60 per cent wanted to earn money, 24 per cent expected to get a decent job, 11 per cent wanted to live outside and only visit their home village and the other 4 per cent wanted to learn specific skills.

However, many expressed concern over various issues that affect their finding a job, such as job availability

(30 per cent), age (21 per cent), marital status (15 per cent), sex (13 per cent), lack of work experience (10 per cent) or lack of skills (9 per cent).

When asked how their labour migration experience had impacted their life, 23 per cent of the returned workers responded positively, while 14 said it had been negative. Another 15 per cent were both positive and negative; four people said there had been no impact. And 44 per cent were not sure how to characterize it.

Table 3.27: Plans for the future

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Go back to work to earn more money	6	43	6	60	2	50	13	76	27	60
Go back to work because there is a decent job	6	43	1	10	2	50	2	12	11	24
Live outside the village, come back for visits	1	7	3	30			1	6	5	11
Go back to work to acquire useful skills	1	7					1	6	2	4
Total	14	100	10	100	4	100	17	100	45	100
Factors influence the type of work available:										
Unemployment	10	29	9	43	5	29	9	24	33	30
Age	4	12	6	29	5	29	8	21	23	21
Marital status	7	21	4	19	2	12	3	8	16	15
Sex	3	9			3	18	8	21	14	13
Work experience	5	15	2	10			4	11	11	10
Skills	5	15			2	12	3	8	10	9
Other (independent, no acquaintance)							3	8	3	3
Total	34	100	21	100	17	100	38	100	110	100
Experience of labour migration having influenced life:										
Do not know	8	38	8	44	6	67	13	41	35	44
A positive influence	7	33	4	22	2	22	5	16	18	23
Both positive and negative influence	3	14	4	22			5	16	12	15
A negative influence	2	10			1	11	8	25	11	14
No influence	1	5	2	11			1	3	4	5
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100

Among the 53 per cent of the respondents who had no plans to leave again, 33 per cent did not want to be separated from their family, 14 had personal problems and 19 per cent were able to find a job near home. Several thought it was just a better idea to stay closer to home and three people said they were too old to live away any longer.

Among the 48 per cent of respondents who were returning to their job or migrating again, 55 per cent said their family needed the financial support, although 29 per cent worried about the unemployment situation and 11 per cent said that earnings were higher when working outside their home village. One person mentioned liking the work

and one wanted to return to friends.

About 58 per cent of the respondents planned to leave again immediately while another 29 said they would leave sometime within the year and 13 per cent said they would go in the following year. Half of them said they were willing to go back to the same place while half wanted to try a new place. More (41 per cent) would seek jobs in the agricultural sector, such as on a plantation and in farming, while 22 per cent would look for a construction site job. Another 20 per cent reported they would seek out self-employment, such as being a vendor. Around 10 per cent weren't sure what to do (Table 3.28).

Table 3.28: Reasons for and against migrating again

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No plan to work outside	10	48	10	56	7	78	15	47	42	52.5
Having plan to work outside	11	52	8	44	2	22	17	53	38	47.5
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Reasons for not working outside the commune/village again:										
I don't want to be separated from my family any more	4	40	2	20	7	100	1	7	14	33
I can find work in my home commune/village	5	50	1	10			2	13	8	19
Work in the commune/ village is better	1	10	3	30			4	27	8	19
Others (marriage, sick)			3	30			3	20	6	14
It is not a good for me to work outside again							3	20	3	7
I am getting too old			1	10			2	13	3	7
Total	10	100	10	100	7	100	15	100	42	100
Reasons for working outside the commune/village again:										
My family needs the money	5	45	6	75	2	100	8	47	21	55

Unemployed	3	27	2	25			6	35	11	29
Earnings are higher	2	18					2	12	4	11
I like to work outside	1	9							1	3
I have many friends outside the village							1	6	1	3
Total	11	100	8	100	2	100	17	100	38	100
When to work outside again:										
This week	5	45	2	25			6	35	13	34
This year	2	18	4	50	1	50	4	24	11	29
This month	3	27	1	13			5	29	9	24
Next year	1	9	1	13	1	50	2	12	5	13
Total	11	100	8	100	2	100	17	100	38	100
Want to go back to the same workplace	4	36	4	50	1	50	10	59	19	50
Want to find another job	7	64	4	50	1	50	7	41	19	50
Total	11	100	8	100	2	100	17	100	38	100
Jobs sought next time:										
Farmers (plantation & farming)	8	44	5	45			8	42	21	41
Labourer & construction worker	2	11	3	27	2	67	4	21	11	22
Seller or own business	5	28	2	18			3	16	10	20
Don't know	1	6					4	21	5	10
Sewing	2	11							2	4
Feed the pig			1	9					1	2
Take care of other children					1	33			1	2
Total	18	100	11	100	3	100	19	100	51	100

Likely dangers in irregular labour migration

When asked what dangers they might encounter when migrating again (Table 3.29), 45 per cent of the respondents referred to being arrested and sent to prison by Thai police. Only a few feared being cheated by Thai people (7 per cent), addiction to illegal drugs (5 per cent), being robbed (5 per cent), being killed (3 per cent), health problems (3 per

cent) OR landmine accidents (2 per cent).

When asked how they might protect themselves from those dangers, the respondents said they could walk through the jungle and escape the police (35 per cent), be more careful (12 per cent), pretend to be Thai (3 per cent), report problems to the police and other helpful organizations (3 per cent), buy a border pass (3 per cent) or find a sponsor (2 per cent).

Table 3.29: Risks in migrating

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Risks/dangers that may face when leaving commune/village next time:										
Arrested by Thai police and imprisoned	5	36	7	70	0	0	15	47	27	45
Don't know	9	64	1	10	2	50	6	19	18	30
Cheated by Thai people			1	10			3	9	4	7
Addiction to illegal drugs			1	10	2	50			3	5
Being robbed							3	9	3	5
Being killed							2	6	2	3
Health							2	6	2	3
Landmine accident							1	3	1	2
Total	14	100	10	100	4	100	32	100	60	100
Ways to protect own self from these dangers:										
Don't know	12	80	1	9			10	34	23	38
Walking through the jungle & escape	3	20	3	27	2	40	13	45	21	35
Be careful			6	55	1	20			7	12
Act as Thai people			1	9	1	20			2	3
Seek out the police or organization							2	7	2	3
Buy border-pass ticket							2	7	2	3
Not go back							2	7	2	3
Find a good sponsor					1	20			1	2
Total	15	100	11	100	5	100	29	100	60	100
Have no idea how to reduce risks of "trafficking" and of being exploited in the workplace	12	57	10	56	4	44	17	53	43	54
Have some idea how to reduce risks of "trafficking" and of being exploited in the workplace	9	43	8	44	5	56	15	47	37	46
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100

Ideas about how to reduce the risks of “trafficking” and of being exploited:										
Be careful	4	44	5	45	5	63	7	41	21	47
Tell other people			4	36			8	47	12	27
Seek police help	4	44	2	18	3	38	1	6	10	22
Have no rights	1	11							1	2
Have a passport							1	6	1	2
Total	9	100	11	100	8	100	17	100	45	100

Skills training

As Table 3.30 shows, only 20 per cent of respondents reported having participated in a literacy and/or vocational training; 80 per cent of them thought

that literacy and/or vocational skills training would contribute to improving their employability and most (78 per cent) said they were willing to participate in skills training in the future.

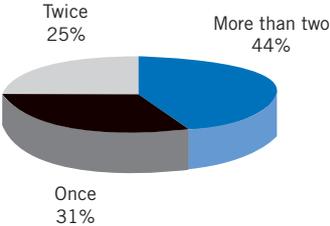
Table 3.30: Learning opportunity

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Have never participated in any literacy and/or vocational training	17	81	14	78	9	100	24	75	64	80
Have never participated in any literacy and/or vocational training	4	19	4	22			8	25	16	20
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Think that literacy and/or vocational skills training contribute to chances of getting better work	4	100	2	50			8	100	14	88
Think that literacy and/or vocational skills training contribute to chances of getting better work			1	25					1	6
Do not know			1	25					1	6
Total	4	100	4	100			8	100	16	100
Willing to participate in such training in the future	18	86	14	78	6	67	24	75	62	78
Not willing to participate in such training in the future	3	14	4	22	2	22	7	22	16	20
Do not know					1	11	1	3	2	3
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100

Among the respondents who had had some type of vocational training (Figure 3.27), 31 per cent participated in literacy and/or vocational training

only once, while 25 per cent went twice and 44 per cent attended a training session more than two times.

Figure 3.27: Percentage of returning migrant respondents, by the number of skills training sessions attended

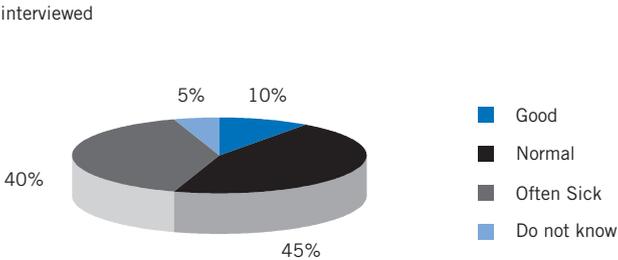


Health

Returnees who were surveyed described their physical condition as “normal” (45 per cent said their health situation was unchanged from before to after

migrating), “often sick” (40 per cent who said they were often sick after migrating), “good” (10 per cent who said their health improved after migrating) and 5 per cent of them said they weren’t sure.

Figure 3.28: Percentage of returning migrant respondents, by physical condition when interviewed

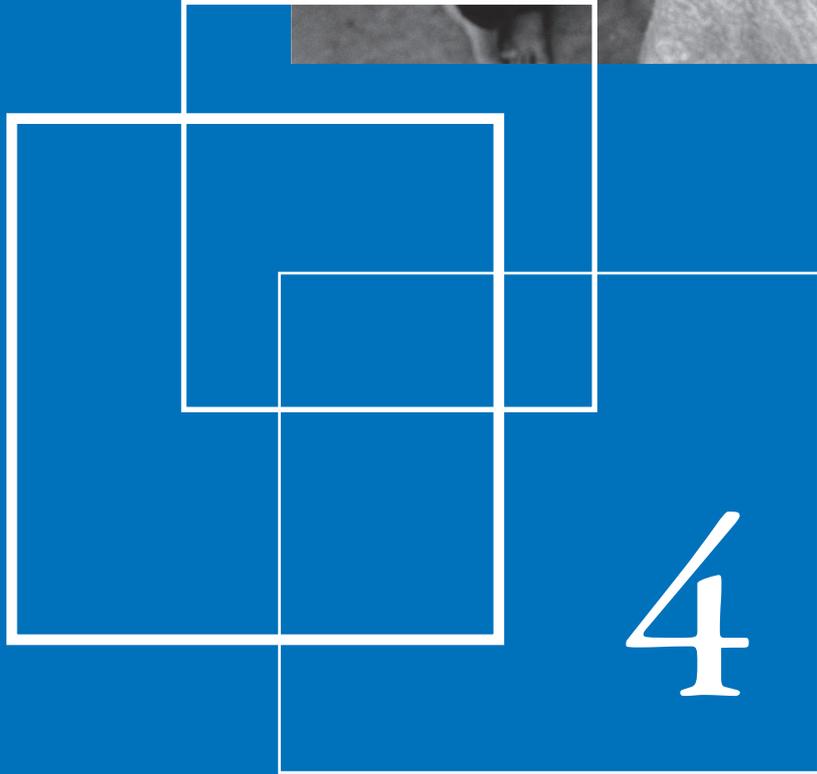
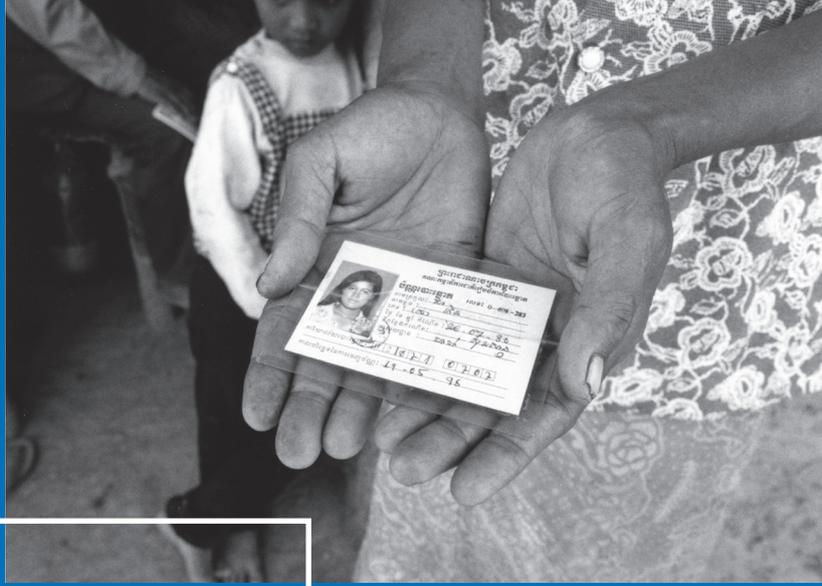


Only 23 per cent of the respondents reported having had a health check-up in the past two years. Another

61 per cent said they were aware of the danger of HIV/AIDS.

Table 3.31: Physical condition of returning migrant respondents

Response	Returnees by district									
	Malay		Thma Puok		Svay Chek		Ou Chrov		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Had not had a health check-up in the past two years	18	86	12	67	6	67	26	81	62	78
Had a health check in the past two years	3	14	6	33	3	33	6	19	18	23
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100
Do know what HIV/AIDS is	13	62	11	61	7	78	18	56	49	61
Not know what HIV/AIDS is	8	38	7	39	2	22	14	44	31	39
Total	21	100	18	100	9	100	32	100	80	100



4 CONCLUSIONS

Overall situation of migration out of Banteay Meanchey province

Since 1993, poverty and unemployment issues in the four districts of Malay, Thma Puok, Svay Chek and Ou Chrov of Banteay Meanchey province (along Cambodia's border with Thailand) have pushed villagers, especially young people, to seek employment elsewhere in Cambodia or in Thailand.

According to interviews with commune and villages chiefs, 72 families have migrated to Thailand from: Chochey (25 families), O Beichuan (30 families), Seila Khmer (4 families) of O Beichuan commune, Ou Chrov district and Kandal (3 families), Trasek Chrum (10 families) of Malay commune, Malay district. At least 50 per cent of all families in each village in the four targeted districts of the labour migration survey had a family member crossing the border to work in Thailand at the time of the survey, again according to the village and commune chiefs.

Those chiefs also described three types of cross-border movements taking place among people seeking employment:

1. Those who leave for long periods (seven months and more).
2. Those who seek seasonal work (gone for three to four months).
3. Those who work in Thailand and return to their home in Cambodia each evening.

Very few respondents in the survey relied on an intermediary or broker for help in finding work in Thailand. The resource persons reported that those who do seek help end up paying a service fee of 250 to 300 Thai baht (US\$6.50–\$8) for jobs in districts close to the border and 2,500 to 3,000 Thai baht

(US\$65–\$80) for jobs in Bangkok. The method of payment to the intermediaries or brokers typically is by deduction from their salary or is paid by the Thai employers.

Cambodians who leave their home village for employment have found various low-skilled types of jobs: labourer, sewing, domestic work, housekeeping, planting crops, harvesting rice, cutting sugar cane, construction and fishing.

Employers have hired workers as young as 10 years old. Increasingly, as this survey reflects, many young people drop out of school to earn income and help their family. In the past five years in Banteay Meanchey, school drop-outs have increased nearly nine-fold. Thus, the majority of migrant workers have little education and limited skills. Young people's vulnerability to migration and/or trafficking certainly increases when they are not in school. Among the 80 migrant worker respondents who had returned to their home village at the time of the survey, 48 per cent could not read or write while another 36 per cent had only a primary school education. But among the 80 returning migrant workers, very few reported leaving home before turning 18. Additionally, 80 per cent of returned migrant respondents had never attended any literacy and/or vocational training course. However, nearly all of them expressed an interest in having some skills training.

Although many of the 80 returned migrant respondents found good things in living and working outside their village, 53 per cent of them had no plan to migrate again. The common reason reported was that they did not want to be separated from their family any longer (33 per cent). Some already had found work in their village or commune (19 per

cent). Others (19 per cent) had personal problems to keep them from migrating or thought they were too old to migrate any more.

Overall, the heavy flow of irregular migration out of Banteay Meanchey suggests considerable potential for exploitation and vulnerability to being trafficked. Thus, efforts to confront trafficking of humans nowadays need to deal with the situation of irregular migration. This study in Cambodia shows a need for rethinking some policies and practices.

Benefits in migrating

According to the survey findings, most of the villagers who had migrated across the border with Thailand did so because they hoped to earn more money than they could in their home village and thus help relieve their family's difficulties and burdens. Many people had migrated because their family did not have enough rice to eat throughout the year. Among the 80 returned migrant respondents, 74 per cent sent money home at least once; almost half (49 per cent) of them sent remittances regularly and others brought money with them when they visited their family. The amount of remittance ranged from 1,000 to 3,000 baht (US\$27 to \$81) per month.

Risks in migrating

The various interviews with young people, households with a family member who had migrated for employment and with migrants who had returned to their home village in Cambodia at the time of the survey, if only for a visit, produced some key insight in the labour migration situation out of Banteay Meanchey province, spotlighting areas in which the trafficking of humans could be exploited. Primarily among the risks acknowledged in the cross-border experiences:

- There is a high incidence of child labour; as much as 24 per cent of people going to Thailand are children aged 10–14 years.
- Some families have no information and contact with migrant workers once they leave home. Many heads of households reported not receiving any remittances from those migrant working family members.
- There was no information office in the border area to assist Cambodians looking for employment in Thailand. Relevant information would include: addresses of potential workplaces, working conditions, means for monitoring human rights, labour laws in Thailand, immigration laws, employment contracts and contact addresses for agencies offering assistance to migrant labourers with problems or difficulties.
- Abuse is likely to occur in the workplace. Some 53 per cent of the 80 returned migrant respondents reported various forms of “bad treatment”: employer swearing and shouting at them (26 per cent), forced to work long hours (23 per cent), under-paid (12 per cent), worked without payment (8 per cent), no freedom of movement from the workplace (8 per cent), hitting (7 per cent), forced to work in dangerous conditions (7 per cent), sexual abuse (4 per cent) or arrested (4 per cent).
- Additionally, 26 per cent of those respondents described their living and working conditions as “bad” because there was no protection from physical abuse (26 per cent), exposure to illness or unsanitary conditions (23 per cent), not enough light (14 per cent) and no fresh air (11 per cent). Some 49 per cent of the 80 returned migrant respondents said they worked more than eight hours a day and 44 per cent of them were not allowed to take a day off ever; 46

per cent said they could not take leave if they wanted to, say to visit home, and 40 per cent of those respondents said they were often sick.

- People who do not register to work in Thailand risk arrest by Thai police for illegal entry. Among the 80 returned migrant respondents in the survey, 45 per cent of those who planned to migrate again worried about being arrested; other concerns covered: being cheated (7 per cent), being robbed (5 per cent), being killed (3 per cent) and landmine accidents as they sneak across the border through the jungle (2 per cent). Most of the respondents (88 per cent) who reported experiencing some type of physical abuse did not report it to the local police or seek assistance from any relevant organization.
- There was an insufficient network of relevant organizations in Thailand to protect migrant workers from labour exploitation and to provide awareness raising on labour laws, workers' rights and other relevant information material.

Recommendations

- **Set up an information office at the border:** There is a need for an information office near the border with Thailand that provides easy access to information, particularly in the Cambodian areas with a large amount of migrant and suspected trafficking movement. Catering to migrant workers and others who would like to work in Thailand, the information should include insight on working conditions, safe means of transferring money, human rights, immigration and labour laws, including warnings about trafficking practises. This service would provide the contact details of intervention agencies for people looking for work in Thailand and for their families who might need help in later locating a migrant

family worker.

- **Networking with Thai organizations and other institutions involved in human rights protection should be strengthened:** This network can help to share information and resources, seek common solutions to migration and labour issues and follow up the implementation of migration and labour laws and human rights protection and to deal with complaints, in cooperation with local authorities where necessary.
- **Establish a national operational policy on labour migration management:** The Cambodian Government should effectively implement, immediately, a policy that ensures security and safety for registered cross-border labour migrants who will be living and working in hiring countries. As well, the legal channel should be increased, especially for migrant workers with a long-term employment contract (about two years). However, there needs to be a system for assisting seasonal/daily migrant workers to Thailand to provide some protection against unsafe migration. This could be done by improving the existing policies. A policy would facilitate joint actions between relevant agencies in Cambodia and Thailand that could help reduce labour exploitation, including trafficking and violations of human rights. The recently signed memorandum of understanding on employment creation with the Government of Thailand can be used, but there is a need for allocated resources and a mechanism for follow-through.
- **Increase legal protections against exploitation and abuses for all types of migrant labourers that take place on both sides of the border.**
- **Establish programmes to disseminate information among villagers in both Cambodia and Thailand on labour and anti-trafficking laws and other crucial assistance:** There is a

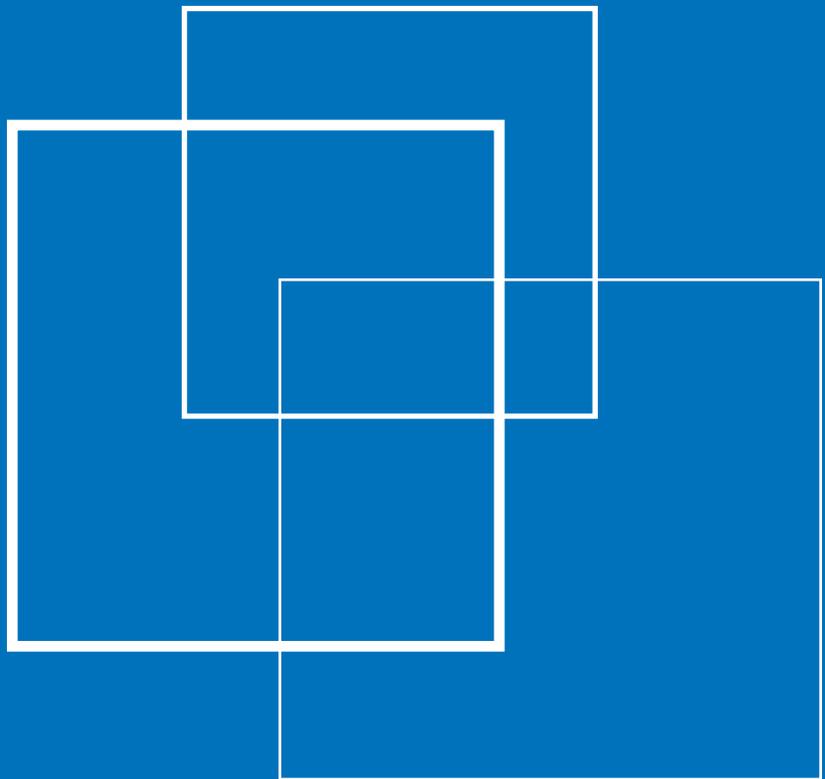
need for more vocational training programmes as well as information about existing training programmes and other support to villagers who would like to migrate for employment.

- **New infrastructure is needed or existing facilities need improving:** such as building schools closer to communes and the construction of new and repair of old roadways and waterways.
- **Set up a database of labour information:** An employment database could provide villagers access to job opportunities. Staff members of the Ministry of Labour should be trained to use the database and to keep it up to date and

distribute information to employers and people seeking work. Other relevant public servants need to be trained to help assist migrant labourers.

- **Negotiate with the Thai Government for passage throughout Thailand:** The border passes issued to registered migrant workers, which allow them to cross over into Thailand, should be expanded to include medium- and long-term migrant workers.
- **Attract investors** to start or expand business projects that would help create more local jobs, particularly agro-industry-related, in areas such as Banteay Meanchey province.

Annexes 1-5



Annex 1

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE Banteay Meanchey province

District: ; Commune:

Village: Group:

House No:.....; Code No: HH. 00.....

Name of interviewer:.....	
Name of respondent:.....; Age:; Sex: M: 1; F: 2.	
Date interview: Date.....Month.....Year, 2004	
Name of monitor:.....	Day/month/year

HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND ASSET	Alternative answer	Answer	Skip to	
1. Is this your family home?	Yes	1		
	No	2	Q 3a	
2. Type of house (roof/floor/wall)	a. Roof	Brick	1	
		Iron	2	
		Grass	3	
		Other	4	
	b. Floor	Cement	1	
		Wood	2	
		Bamboo	3	
		Other	4	
	c. Wall	Brick	1	
		Wood	2	
		Bamboo	3	
		Leaf (tree)	4	
Other		5		

3A. ANY OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER RECEIVED REMITTANCE FROM:	Thailand	1	
	Another country (except Thailand)	2	
	In Cambodia	3	
	No	4	
3b. From whom?	Member in your family	1	
	Relatives	2	
	Friends	3	
	Others	4	
3c. How often?	Regularly	1	
	Irregularly	2	
3d. How?	Bank in Thailand	1	
	Intermediary in Thailand	2	
	Bank in Cambodia	3	
	Intermediary in Cambodia	4	
	From friend	5	
	Directly/face to face from someone who came	6	
	Went and got the money by myself/face to face	7	
	Other	8	
4. Do you have enough rice for consumption all year?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
5. Is electricity used in your house?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
6. How much expenditure for electricity per month?	Average paid: .....riel		
7. What is your household's average monthly income (including remittances)?	Less than 80,000 riel	1	
	80,001–120,000	2	
	120,001–160,000	3	
	160,001–200,000	4	
	200,001–240,000	5	
	240,001–280,000	6	
	280,001–320,000	7	
	320,001–360,000	8	
	More than 360,001 riel	9	

8. What is the average monthly actual expenditure of your household? (including: education, social, health and general costs)	Less than 80,000 riel	1	
	80,001–120,000	2	
	120,001–160,000	3	
	160,001–200,000	4	
	200,001– 240,000	5	
	240,001–280,000	6	
	280,001–320,000	7	
	320,001–360,000	8	
	More than 360,001 riel	9	

Does any member of your family work in another place?

1. Yes

2. 3. (End of inquiry)

Item	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Name of members in house hold	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Approximate Age (Completed Year)	Literacy 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	Highest Education Level 1-Low 2-Medium 3-High 4-Postgraduate training 5-No vocational training 6- Don't know	Date of migration? Year Month	How many times did he/she work outside so far?	Where did he/she live recently? 1. Inside district 2. Other district 3. Other province/municipal. 4. Thailand 5. Other country 6. Don't know	Most recent employment status? 1. Employed 2. Unemployed 3. Other 4. Don't know	Can he/she be contacted? 1. Yes 2. No
1					Year Month	Year Month				
2					Year Month	Year Month				
3					Year Month	Year Month				
4					Year Month	Year Month				

If you receive information from him/her, please answer the questions as below

Item	12	13	14	15		16	17
	If yes, how do you contact him/her?	You know about his/her livelihood/situation that:	Type of work	Location of work place		How did he/she get job?	Did he/she send money home
	1. Address 2. Telephone/ Mobile 3. Other	1. He/She has no problem 2. He/She has problem 3. Don't know		1. Inside district 2. Other district 3. Other province/ municipalities 4. Thailand 5. Other country 6. Don't know		1. Government 2. Friend/Relative in your district 3. Friend and relative living in Thailand 4. Friend and relative living in other countries 5. Intermediary in village 6. Intermediary in other village 7. Intermediary in other district in your province 8. Intermediary in other country 9. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
				Level	Class	Year	Month
1							
2							
3							
4							

Annex 2

AGE GROUP QUESTIONNAIRE CHILDREN: 10–14; 15–17 and YOUNG ADULT: 18–25 Banteay Meanchey province

District: ; Commune:

Village: Group:

House No:

Personal ID: Code No: HH. 00.....

Name of interviewer:.....	
Name of respondent:.....; Age:; Sex: M: 1; F: 2.	
I. Date interview: Date.....Month.....Year, 2004	
Name of monitor:.....	Day/month/year

QUESTIONNAIRES	Alternative answer	Answer	Skip to
1. Have you ever been to school?	Yes	1	
	No	2	Q8
2. Are you still studying?	Yes	1	
	No	2	Q6
3. Which grade are you studying?	Grade/class	grade/Year	
	Primary school 1		
	Lower secondary 2		
	Upper secondary 3		
	Vocational school 4		
	University 5		
4. Have you ever missed school continuously for 30 days in the past year?	Yes	1	
	No	2	Q6

5. If "yes", what is the main reason for that?	Parent ask me to leave	1	
	Helping parent working	2	
	No money to buy books and uniform	3	
	School far away no transportation	4	
	School is boring	5	
	Teacher is often absent	6	
	Teacher is nasty	7	
	Having been sick	8	
	Other (please specify)	9	
6. When did you stop going school?	Last year	1	
	2-3 years ago	2	
	4-5 years ago	3	
	5 years up	4	
7a. Why did you stop going school? For children aged 10–17.	Parent ask me to leave	1	
	Helping parent working	2	
	No money to buy books and uniform	3	
	School far away no transportation	4	
	School is boring	5	
	Teacher is often absent	6	
	Teacher is nasty	7	
	Finished desired years of study	8	
	Other (please specify)	9	
7b. Why did you stop going school? For young adult aged 18–25.	Marriage	1	
	Looking for job	2	
	Parent ask me to leave	3	
	Helping parent working	4	
	No money to support my education at high education	5	
	School is boring	6	
	Not interested in continuing education because I saw my friends spent too time for education and they come and work as farmer as me	7	
	Other (please specify)	8	
8. Are you working now?	Yes	1	Q18
	No	2	
9. What main types of work are you doing now?		
		

10. What kind of main work have you done before?	..... .....	
11. Do you like your main work?	Yes No Not sure	1 2 3	Q13 Q14
12. What are the main reasons you like your work? (Provide 2 main reasons)	..... .....	
13. What are the main reasons you don't like your work? (Provide 2 main reasons)	..... .....	
14. Have you been outside the village to work?	Yes No	1 2	Q18
15. If "yes", where did you work?	Inside district In other district of BTM Provincial capital Phnom Penh Another province In Thailand (in district close border TH-CAM) In Thailand (in another district not close border) Another country	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
16. How many hours per day are you working?	Less than 2 hours 2-4 hours 4-7 hours 8 hours More than 8 hours		
17. How much money did you earn?	How much..... riel By day By week By month By year By lump sum	1 2 3 4 5	
18. Have you travelled and lived elsewhere for more than 2 months outside the village in past 3 years?	Yes No		Q23

19. If "yes", where did you live?	Inside district	1	
	In other district of BTM	2	
	Provincial capital	3	
	Phnom Penh	4	
	Another province	5	
	In Thailand (in district close border TH-CAM)	6	
	In Thailand (in another district not close to border)	7	
	Another country	8	
20. With whom did you stay?	Relative	1	
	Friend	2	
	Employer	3	
	Intermediary	4	
	Rented place	5	
	Others (please specify)	6	
21. Why did you leave the village and lived elsewhere?	Emotional	1	
	Don't want to work and live in only one place	2	
	No job in village	3	
	To work for money	4	
	Follow relatives/parents	5	
	Others (specify)	6	
22. What do you think of the place?	Good	1	
	Average	2	
	Bad	3	
23. What would you like to do in the future? (Provide 1–2 occupations)	..... .....	
24. Why would you like to do this? (Provide 2 main reasons)	..... .....	
25. Do you think you will be able to this?	Yes	1	Q26
	No	2	Q27
26. If "yes", why?	..... .....		Q28
27. If "no", why?	..... .....	

28. Where do you think you can do this work?	Inside district	1	
	In other district of BTM	2	
	Provincial capital	3	
	Phnom Penh	4	
	Another province	5	
	In Thailand (in district close border TH-CAM)	6	
	In Thailand (in another district not close border)	7	
	Another country	8	
29. Who will help you get this kind of work for you?	Government	1	
	Relative	2	
	Family member	3	
	Friend	4	
	Employer	5	
	Intermediary	6	
	Others (please specify)	7	
30. Are you aware of any risks or disadvantage of this type of work?	Yes	1	Q32
	No	2	
31. If "yes", what?		
32. How can you make your parents/ family most happy?		
33. What make you most happy?		
34. Do you like to watch television?	Yes	1	Q35
	No	2	Q36
35. What is your favourite channel?	Cambodia channel	1	
	Thai channel	2	
	Other (specify)	3	
36. What is your most favourite programme?	News	1	
	Talk show	2	
	Game show	3	
	Movie/Soap opera	4	
	Documentary	5	
	Sports	6	
	Music channel	7	
37. Why do you like this programme?		

Annex 3

RETURNED LABOUR MIGRANT QUESTIONNAIRE Banteay Meanchey province

District: ; Commune:

Village: Group:

House No:; Code No: HH. 00.....

Name of interviewer:.....	
Name of respondent:.....; Age:; Sex: M: 1; F: 2.	
II. Date interview: Date.....Month.....Year, 2004	
Name of monitor:.....	Day/month/year

	Alternative answer	Answer	Skip to
General sector			
A1. Nationality/ethnicity	Khmer	1	
	Loa origin	2	
	Thailand origin	3	
	Other	4	
A2. Education background	Can not read and write	1	Grad
	Primary school	2	
	Secondary school, lower	3	
	Secondary school, upper	4	
	Vocational training	5	
	University	6	
	Others (please specify)	7	

Current status			
B1. What is your current status?	Returned home	1	
	Still work at Thailand, now stay at home briefly	2	
	Work at Thailand and return to stay at home	3	
	Still work at another country, now stay at home briefly	4	
	Still work outside commune, now stay at home briefly	5	
Background of labour migration			
C1. How old were you when you first went outside the village for work?	Complete years	.....
C2. Why did you work outside the village at that time? (Provide 3 main reasons)	To earn money	1	
	To see modern places	2	
	To acquire new experiences	3	
	To avoid attending school any more	4	
	Doesn't want to be farmer	5	
	Just following the trend	6	
	Others (specify)	7	
Process for labour migration			
D1. The final decision to migrate for work was made by	Myself	1	
	My parents	2	
	My spouse	3	
	My relatives	4	
	Intermediary	5	
	Others (specify)	6	
D2. Who is the main person helped you find work outside the village the first time?	Myself	1	
	Classmate/work colleague	2	
	Intermediary	3	
	A relative/family member	4	
	An employer	5	
	An employment agency	6	
	Others (specify)	7	
D3. Did you trust the person finding work for you at that time?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Has doubts, but did not think hard about them	3	

D4. How did you migrate?	Walk	1	
	Public bus	2	
	Employer's bus	3	
	Private car/Motorcycle	4	
	Others (specify)	5	
D5. Did you go there in a group or alone?	Group	1	
	Alone	2	
Working conditions outside			
E1. Where did you work?	Inside district	1	
	In other district of BTM	2	
	Provincial capital	3	
	Phnom Penh	4	
	Another province	5	
	In Thailand (in district close border TH-CAM)	6	
	In Thailand (in another district not close border)	7	
	Another country	8	
E2. What kind of main job did you work in at that time?	Agriculture sector	1	
	Service sector	2	
	Other	3	
	(Note: what and where)		
E3. How many hours per day did you work?	Less than 2 hours	1	
	2-4 hours	2	
	5-7 hours	3	
	8 hours	4	
	More than 8 hours	5	
E4. Did you have any day off per month?	Yes	1	QE5
	No	2	QE6
E5. How often did you have day off per month?	.....days		
E6. Could you take leave if you wanted to?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
E7. How much did you earn in a month?	.....riel		
E8. Was this sum more than you expected?	Yes	1	
	About what I expected	2	
	Less	3	
E9. Did you send money home?	Yes	1	QE10
	No	2	QE16

E10. How often did you regularly send the money home?	Per month Per quarter Per six months Per year Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5	
E11. How much money did you send home each time?	.....riel		
E12. How many times could you send money home?	.....times		
E13. How did you send money home?	Bank By myself while came back home Friend Intermediary Relative Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
E14. Did you experience any bad treatment at workplace?	Yes No	1 2	QE15 QE17
E15. What kind of bad treatment you experienced at workplace?	Swearing, shouting Hitting Sexual abuse No payment Underpaid Long hours Restriction of movement (had to stay in workplace) Dangerous work conditions Others (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
E16. Have you reported the “bad treatment” to the police or to other organization?	Yes No	1 2	
E17. What were the work conditions?	Fresh air Enough light Cleanliness Protection from physical danger No exposure to illness including HIV/AIDS	Yes 1 1 1 1 1	No 2 2 2 2 2

Living conditions			
F1. Did you stay in the workplace or somewhere different?	Workplace	1	QF3
	Accommodation owned by employer	2	QF3
	Somewhere else	3	QF3
	At your home (return home everyday)	4	
F2. Who did you stay with?	Relative	1	
	Friend	2	
	Boy or girl friend	3	
	Alone	4	
	Other (specify)	5	
F3. Did you have to pay for accommodation?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
Reasons and process for returning			
G1. Why did you decide to return?	For marriage/childbirth	1	
	Health problem	2	
	To visit my family	3	
	Family member is sick	4	
	To find a job in my home village	5	
	Finish contract	6	
	Advanced age	7	
	Could not find work outside	8	
	Other (specify)	9	
G2. What were the 3 main “good things” about your work and living outside?	1.....		
	2.....		
	3.....		
G3. What were the 3 main “bad things” you experienced while working away from village?	1.....		
	2.....		
	3.....		
G4. How did you arrange the journey to return home?	(Open answer)		
		
		

Plans for the future			
H1. What do you plan to do in the future?	Go back to work to earn more money	1	
	Go back to work to acquire useful skills	2	
	Go back to work because there is a decent job	3	
	Live outside the village, come back for visits	4	
	Others (specify)	5	
H2. What factors influence the type of work available to you? (Multiple answers)	Age	1	
	Sex	2	
	Marital status	3	
	Educational background	4	
	Skills	5	
	Work experience	6	
	Unemployment	7	
	Other (specify)	8	
H3. How has your experience of labour migration influenced your life?	A positive influence	1	
	Both positive and negative influence	2	
	A negative influence	3	
	No influence	4	
	Do not know	5	
H4. Do you have any plans to work outside the commune/ village again?	Yes	1	QH6
	No	2	QH5
H5. Why don't you want to work outside the commune/ village again? (Multiple answers)	I can find work in my home commune/ village	1	
	I don't want to be separated from my family any more	2	
	It is not a good for me to work outside the commune/village all the time	3	
	I am getting to old	4	
	Work in the commune/ village is better	5	
	Others (specify)	6	

H6. Why do you plan to work out side again?	My family needs money	1	
	Labour cost is high	2	
	Unemployment	3	
	I like to work outside	4	
	I have many friends outside the village	5	
	Others (specify)	6	
H7. When do you plan to migrate again?	In this week	1	
	In this month	2	
	In this year	3	
	Next year	4	
H8. Where will you work?	Back to the same work place	1	H10
	Find another job	2	
H9. What kind of job you will seek next time? (Provide 2 main)	1. _____ _____		
	2. _____ _____		
H10. What risks/dangers do you think you may face when leaving your commune/ village next time? (Provide 2 main)	1. _____ _____		
	2. _____ _____		
H11. How might you protect yourself from these dangers? (Provide 2 main)	1. _____ _____		
	2. _____ _____		
H12a. Do you have any idea about how to reduce the risks of “trafficking” and of being exploited after reaching the workplace?	Yes	1	QH12b
	No	2	
H12b. What are your ideas about how to reduce the risks of “trafficking” and of being exploited after reaching the workplace? (Provide 2 main)	1. _____ _____		
	2. _____ _____		
Literacy or technical training			
I1. Have you participated in any literacy and/or vocational training in or outside school?	Yes	1	QI4
	No	2	
I2. How many times have you participated in such training?	Once	1	
	Twice	2	
	More than two	3	

I3. Do you think literacy and/or vocational skills training contribute to your chances of getting better work?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Do not know	3	
I4. Are you willing to participate in such training in the future?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Do not know	3	
Health care know-how			
K1. How is your physical condition now?	Good	1	
	Normal	2	
	Often sick	3	
	Do not know	4	
K2. Have you had a health check-up in the last two years?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
K3. Do you know what HIV/AIDS is?	Yes	1	
	No	2	

Annex 4

QUESTIONS FOR RESOURCE PERSONS

Local authorities (provincial to village level), relevant government agencies, NGOs and possible intermediary

I. Chief of village

1. When did situation of migrant workers going to work in Thailand begin?
2. Trend of migrant workers in this village to work in Thailand (if it is possible, indicate the number of migrant workers, sex, age group by year)
3. How many families have a member who has migrated to Thailand for work?
4. Reasons for migrating
5. How did they migrate (on their own, in a group, with a facilitator)
6. Did they borrow money from others to pay the costs to facilitator to find work in Thailand
7. Migrant workers: male, female, age group, married, unmarried
8. Ranking family income of migrant workers: high income, enough income for living, poor living condition, very poor; indicate the reason of family income of migrants
9. What types of employment have migrant workers found in Thailand; what kind of available employment does Thailand offer
10. What are the working conditions of migrant workers in Thailand (number of hours/day, income/labour cost)
11. Are they forced to use illegal drugs, cheated by employers, arrested by police (Thailand), any health problems (kinds of disease)
12. Who assists the migrants when they have problems; which agencies work in Thailand; which agencies work in Cambodia
13. What is the problem of their families of migrant workers; how did they solve the problem
14. Do workers send remittance to their family? Monthly, quarterly, ... and how much on average
15. What about the situation of living conditions of migrant workers' families in target villages?
16. Are there development plans in the villages, commune: what agencies, type of development project/programmes and when
17. Do you have any recommendations to prevent the trafficking in children and women within migration framework?

II. Chief of communes and commune polices

18. How many migrants cross the border into Thailand and to other districts (average number per day or per month)
19. General situation of migration movement: within district and across the border to work in Thailand (do migrants go by groups, by intermediary; do they have a document/official paper, network with Thai employers; reasons migrant workers return; working conditions/working environments, ...)
20. Number of cases of trafficking
21. Measures to prevent trafficking

22. Vertical and horizontal mechanism to prevent trafficking in commune
23. Cooperation Thai authority and Thai employers
24. Existing structure/network
25. Are there any future plans on trafficking prevention (strategy, interventions)?
26. Do you have any suggestions or requests to government organizations or relevant agencies to improve this situation?

III. NGO

27. Programmes: what, where and when, duration
28. Existing programme on preventing trafficking in children and women
29. Strategy and interventions to prevent trafficking
30. How to reduce unsafe migration
31. Future plans
32. Suggestions to improve this situation

IV. Intermediaries/brokers

33. How to assist migrant workers to work in Thailand
34. How to coordinate with Thai employers
35. How to assist migrants when they have a problem with Thai authorities
36. Is it good to assist migrant workers to enter Thailand?
37. How to prevent trafficking in children and women for labour and exploitation
38. Future plans: increasing the cooperation with Thai employers, recruiting more migrant workers to work in Thailand
39. Suggestions to reduce unsafe migration

V. Provincial/district offices

40. Migration movement across the border to Thailand within four identified districts
41. Education
42. Social services
43. Committees/ network mechanism (provincial, district)
44. Relevant directives (MOU, ministry orders, provincial bilateral agreement ...)
45. Cross border cooperation,
46. Existing interventions on preventing trafficking in Banteay Meanchey province and especially for cross-border migration and trafficking,
47. Suggestions on interventions to prevent trafficking in children and women across border to work in Thailand.

Annex 5

SAMPLE VILLAGE FOR COLLECTING DATA

Commune/ sample village
Number of families in sample villages
Number people in sampling villages
Number of families in commune (except in part of Poi Pet commune: 4 target villages: Toul Prasat, O Reysey, Prey Kob and O Neang
Number of people in commune (except in part of Poi Pet commune: 4 target villages: Toul Prasat, O Reysey, Prey Kob and O Neang
Number of household surveys (3% of total family number)
Number of households having 1 person of 2 families is returned migrant
Number of returned migrants to be interviewed (2%)
Number of children to be interviewed: 10-14 (1% of total number families)
Number of children to be interviewed: 15-17 (1% of total number families)
#Number of young women to be interviewed: 18-25 (1% of total number families)
Total number of interviewees
Number of days/1 interviewer
Number of days/8 interviewers
% of interviewees compared to number of people of village samples
% of interviewees compared to number of people of target villages/target communes
% of interviewees compared to number of families of village samples
% of interviewees compared to number of families of target villages/target communes



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