



Understanding Children's Work
An Inter-Agency Research Cooperation Project

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Understanding Children's Work in Cambodia

Mapping & costing current programmes targeting the worst forms of child labour

Report on child labour

A. Cruz
L. Ratana

November 2007

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A. Cruz*
L. Ratana*

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Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Programme
Villa Aldobrandini
V. Panisperna 28
00184 Rome

Tel: +39 06.4341.2008

Fax: +39 06.6792.197

Email: info@ucw-project.org

As part of broader efforts toward durable solutions to child labor, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank initiated the interagency Understanding Children's Work (UCW) programme in December 2000. The programme is guided by the Oslo Agenda for Action, which laid out the priorities for the international community in the fight against child labor. Through a variety of data collection, research, and assessment activities, the UCW programme is broadly directed toward improving understanding of child labor, its causes and effects, how it can be measured, and effective policies for addressing it. For further information, see the programme website at www.ucw-project.org.

This paper is part of the research carried out within UCW (Understanding Children's Work), a joint ILO, World Bank and UNICEF programme. The views expressed here are those of the authors' and should not be attributed to the ILO, the World Bank, UNICEF or any of these agencies' member countries.

* Jbj-Crossroads to Development"

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ABSTRACT

Child labour continues to be a major concern for Cambodia as it strides towards growth in its domestic economy, political stability and integration into the global community. This current report will contribute to a larger study geared towards examining the cost and resource requirements to achieve the ILO global targets for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 and for achieving the national targets for child labour reduction by 2015, as set forth in Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals. This report places particular emphasis on mapping and providing costing information on the core programme/ project activities contained within the national Time-Bound Programme and other significant interventions targeting hazardous forms of child labour.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Area Development Programme
AFESIP	Agir Pour Les Femmes en Situation Précaire
AMK	Angkor Microfinance Kampuchea
APSO	Action Programme Summary Outline
AR	Awareness raising
ATRO	Anti-Trafficking and Reintegration Office
BICE	Bureau International Catholique de l'Enfance Organisation
BIG-C	Border Issues Group on Children
BVST	Border Victim Support Team
CAMFEBA	Cambodian Federation of Employers and Business Association
CAS	Centre for Advanced Study
CBL	Child Brick Labourers
CCBO	Catholic Child Bureau Organisation
CCHDO	Cambodia Children and Handicap Development Organisation
CGi	Cambodia Corps, inc.
CCLS	Cambodia Child Labour Survey
CCPCR	Cambodia Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights
CDL	Child Domestic Labourers
CDW	Child Domestic Workers
CFITU	Cambodia Federation of Independent Trade Unions
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey
CIYA	Cambodian Islamic Youth Association
CL	Child labour
CLCs	Community Learning Centres
CMDGs	Cambodian Millennium Development Goals

CSNACL	Civil Society Network Against Child Labour
CNCC	Cambodian National Council for Children
COMMIT	Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking
CPN	Child Protection Networks
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSARO	Community Sanitation and Recycling Organisation
CSES	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
CSEWG	Commercially and sexually exploited women and girls
CSN	Child Support Network
CST	Child Safe Tourism
CTIP	Combating Trafficking in Persons Project
CWCLP	Combating Worst Forms of Child Labour Project
CWCC	Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre
CWDA	Cambodian Women's Development Association
CWEI	Children working in entertainment industry
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc.
DoCL	Department of Child Labour
D&D	Decentralisation and De-concentration
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DFID	Department for International Development
EFA	Education For All
EPSSEG	Education as a Preventive Strategy against the Sexual Exploitation of Girls
ESCUP	Educational Support Child Underserved Population
ESP	Education Strategic Plan
ESSP	Education Sector Support Programme
ESWG	Education Sector Working Group
GECH	Goutte d'eau Switzerland
GED	Goutte d'eau Deutschland
HCC	Healthcare Centre for Children
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IA/ EA	Implementing Agency/ Executing Agency
ICRs	Intermediate Classrooms
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGP	Income generating project
ILO-IPEC	International Labour Organisation – International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IJM	International Justice Mission
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JFPR	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction
KAKO	Khmer Akphiwat Khmer Organisation

KAPE	Kampuchean Action for Primary Education
KHANA	Khmer HIV/AIDS NGO Alliance
KMR	Komar Rikreay
LEASEC	Law Enforcement against Sexual Exploitation of Children Project
LHA	Life and Hope Association
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MCCL	Municipal Committee on Child Labour
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDLVT	Municipal Department of Labour and Vocational Training
MDoSVY	Municipal Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MoCR	Ministry of Culture and Religion
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MoI	Ministry of Information
MoInt	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLVT	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MSME	micro, small and medium enterprises
NAA	National AIDS Authority
NCHADS	National Centre for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STD
NEP	NGO Education Partnership
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NPA-OVC	National Plan of Action on Orphans and Vulnerable Children
NPA-TIPSE	National Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Exploitation
NPA-TSEC	National Plan against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children
NPA-WFCL	National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy
NOVCTF	National OVC Multi-sectoral Task Force
NSC-CL	National Sub-Committee on Child Labour
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAP	Priority Action Plan
PCCL	Provincial Committee on Child Labour
PDEYS	Provincial Department of Education Youth and Sports
PDoLVT	Provincial Department of Labour and Vocational Training

PDP	Provincial Department of Planning
PDoSVY	Provincial Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
PDoWA	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs
PI	Plan International Cambodia
PSE	Pour un Sourire d'Enfant
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SCA	Save the Children Australia
SESDP	Second Education Sector Development Programme
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMIS	Scholarship Management Information System
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TBP	Time Bound Project
UCW	Understanding Children's Work
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIAP	United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Assistance for International Development
US DOL	United States Department of Labour
VFC	Vision Fund Cambodia
WCRD	Women and Children's Rights Development
WEDGE	Women's Entrepreneurship Development and Gender Equality
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour
WFP	World Food Programme
WVC	World Vision Cambodia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Child labour continues to be a major concern for Cambodia as it strides towards growth in its domestic economy, political stability and integration into the global community. Although some degree of economic growth has been achieved, poverty remains pervasive in the rural areas. This results in vulnerabilities among its populace, among them children who are affected by development-related problems and become victims of negative coping mechanisms such as child labour. The level of child involvement in work remains extremely high and impacts on the achievement of the country's millennium development goals, especially on attaining the education targets and overall poverty reduction. The elimination of child labour is vital to improving the country's human resource and growth potentials.
2. This report will feed into the Understanding Children's Work (UCW) programme, a research cooperation initiative of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), UNICEF and World Bank. The research cooperation aims to improve the information base on child labour in order to inform policy and programme design; to promote policy dialogue on child labour and accelerated progress towards national child labour reduction targets; and to build national capacity for regular child labour data collection and analysis. This current report will contribute to a larger study geared towards examining the cost and resource requirements to achieve the ILO global targets for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 and for achieving the national targets for child labour reduction by 2015, as set forth in Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals.
3. This report places particular emphasis on mapping and providing costing information on the core programme/ project activities contained within the national Time-Bound Programme and other significant interventions targeting hazardous forms of child labour. The focus is on programme/ activities related to the identified 16 hazardous forms in the NPA-WFCL, namely: child work in salt farms, rubber plantations, brick-making, fishing and fish products-processing, porter work, child domestic work, semi-industrial plantations, stone and granite breaking, rock quarrying, gem-mining, children in restaurants, hotels and guesthouses, handicrafts and related enterprises, children in waste/ dumpsite scavenging and working street children. While insights into the current programmes on trafficking and sexual exploitation in women and children are provided, this study does not specifically focus on these unconditional worst forms of child labour.
4. The information and materials provided in this report build on both primary and secondary data. Primary data collection involved individual and group interviews with key stakeholders in Banteay Meanchey, Kampot, Kep, Sihanoukville, Kampong Cham, Siem Reap and Phnom Penh during 3 to 4 day visits in these areas in August 2007. Specific interviewees included representatives of line ministries, national committees, bilateral and multilateral agencies, trade unions, NGOs, and international NGOs (INGOs) who are working on child labour and related issues.

Background and rationale

5. Conditions of extensive rural poverty, a growing population, weak education systems and social support, and a large informal labour market and trafficking define the social context which fosters child labour in Cambodia and have ensured a constant supply of child labourers. Demand is maintained by the lack of law enforcement, growing industrial and commercial sectors, and longstanding cultural

acceptance of child labour. The CCLS places some 1.5 million working children among the 5-14 years old. The agricultural sector (agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing) accounts for seven out of every ten of all child workers age 5-17 years. Unproductive agricultural seasons, natural disasters and low-rural incomes prod the rural working population to seek job opportunities often in rural industries, in seasonal production with high labour demand or in urban and sub-urban centres, along with their children. Aggravating the issue of child labour are the logistical and institutional weaknesses in education which serve as deterrents to continued schooling. Of equal concern is the rising vulnerability of children due to HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, parents' sickness, death or abandonment which is leading to a large number of orphans, run-aways and uncared for children.

6. The country is making an effort to address poverty, weaknesses in the educational system and child labour in general. This is evident in the priority measures in its National Poverty Reduction Strategy and the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals, subsequently translated into the national socio-economic development programmes. Educational reforms are also being taken, including more pro-poor and gender-focused initiatives in the Education Sector Support Programme (ESSP). Responding to the issue of child labour are the national plans of action developed for both the hazardous work forms (NPA-WFCL) and the unconditional work forms (NPA-TSEC/TIPSE). A recent development is the national plan of action on orphans and vulnerable children (NPA-OVC). Within these child rights-related frameworks are other programmes/ projects by government, international agencies, donor agencies, non-government organisations and civil society aimed at the elimination of child labour.

7. Towards expediting the implementation of the NPA-WCFL, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and ILO-IPEC initiated the *Support to the Cambodian National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour: A Time Bound Approach (TBP)*. This is designed to be implemented by the government, workers' and employers' organisations and NGOs for a period of 4 years from 30th September 2004 until 31 December 2008.

Profiling the conditions of working children

8. The profiling of the identified sectors for hazardous work was initiated through ILO-IPEC's technical cooperation with the RGC from 1997. In 2002, three baseline surveys were conducted in salt production, rubber plantation and fishing sectors in the provinces of Kampot, Kampong Cham and Sihanoukville, respectively, which identified some 3,266 working children in these sectors. An initial Survey on Child Domestic Workers was also done in 2004 to provide a baseline on their conditions.

9. Within the Time Bound Programme, rapid appraisals of the conditions of working children per identified sector of the worst forms of child labour in the NPA-WFCL in seven geographical areas were continued. These studies were made in 2005 to define the number of working children to be removed or withdrawn from work. These were jointly undertaken with the Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Planning and focused on children in salt farms, rubber plantation, fishing, brick-making, portering, child domestic labour, and waste scavenging or rubbish picking. Complementary studies were also undertaken by other agencies, such as Friends/Mith Samlanh on street children in Phnom Penh and Kampong Cham, International Organisation for Migration (IOM) on child domestic labour in Koh Kong, Kampong Som and Siem Reap, and World Vision Cambodia on the informal economy in Phnom Penh and Battambang.

10. However, there are identified WFCL sectors where there is still dearth of information on the conditions of working children. These include tobacco plantations and semi-industrial agricultural plantations, handicrafts and related enterprises, stone and granite breaking, rock/ sand quarrying, stone collection from riverbeds and seashore, gem and coal mining and in restaurant, small business and guest house work, and street begging and flower and souvenir selling.

11. The main programme that has focused on the identified hazardous work forms in the NPA-WFCL is the Time Bound Programme of the government and the ILO-IPEC. The programme targets some 15,930 children for withdrawal and prevention from exploitative and/or hazardous work through the provision of educational or non-educational services. Of this total, 7,270 will be withdrawn from work and 8,660 will be prevented from engaging in child labour. Of the total boys and girls to be assisted by the project, 9,910 are targeted to receive educational and/or training services, which include: non-formal or basic literacy education; vocational/ pre-vocational or skills training; referrals to the formal education system or to non-formal education, and vocational/ pre-vocational or skills training programmes. The implementation of direct actions is being conducted in Phnom Penh (domestic work); Sihanoukville (fishing and brick); Kampot and Kep (salt and fishing); Kampong Cham (rubber and brick); Banteay Meanchey (porters); and Siem Reap (brick).

Mapping the interventions in hazardous forms of child labour

12. The programme places emphasis on government, community and non-governmental involvement, and on building the capacity of these organisations and mobilising community support from government institutions, communities, workers' groups, business and other civil society groups. Enabling actions at the local level aim at improving support for direct actions thus, an emphasis on community awareness raising. Measures at the provincial and national levels seek to upgrade and improve policy frameworks, building central government capacity in the Department of Child Labour and related institutions, and mainstreaming child labour issues into the education sector and other sectors. There is a similar effort in building a better knowledge base and research capacity, so that future interventions can be properly targeted.

13. Support action programmes are being implemented at the national level through capacity building for MOLVT structures; mobilising workers and workers' organisations through PACT against Child Labour; mobilising employers and organisations through CAMFEBA; a national awareness and advocacy campaign with the Ministry of Information; and an overall effort to build up a national civil society network against child labour with several NGOs, international organisations and UN agencies. To encourage households to sustain their children's schooling by increasing their income-earning capacity, the TBP linked up with the Women's Entrepreneurship Development and Gender Equality (WEDGE) of the ILO. This project will initiate trainings among the action programmes' implementing agencies on setting up and sustaining income-generating enterprises, which would redound to community training for poor families and creating links to micro-finance services.

14. Complementing the initiatives of the TBP are programmes undertaken by World Vision Cambodia and LICADHO through the Combating Worst Forms of Child Labour Project (CWCLP). These include referral and counselling to working children; an outreach programme to facilitate awareness raising; drop-in centre

services; family reintegration; and, advocacy activities through community training and awareness-raising. These are implemented in the seven project areas of the TBP and with children in dumpsite and in 8 provinces/ municipalities (including Oddar Meanchey). For street children, which the TBP does not cover, Mith Samlanh has taken an innovative programme combining mobile education, eventual reintegration into the formal schools or vocational training and institutional services through its drop-in centres in Phnom Penh and Kampong Cham. This project is funded through European Aid and the CCFD. It is a pilot programme which also aims to train mobile educators from other countries that aim to adopt the programme. There are also efforts to address children working in the dumpsite of Stueng Mean Chey in Phnom Penh by World Vision Cambodia and VCAO.

15. An improvement in the policy environment through the nation-wide birth registration process by Plan International, with UNICEF and ADB support, has ensured that most families in Cambodia are duly registered thereby putting into effect certification measures on the age of the child when employing labour. A new initiative to be undertaken in Cambodia by the United States Department of Labour (US DOL) programme on Combating Exploitive Child Labour through Education will be field implemented by Winrock International.

16. Collaborative efforts by other agencies working in the unconditional worst forms such as trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children have been notable in the Poipet border where child porters cannot be disassociated from the threat of trafficking and are in fact transient migrant workers as they cross borders. However, in most cases, the structures' operations to oversee the prevention of child labour in the province/ municipalities are not yet well coordinated with the participating agencies in the NPA-TSEC/TIPSE or with education-related programmes supporting the ESSP.

Mapping initiatives with the NPA-TSEC and the EFA

17. Many current activities on the elimination of child labour within the unconditional forms of trafficking and sexual exploitation in women and children are those of the government, international agencies and non-government organisations. Often, these are aligned with the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT) and the RGC's commitments to the Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, Yokohama in 2001.

18. The Trafficking In Children and Women (TICW) Project being implemented by ILO-IPEC and the CNCC focuses on promoting child safe tourism, and on building the capacity of government agencies towards setting up and maintaining community child protection networks, services in cross-border areas and national advocacy on several international instruments protecting women and children. Another initiative is the recently completed OPTIONS Project of World Education which used prevention strategies using formal and non-formal education approaches, and employed partnerships with several NGOs. The LEASEC project seeks to improve the capacity of police to protect child victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking. Another programme at the Ministry of Justice supported by UNICEF also aims to improve on the capacity of prosecutors and judges for the social protection of abused women and children. The Ministry of Tourism has the Child Safe Tourism (CST) Project, 2004-2007 with financial support from USAID. The Ministry of Women's Affairs is building capacities within the Ministry through legal training, information dissemination, policy advocacy and village fund and is the lead agency for the national task force on human trafficking with services and reintegration assistance for trafficked women from Vietnam.

19. Additionally, MoSVY has set up an Anti-Trafficking and Reintegration Office (ATRO) which manages and coordinates the work of social workers nationwide to provide social services to women and children, particularly relating to reintegration, follow up and referral to other service providers. USAID and The Asia Foundation with government and multi-agency support is also implementing the Combating Trafficking in Persons Project (CTIP) with programmes at the regional and national level and supports policymakers, counter-trafficking practitioners, and vulnerable communities to plan and execute local, national, bilateral, and regional initiatives to combat human trafficking. The European Union also has related projects such as the DWHH's (German Action against Hunger Project) Improving Livelihoods of Young Cambodians in Difficult Circumstances; the HCC programme to promote human rights to reduce trafficking and sexual/ labour exploitation in women and children; the DanChurch Aid on Securing Children's Rights in Cambodia, and the project on "Change for Children" being implemented by the International Child Support (ICS). The United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in GMS (UNIAP) has an office in Cambodia which coordinates and provides services to facilitate successful responses on trafficking among its partners.

20. The improvement of the Cambodian education system is the most significant deterrent to child labour. This is articulated in MoEYS' medium-term Education Strategic Plan (ESP) and the rolling Education Sector Support Programme (ESSP), the latest of which covers the period of 2006-2010. The current support programme for the MoEYS by various support agencies is now facilitated through a sector-wide approach (Swap) where NGOs and donors have agreed on a common policy and strategic framework articulated through the medium-term ESP and the rolling ESSP. There are some 130 organisations supporting 239 education projects. The education development partners in Cambodia are organised into the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) and the NGOs into the NGO Education Partnership (NEP) to provide coordinated support to MoEYS to implement sector-wide reforms. The Education Aid Management Information System of the MoEYS showed an estimated budget of US\$225 million for the period 2003-2008.

21. Among the major development partners to the Swap approach is the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), UNICEF, UNESCO, the European Commission, USAID, JICA and DFID. The World Bank and Asian Development Bank are major donors with a combined investment of US\$73 million for basic education for 2005-2010. In May 2007, an FTI CF grant totalling US\$57.4 million was approved by the Fast Tract Initiative Catalytic Fund's Strategy Committee, based on the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) technical appraisal that won Cambodia's endorsement into the EFA-FTI in 2006 and the presentation of a proposal for funding in Bonn on May 23, 2007. With the understanding that the government will deliver the budgets and maintain scheduled increases to the education sector, the grant provides additional financial support for Cambodia's strategy to attain universal primary school completion by 2015.

Identifying gaps and programmatic priorities

22. The study has not sufficiently looked into the processes and initial results of the current action programmes being implemented in the hazardous work areas, resource-related issues being the main point of discussions with implementing and executing partners. Nevertheless, a main gap identified relates to the limited geographic areas where there are interventions for both hazardous and unconditional worst forms such as the northern areas of Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear, the northeastern provinces

of Kratie, Stung Treng, Ratanakiri and Mondolkiri, the western areas of Pailin and the mid-areas to southern areas particularly Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu and Koh Kong. Interventions in the identified hazardous sectors are also still limited, specifically in fishing communities in Koh Kong, brick-making areas in Battambang and child domestic work in rapidly urbanising areas such as in Poipet, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville and Kampong Cham.

23. The work sectors where child labour is present but with little interventions are the following: tobacco plantations; semi-industrial agricultural plantations; handicrafts and related enterprises; stone and granite breaking; quarrying (rock, stone); gem and coal mining; and stone and granite breaking. Capacity building of the executing and implementing agencies of government and local NGOs are still severely limited. This is because the structures, technical knowledge, infrastructure, human resources and equipment are still being put in place for the MOLVT's national, provincial/municipal and local government units. Technical support in planning, monitoring and preparation of reports is being requested and linkages with several stakeholders need to be addressed to broaden resource support to the interventions. Stronger capacity-building and technical support to the Department of Child Labour (DCL) are also needed to fast-track advocacy for the adoption of the necessary *Prakas*, especially in sectors where there are no current action programmes being implemented but where child labour is apparent such as in the mining, agricultural plantation, restaurants and construction sectors. More stakeholders will also have to be involved from among the international donor community, non-government organisations, business, workers' groups, media and other institutions in the implementation of the strategies and measures of the NPA-WFCL. In line with overall effort to develop a more integrated approach in local governance and development and to put in place poverty reduction measures, attention will have to be given to improving the links between child labour-related action programmes with education sector-specific development aid and with programmes for improving income and social services as a whole.

Costing Standards

24. A requisite for a more rational cost targeting is to collate standards among agencies with action programmes utilising similar approaches. Current information collated by this study does not lend itself to this since the targeting of the numbers of children to be removed from work has not been clearly agreed upon among stakeholders and because of the diverse approaches being used by the key agencies. There are also costs which cannot be standardised such as policy development, capacity-building and operationalisation of the various implementing structures.

25. It is easier to base estimates on the basic costs for provision of education per child. The ILO-IPEC TBP allocates this at approximately US\$8 per year (going to US\$35 with added management costs); other programmes at US\$9 per year to a high US\$45 per year. Estimated costs for vocational training approximate the basic costs of schooling at US\$35 per child, deemed to be a low estimate, according to the TBP's executing/ implementing agencies.

26. Job placement or providing small scale business is requisite after the completion of education, with some programme stakeholders allocating as much as US\$1,000 per child to ensure that the received vocation is practiced or that vocational training graduates are placed in jobs. Support programmes for income-generation among poor families is an essential component of the efforts to remove children from work. Some stakeholders allot US\$100-400 per family that has to be assisted. However, what may

be necessary is helping families access micro-financing as several poverty-reduction programmes have made this available.

27. In terms of capacity building management costs at the executing agency and implementing agency level, the ILO-IPEC TBP places this at an average of US\$15,000 per agency. However, this should be complemented with support for capacity building to be implemented by the national partner agencies.

Conclusions

28. Overall, the mapping exercise has brought out several tasks which stakeholders actively implementing the NPA-WFCL strategies will need to focus on. It affirms the need to review the NPA-WFCL and to actively pursue efforts to market for commitments for its implementation, thus expanding institutional support. There is need to activate coordinating structures within government and within the non-government players. In line with setting clearer targets for the overall targets of reducing the number of working children in whatever work sector, improved coordinated efforts will be called for from among key stakeholders in the NPA-WFCL, NPA-TSEC, NPA-OVC and the EFA. Enhancing coordination would pave for defining support and cooperation areas, collating and documenting gains from the interventions already implemented or completed, and sharing relevant good practices and lessons learned so as to improve on the current approaches. In view of a more comprehensive role by many of the Action Programme partners in overseeing not only specific social issues but comprehensive package of development per area, and in conjunction with the RGC's development harmonisation, there is also need to improve on efforts to build capacities among government players. This includes addressing capacity building at the district, commune and village level in line with local governance initiatives.

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE UCW STUDY

1.1 UCW in Cambodia

29. As part of broader efforts to develop effective and long-term solutions to child labour, the ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank launched a joint interagency research programme, Understanding Children's Work (UCW), in December 2000. The programme is guided by the Oslo Agenda for Action, unanimously adopted at the 1997 International Conference on Child Labour, which laid out the priorities for the international community to address child labour (CL).

30. Country research activities are a core component of the overall UCW programme. They involve direct collaboration with national counterparts to improve information on child labour and provide a framework for improved inter-agency cooperation against child labour at the field level. Research outputs help inform and provide impetus to the development of policies addressing child labour. Countries are selected for inclusion in UCW country activities on the basis of Government commitment to address the problem of child labour, established links with key stakeholders, strong field-level agency interest, and previous research and analysis on child labour.

31. The UCW country activity in Cambodia has three overall goals: (1) improve the information base on child labour in order to inform policy design and identify cross sectoral policy interventions; (2) promote policy dialogue on child labour and accelerated progress towards national child labour reduction targets; and (3) build national capacity for regular child labour data collection and analysis.

32. To achieve the above goals, the UCW research efforts in Cambodia are supporting the development of a two-volume Inter-Agency Report on child labour. Volume I of the Inter-Agency Report *Children's Work in Cambodia: A Challenge for Growth and Poverty Reduction*, was released on 12 June 2006 in Phnom Penh to coincide with the Observance of the World Day Against Child Labour. Volume I analyses the current child labour situation in Cambodia – the extent and nature of child labour, its causes and consequences, and policy approaches for addressing it.

33. Volume II of the Inter-Agency Report on child labour will examine the cost and resource requirements that will contribute to achieving the ILO global targets towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 and achieving the national targets for the reduction of child labour by 2015 set in the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals. It will extend to both prevention measures aimed at stemming the flow of children into the worst forms of child labour and protection measures aimed at removing and rehabilitating the number of children already in worst forms.

1.2 Mapping the Current Programmes on WFCL

34. An important initial step to assessing the resource requirements for the full implementation of the National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (NPA-WFCL) will be to acquire a complete picture of current programmes/ projects specifically targeting children in hazardous forms of labour identified in the NPA, including (but not limited to) the worst forms targeted by the national Time-Bound Programme (TBP). A mapping and costing of current initiatives targeting hazardous forms of child labour has thus been conducted to feed into the development of the Volume II of the inter-agency report.

35. The mapping/ costing exercise examines the contents, coverage and cost of current efforts targeting the priority hazardous forms, building on the more general

policy and programme review contained in Volume I of the inter-agency report. This exercise is expected to lead to a rough estimate of total coverage of current interventions targeting hazardous forms of child labour. The exercise will also attempt to identify key programme gaps (i.e., hazardous forms not currently being acted on by the Government or its main social partners) and key geographic gaps (i.e., geographical areas where children in hazardous forms are not reached by current interventions).

36. The mapping places particular emphasis on providing detailed costing information on the core programme/ project activities contained within the national Time-Bound Programme and any other significant interventions targeting hazardous forms. This costing information will be critical for projecting the cost of extending current efforts to all children in hazardous forms or at risk of involvement in worst forms.

37. Worst forms of child labour can be broken down into two broad categories: unconditional worst forms and hazardous forms. This mapping/ costing exercise concentrates on the latter category. Examining children in unconditional worst forms is beyond the scope of the exercise, as they are covered in a separate National Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Exploitation (NPA-TIPSE).

38. The national list of hazardous forms described in the NPA-WFCL is as follows:

- a) Portering
- b) Domestic service (private home)
- c) Waste scavenging or rubbish picking
- d) Work in rubber plantations
- e) Work in tobacco plantations
- f) Fishing activities (near-shore and deep-sea fishing)
- g) Work in semi-industrial agricultural plantations
- h) Brick-making
- i) Salt production and related enterprises
- j) Handicrafts and related enterprises
- k) Processing sea products such as crab and shrimp peeling
- l) Stone and granite breaking
- m) Rock/sand quarrying, stone collection from riverbeds and seashore
- n) Gem and coal mining
- o) Restaurant, small business and guest house work
- p) Street begging and flower and souvenir selling

1.3 Study Methodology and Limitations

39. To conduct the review, UCW has engaged the services of a two-member consultant team to hold consultations with various agencies including government ministries, as well as donor agencies and international and local non-government organisations (NGOs) and their networks. The consultant team gathered information about the various agencies' programmes on child labour and related issues, including plans and policies, progress on mainstreaming child labour, resource commitments and requirements, areas of coverage, mechanisms for programme implementation and

factors affecting their sustainability. Information on policy status and legislations related to child labour from the government's end had been also collected.

40. Collection of the relevant information employed the following:

- A review of secondary materials, and
- Individual and group interviews with several stakeholders including line ministries, national committees, bilateral and multilateral agencies, trade unions, NGOs, and international NGOs (INGOs) who are working on child labour and related issues.

41. Several constraints had been faced in the conduct of the mapping. First, it was not possible to cover within the limited time frame all ongoing initiatives related to child labour, thus the mapping does not claim to be exhaustive. Informants were also not readily available for the interviews such that the study team had to adjust its schedule to coincide with the availability of the key respondents.

42. Secondly, many agencies have recently started their respective Strategic Plans responding to child rights issues to coincide with current government planning periods from 2006-2010. Most of the programme/ projects have ended and new ones are just beginning. In the case of several local NGOs, the issue of funding source is still being considered by their donors. The Consultant Team also encountered reluctance from many interviewees in sharing financial information that the mapping explicitly asked for. It was a challenge to solicit information concerning resource requirements and resource commitments from stakeholders who hesitated to reveal information despite the letter of endorsement from ILO-IPEC, UNICEF, and the World Bank; only some stakeholders could provide this information.

43. A major limitation was that, except for the ILO-IPEC TBP, many of the current programmes which relate to the elimination of child labour generally operate within the child rights framework and do not specify the WFCL sectors where children are working or are likely to work. With the government's restructuring in 2004, the NPA-WFCL has not undergone sufficient marketing which would define stakeholders' involvements, identify definite targets for removal or withdrawal of working children by sector, and lay out stakeholders' participation in other component strategies. There are non-inclusive sectors in the NPA-WFCL as well such as children working in subsistence agriculture, forestry and inland fishery and underserved children such as orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) who are working or are prone to work because of lack of a care-giver system.

44. Findings of ongoing current studies while this mapping was being undertaken would have been also valuable inputs into this exercise. The mid-term evaluation for the ILO-IPEC Time Bound Project, for instance, was in progress at the same time that this study was taking place. As the evaluation is using broader parameters in determining the status of the programme/ projects, the information would have been a significant source of additional information of this study report. Similarly, a UNICEF initiative was also ongoing on the costing of the National Plan of Action – Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) the results of which will only be available in December 2007. Also during the period of this study, the OPTIONS project concluded and its assessment could have provided significant inputs as well on the approach used to prevent girls from trafficking-related work.

45. Lastly, the study was not meant to look analytically into the effectiveness of the current frameworks and approaches to the elimination of child labour, as it was conducted within the limits of the Terms of Reference for mapping and costing

current interventions in the hazardous work forms. There are observed gaps when considering other sectors not covered intensively by the background study, such as in the trafficking in women and children or in the sector for orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). There are important issues on project approaches that cropped up, such as partnership, resource limitations, governance issues, coordination among stakeholders, sustainability of interventions, effectiveness of selected approaches, but these may be better discussed in a more comprehensive evaluation such as in the ongoing ILO-IPEC TBP mid-term evaluation. The study was therefore limited primarily to resource-related gaps in NPA-WFCL interventions.

2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

46. Cambodia has a population of 14.3 million, around 35% of which live below the poverty line and 20% below the food poverty line in 2004. The labour force is 7.5 million with an estimated 225,000 new jobseekers joining the labour force each year. Agriculture accounted for approximately 60.3% of employment, industry for 12.5%, and the services sector for 27.2%. Underemployment is high, at some 38% of the labour force. Child labour is apparent with under 53% of children between the ages of 5 and 17 years involved in some form of economic activity. Roughly 3 out of 10 of these children work in the industry and services sectors², the rest in agriculture. The 2001 Cambodia Child Labour Survey (CCLS) further noted that of the total population then of 12.3 million, about 4.3 million (35%) were children age 5 to 17 years. Among the 5-14 years cohort, some 1.5 million children or 44.8% can be considered as working, 84% of them residing in rural areas. It should be noted that this is an underestimate because it does not include involvement in the remaining nationally identified hazardous forms of child labour or involvement in unconditional worst forms of work.

47. The incidence of child labour in Cambodia's rural areas is found mainly in agricultural activities. There is a consensus that around 35-40% of the population has expenditures below the poverty line, with 15-20% in extreme poverty. Poverty results from low agricultural productivity and is attributed to constricted household landholdings and the lack of security of tenure over land. The typical landholding for most rural families is from 0.5 to less than 1 hectare per household. This leads to inadequate yields and to chronic food shortages. Rich families have concentrated choice lands for themselves after 1993, the richest 10% owning 40% of the land, while the poorest 40% having just 12% of the land.³ There is landlessness for about 15-17% of households in 2006 brought on by further land grabbing by the rich and the selling of lands arising from debt and migration. Around 80% of food production in small landholdings depends on rain-fed cultivation with no dry season production. Irrigation is available only for less than 10% of the crop area and such systems are old, dilapidated and with no fund sources for rehabilitation. There is risk of damages from floods, drought and pests resulting in a low national average yield for paddy rice at about 2.48MT/hectare⁴. Poor soil fertility further limits yields in about 50% of land in rain-fed areas.

48. With low income from subsistence production, farming families seek means by which to cope with food and income shortages. The frequent coping practices are through common resources in rivers and forests. Seasonal migration by entire families is evident during dry season or during high demand for labour in other production areas such as in plantations for export crops, in small industries such as brick-making, salt farms, fishing and fish-products processing, porter work in the seaports and in the border, rock and wood-carving. Most of these are extractive enterprises done through collective family labour, are seasonal, issue indirect payments, are of short-term basis and involve high degrees of hazard. Children also work as domestic help, particularly in the urban-services sectors such as restaurants, tourism establishments and construction. Urban areas with vibrant trade also opens up income-earning opportunities for them such as portering, scavenging or buying and selling of reusable waste products and engaging in street work as shoe-shine, newspaper seller, sidewalk

² NIS/MOP Cambodia Statistical Yearbook 2006

³ World Bank, 2006

⁴ Statistics Office, Department of Planning and International Cooperation, MAFF (Agricultural Statistics Bulletin), 2005

vendors, etc. Cross-border migration in the fishing industry, plantation economies and urban-areas of Thailand is also apparent.

49. Paddy fishing and riverine fishing is a coping option for more than 85% of total rural households and a permanent livelihood for some 15% of the fishing population.⁵ Earnings from fishery constitute 10% of total household income⁶ and own-harvest accounts for 22% of total food consumption. The richest freshwater resources of the Tonle Sap Lake and the lower Mekong River are the major fishing areas⁷. Fishing households are poorer compared to non-fishing ones, with the annual net income estimated at US\$404 being but 55% of the average income of non-fishing households.⁸ Fishing activities are subsistent, seasonal, with catch being dependent on fish movements and on crude tools of mainly mesh nets, bamboo traps and hook. Fishing families are mostly landless households, dependent on small residual lands which are productive only when floods recede. They suffer chronic rice shortages for around 4 months during fishing off-season and have to forage on flooded forest, most of which have been declared protective areas.

50. An aggravating condition to children working is when the household head or other family member is disabled or suffer from debilitating disease. There are a good number of persons with disability in Cambodia with estimates at 1.5% of the total population in 1999.⁹ Landmine explosions were the cause of disability of 11% of the disabled population¹⁰. Also contributing to this is the high number of people ages 15 to 49 living with HIV/AIDS, placed at 1.9% of the population in 2003¹¹ although it has since gone down to 0.9% in 2007¹². Save the Children Australia, which plays a lead role in the National Orphans and Vulnerable Children's Multi-Sectoral Task Force, estimates some 6,000 AIDS orphans under the age of 15¹³. The need for extended family labour from children is also apparent for female-headed households, also high at 14-19% in the rural areas.¹⁴ Other conditions that result in children working are instances of domestic abuse, abandonment, need to pay off family debts or plain running away to escape debilitating conditions at home.

51. A major contributing factor to the prevalence of child labour is the lack of adequate education facilities and services across the country. Government's budget constraints leave little hope of ensuring equal opportunity for every child to receive a minimum of 9-year education. While Cambodia posted a literacy rate across all ages of 60.3% in 2006 from 56% in 1994, the lack of school facilities persists. There were

⁵ Ing Try, Sao Vansereyvuth and Thay Somony, Small-Scale Fisheries Management in Cambodia, FAO Country Paper.

⁶ World Bank, 2006

⁷ Gum W. 2000: Inland Aquatic Resources and Livelihoods in Cambodia: A guide to the literature, legislation, institutional framework and recommendations. Phnom Penh: Oxfam GB and NGO Forum on Cambodia

⁸ WB Poverty Assessment 2006

⁹ National Institute of Statistics/ Ministry of Planning (NIS/MoP), 2004. *Child Domestic Worker Survey: Phnom Penh – 2003*. Phnom Penh: NIS/ MoP in collaboration with ILO-IPEC. March 2004

¹⁰ Council for Social Development (CSD), 2002. *National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005*. Phnom Penh: CSD. December 2002

¹¹ National Centre for HIV/AIDS Dermatology and STDs, 2003. *HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2003: Results, Trends, and Estimates*. Phnom Penh: MOH/CDC/FHI/USAID

¹² Lodish Emily. 2007. "NGO Releases Erroneous Statistics on HIV/AIDS" *Cambodia Daily*, Vol. 37, Issue 91. September 20, 2007

¹³ Ibid. These are corrected statistics as released by SCA National Orphans and Vulnerable Children's Multi-Sectoral Task Force for September 2007.

¹⁴ General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998 (National Institute of Statistics/ Ministry of Planning, 1999), updated in CDHS 2005

additional schools built bringing the total number of public schools from 5,500 in 1998 to 7,212 in school year 2004-2005. However, the total number of primary schools (about 50%) does not have the complete range of grades 1-6. Since schools with complete range of grades are concentrated mainly in central districts, the distance is a disincentive to learning and inevitably results in children dropping out. The drop out rate from schools is from 12-16% in the poorest provinces. About 20% (or about 0.4 million) of the school-going population aged 6-11 years remain out-of-school, some receiving only from 1 to 5 years of schooling. The transition rate from primary grades to secondary grades reflects 25% of enrollees not going to lower secondary level, while 39% do not ascend to upper secondary levels¹⁵. Children go to school only in the lowest primary grades and stay only to be able to read and write. The drop out rate in the age brackets 10-18 points to children taking up work either domestically or in other work places. These working children are at disadvantage with limited learning and skills needed for better job opportunities and most end up in low-paying and low-skilled work.

52. Addressing poverty in general is evident in Cambodia's adoption of the Rectangular Strategy to advance its political platform to reduce the number of poor families and to meet its commitments in the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs). This Rectangular Strategy articulates key operational priorities which includes improved agricultural investment, continued rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructure, private sector growth and employment development and capacity building and human resource development. Good governance forms the centre of the strategy.

53. Child labour is addressed in the social protection provisions of the National Socio-economic Development Plan (NSDP) covering 2006-2010. This is further elaborated in government responses such as the drafting of the National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (NPA-WFCL) in 2004 and the 2005-2009 National Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Exploitation (NPA-TIPSE), a follow up to the 2000-2004 National Plan of Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (NPA-TSEC). The Education for All (EFA) policy is also being implemented by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) as a main instrument towards combating the worst forms of child labour. This is supported by the Education Strategic Plan (ESP) and the 2006-2010 Education Sector Support Programme (ESSP).

54. While Cambodia has made progress in achieving a number of targets in its CMDGs, the government admits that the country appears unlikely to meet most of its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015¹⁶. As shown on Table 1, Cambodia has had advances in key MDG-related indicators and is likely to meet its CMDG target for universal primary enrolment. However, meeting its targets for secondary education – including female secondary school enrolment – seems uncertain, and much remains to be done to improve completion rates and the quality and affordability of education. Similarly, although Cambodia has made progress toward health-related goals, the current rates of improvement are probably not sufficient for meeting the CMDGs by 2015. Cambodia is on track to meet the CMDG target of reducing HIV prevalence rates, but transmission patterns are shifting, with

¹⁵ NIS. 2006. National Statistic Yearbook 2006

¹⁶ The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport recognises that although there were significant efforts in the last few years, education sector performance could not reach the policy targets set in ESP 2001-05 as well as in ESP 2004-08. A joint UN-ADB report released October 2007 on "Millennium Development Goals: Progress in Asian and Pacific", lends support to these findings.

most new infections occurring among married women and their children who are difficult to target. Finally, without more rapid, pro-poor economic growth, Cambodia is unlikely to meet the CMDG target of halving the population below the national poverty line by 2015.

Table 1. Targets and progress in the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals

Goals	Indicators	Benchmarks		Targets by 2015	Latest	
		Value	Year		Value	Year
MDG1: Halve, between 1993 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than the national poverty line	Proportion of people whose income is less than the national poverty line	39	1993	19.5	35	2004
	Proportion of population below the food poverty line	20	1993	10	20	2004
MDG2: Achieve universal nine-year basic education	Net enrolment ratio in primary education	87	2001	100	92.1	2006-07
	Net enrolment ratio in secondary education	19	2001	100	33.7	2006-07
	Literacy rate 15-24 years old	82	1999	100	83.4	2000-04
MDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	48	2001	100	79	2006-07
	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	38	2001	85	40	2002-03
	Ratio of literate females to males 15-24 years old	87	1998	100	89.7	2000-04
	Female share in wage employment in industry	44	1998	50	84/ 31	2004
	Females share in wage employment in services	21	1998	50	22/ 29	2004
	Proportion of seats held by women in National Assembly	12	2003	30	12	2003
MDG4: Reduce child mortality	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	124	1998	65	140	2003
	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	95	1998	50	97	2003
MDG5: Improve maternal health	Maternal Mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	437	1997	140	450	2000
	Total fertility rate	4	1998	3	4.7/ 2.9	3.3/ 2003
	Births attended by skilled personnel	32	2000	80	32	2000
MDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	HIV prevalence rate among adults 15-40	3.3	1997	1.8	1.9	2003
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Proportion of urban/ rural population with access to safe water source	60/ 24	1998	80/ 50	58/ 29	2002
	Proportion of urban/ rural population with access to improved sanitation	49/ 8.6	1998	74/30	53/8	2002

Sources: Cambodia MDG Report 2003, Government of Cambodia; "Cambodia Poverty Assessment 2006", World Bank; "Education For All", UNESCO; "2004 Cambodia Gender Assessment: A Fair Share for Women", World Bank; "The State of the World's Children 2005", UNICEF; 2005 UNICEF/ 2004 CIPS/ 2004 CSES; NCHADS surveillance data (December 2004), reported in Addendum to UNAIDS 2004.

3. THE NATIONAL TIME-BOUND CHILD LABOUR ELIMINATION AND REDUCTION TARGETS FOR 2015

55. Child labour is both a cause and a symptom of poverty. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is committed to combating it and as such has integrated child labour as an indicator in its national policy frameworks including the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) 2003-2005 and the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals. The country recently ratified Convention 182, having previously endorsed Convention No. 29 (on forced labour), No. 138 (on minimum age for admission to employment) and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. These national frameworks aim to reduce the proportion of child labourers from 16.5% in 1999 to 8% in 2015. In conjunction with Convention No. 182, the RGC has drafted a National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (NPA-WFCL).

56. The Government's cognition of the problem of child labour is embodied in the Constitution and basic laws of the land, as described below:

- The Royal Government of Cambodia ratified the ILO Convention 182 on the Immediate Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, as signed by the King on 24 October 2005.
- The 1997 Labour Code sets the minimum age for employment at 15 years of age and allows light work for children aged 12 to 15 years. Cambodia ratified ILO Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Employment in 1999.
- The Government has approved one Ministerial Order (*Prakas*) on the Prohibition of Children in Hazardous Work. Another *Prakas* on the limitation of the types of business and light work for children between the ages of 12 and 14 years is pending approval. Six other *Prakas* related to child labour are in draft forms.¹⁷
- Cambodia also ratified the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transitional Organised Crime on 25 November 2005. Its draft Law to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children has been approved by the Council of Ministers and is in the process of adoption by the National Assembly.
- Cambodia has signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which resulted in the implementation of the 2000-2004 NPA-TSEC. The 2005-2009 NPA-TIPSE is being finalised by the Cambodian National Council for Children (CNCC) and is expected to be the framework for interventions on women and children victims or vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation.
- The Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG) addresses child labour by aiming for the reduction of the proportion of working children aged 5 to 7 years of age from 16.5% in 1999 to 13% in 2005, and at 8% in 2015.
- The National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) targeted a reduction of labour force participation of children aged 10 to 14 years from 8.3% in 1999 to 5.3% in

¹⁷ These five *Prakas* are on the types of businesses and works allowed for light work and those that are prohibited for all children in the sectors of (a) garment and foot-wear factories, (b) brick-making, (c) fishing in Sihanoukville, (d) salt production and (e) rubber plantations

2005.¹⁸ Additionally, through its Education for All National Plan (2003 to 2015) the Government intends to provide access to quality education to all children by improving necessary financial flows. Donor agencies have contributed both resources and policy advice to this process, which continues from 2004 over the succeeding years.

- A Draft National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (NPA- WCFL) was developed in 2004.¹⁹ The NPA-WFCL is intended as a road map so that action against the worst forms of child labour is coordinated and leads to measurable results. Its formulation involved a large number of stakeholders through a participatory process of three national-level workshops. This NPA includes eight areas of action: Research and Study, Policy and Institutional Development, Legislation and Enforcement, Advocacy, Networking and Social Mobilisation, Education, Prevention, Protection and Withdrawal/ Removal and Rehabilitation.
- Other important forthcoming legislative developments include: the amendment of the labour law; gradual steps towards a juvenile justice system; development of a labour court or tribunal; draft new criminal and civil codes; stronger legal frameworks on trafficking; the Land Law of 2001 and a sub-decree on land transfer is being formulated.
- The Royal Government of Cambodia is working closely with the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Under the International Programme on Elimination of Child labour (IPEC), ILO has been providing assistance to combat child labour since 1996. Some of the key areas of support include the development of knowledge on child labour in the country (e.g., the national child labour survey, baseline survey on child domestic labour, rapid assessments on child labour in selected hazardous sectors); development of policy framework such as the *Prakas* on selected hazardous forms of child labour, NPA-WFCL, NPA-TSEC; awareness-raising and targeted interventions. Partner agencies in Government and non-government sectors have gained practical experiences and developed knowledge in providing a comprehensive package of interventions. These include providing formal and non-formal education; providing opportunities for alternative livelihoods through vocational skills training; protecting working children above the minimum age of work through guidelines on occupational safety and hazards; withdrawing children in exploitative situations with alternative livelihoods, and monitoring the labour situation in order to respond to the immediate needs of children concerned and their families.
- Recently in response to the need for a more integrated action responding to the situation of orphans and vulnerable children, a National Orphans and Vulnerable Children's Multi-sectoral Task Force (NOVCTF) has been set up through *Prakas* 384 Series of 2006. Chaired by MoSVY, the Task Force has as its members the National AIDS Authority, MoCR, MoWA, MoEYS, UNICEF, DFID, KHANA, SCA and WVC. The Task Force aims to strengthen the implementation of the four foundation rights of OVCs to survival, education and development, rights to prevention and rights to participation, and facilitated the drafting of the National Plan on OVC with UNICEF funding the process. Save

¹⁸ Council for Social Development, 2002, p.162

¹⁹ Convention No. 182 defines the worst forms of child labour as slavery, debt bondage, prostitution, pornography, forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, use of children in drug trafficking and other illicit activities, and all other work harmful or hazardous to the health, safety or morals of girls and boys under 18 years of age

the Children Australia (SCA) is providing technical assistance for MoSVY's functions in the implementation of the NPA-OVC.

57. Towards expediting the implementation of the NPA-WCFL, the RGC and ILO-IPEC initiated a Project called the *Support to the Cambodian National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour: A Time Bound Approach*. The TBP is designed to be implemented by national stakeholders (government, workers' and employers' organisations and NGOs) for a period of 4 years from 30th September 2004 until 31 December 2008. ILO-IPEC plays a key role as a facilitator, a catalyst and a service provider through technical and financial support to selected implementing partners.

4. CHILD LABOUR SITUATION IN SECTORS WHERE HAZARDOUS FORMS OF CL ARE CONCENTRATED

58. The levels of child involvement in work and child labour (CL) are extremely high in Cambodia. Children's involvement in income-earning or subsistence-oriented activities is common and begins at an early age. The 2001 Cambodian Child Labour Survey remains the widest study on child labour to date in the country, although the scope also excluded several geographical areas and limited in terms of sampling size.

59. In line with ILO-IPEC's technical cooperation with the RGC on the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) from 1997-2004, three baseline surveys have been conducted in salt production, rubber plantation and fishing sectors in the provinces of Kampot, Kampong Cham and Sihanoukville, respectively, identifying some 3,266 working children in these sectors. An initial Survey on Child Domestic Workers was also done in 2004 to establish a baseline profile of their conditions.

60. The ILO-IPEC TBP further integrated a rapid appraisal of the conditions of working children per identified sector in the worst forms of child labour in the NPA-WFCL in seven geographical areas where such work is concentrated. These studies, jointly undertaken with the Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Planning (MoP), were made in 2005 and conducted in line with defining the number of working children to be removed or withdrawn from work. These TBP studies focused mainly on the current Action Programmes for elimination of child labour in the salt farms, rubber plantation, fishing, brick-making, portering, child domestic labour, and waste scavenging or rubbish picking. The results of these rapid appraisals provide the information on the profiles of the work sectors discussed in this section.

61. Studies by other agencies, such as Friends/ Mith Samlanh and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) on two sectors of street children and on child domestic labour have also been included in this overview.

62. World Vision Cambodia's 2005 study on *How and Why We Work: Child Workers in the Informal Economy in Phnom Penh and Battambang*²⁰ is another important study worth taking into account given children's presence in the urban informal work sectors. Interviewed were 102 children between age 5 to 18 working as scavengers (collecting recyclables on the streets and at the dump site), beggars, day labourers, anchovies (*prahok*) cleaners, construction workers and vendors of knick-knacks. The study found many working children from 13-16 years of age, more than half of whom are female, a fourth are illiterate, and majority have been working for two years. Most are in street and dumpsite scavenging which renders them highly vulnerable to health, physical and moral problems even as this gives them a high income. The study affirms that except for the ILO-IPEC TBP, there is a dearth of organisations focusing on the elimination of children from WFCL.

63. There are other identified WFCL sectors where there is still absence of information on the conditions of working children. These include tobacco plantations and semi-industrial agricultural plantations, handicrafts and related enterprises, stone and granite breaking, rock/ sand quarrying, stone collection from riverbeds and seashore, gem and coal mining and in restaurant, small business and guest house work, and street begging and flower and souvenir selling.

²⁰ Holly Te. 2006. *How and Why We Work: Child Workers in the Informal Economy in Phnom Penh and Battambang*. World Vision Cambodia, September 2005

4.1 Salt Production in Kampot

64. Kampot is the only province in Cambodia where salt is produced and is located along the southern coast, 148 km south of Phnom Penh. Salt production is seasonal and involves manual work in the open during the hot season starting in October and ending during the onset of the wet season. Workers are commonly from families in the area and from migrant labour from surrounding villages. Work involves the packing of soil in the salt fields, flooding the salt fields with seawater and evaporation and eventually, raking in the salt crystals. Children work alongside their parents to gather the salt into piles using rakes, collect them into baskets and carry these manually to storehouses. The salt is then packed and hauled into trucks for distribution. The manual labour and weight of the packed and unpacked salt cause common problems reported by children such as soreness in the shoulders from carrying heavy loads of salt; fatigue from working long hours in the sun; stings from hot water and cuts and chafes to the feet from the salt crystals due to lack of footwear. Health workers report that anaemia is a common problem amongst young girls working in the salt fields. Many of the families working in the salt fields come from elsewhere and are from households with houses destroyed by floods or other disasters, are landless families or had sold lands due to crises, and farm families burdened by lack of food production.

65. As there is also a fishing sector in Kampot, an ILO-IPEC assisted study was also conducted in June 2004 to serve as basis for developing further interventions in the elimination of working children in the area. The study in the three main fishing communes of Prek Tnot, Treuy Koah and Srok Khang Lech by the Centre for Advanced Study (CAS) found 1,678 working children in the fishing industry. It noted the general patterns: majority are in the age groups of 11 to 17 years, and some 12% are migrant workers. Only 55% of all children attended school, with boys having had more formal schooling than girls (56% to 54%). The school enrolment rate at the primary school level was 87%, decreasing to 11% at the lower secondary level and to 1.5% at the upper secondary level. Some 84% were working in their parents' main livelihood but had opted to shift to the fishing sector for higher income.

66. The study also found that an equal number of the working children (44%) entered into the workplace voluntarily and in family owned businesses, and only about 10% were recruited by friends and employers. About one third worked full time in the fishing sector. Children performed different tasks: 34% worked on small boats; 28% on onshore peeling of boiled shrimps or crabs; 28% catch or gather crabs, shells, snails to sell, and 5.2% repair fishing nets, sort fish and carry goods and fuel to the fishing boats. Work was seasonal and was of varying hours, depending on the opportunities for bigger catch. Headaches, fever and colds, cuts from peeling crabs or shrimps, lower back aches were the common pains experienced for on-shore work. For off-shore activities, fear of storms, big waves, sea sickness, and falling into water and accidents on boats were the common experiences. The average income received from work was low in the off season at around 8400 Riels (US\$2.1), and increases during the peak season to 21,800 Riels (US\$5.4). The average income per day was as low as 8400 Riels.

4.2 Fishing Industry of Sihanoukville

67. The fishing sector in Sihanoukville on the southern coast of Cambodia was also identified by the ILO-IPEC as an area where child labour is concentrated. There are 23 villages spread over 12 communes where fishing and shrimp processing is a traditional livelihood for more than 2,000 people. The 2002 baseline survey in three fishing districts identified 1,678 working children, representing 32% of all children in

the study villages. Of this number, 46% (770) were boys and 54% (908) were girls. Some 27% worked full time of which 13% worked up to 14 hours in boats and did not attend school. Another 13% worked occasionally but also were not going to school.

68. Children and young people engaged in fishing did several different activities. Those who fished on a small boat stayed out at sea for about 10–11 hours, mostly during the night. Others joined larger vessels with refrigeration facilities and worked for longer periods at a time, which can range from two to three days a week or sometimes even more than one or two months. Many more children repaired fishing nets or peeled raw shrimps/crabs on the wharfs. Some peeled shrimps or crabs at home. Children also worked at the ports to carry frozen sea products from the boats to trucks to be transported to a factory.

69. Children in the study elaborated the hazards and injuries related to their work similar to the fishing sector in Kampot. A striking response was that not all working children knew how to swim and that safety devices on boats were almost unknown. Deep-diving using compressed air supplied from the boats and sucked through tube pipes was mentioned.

70. Fishing villages have school facilities but enrolment does not correspond equally to the number of school-age children living in those areas. Children and parents reported that schools are too far away, cannot afford school fees or other expenses and that the quality of teachers is low due to low salaries. The expenses include school uniforms, school materials, cost of transportation and teachers' fees for catch-up tutorials.²¹

71. As in the other sectors, the socio-economic and education conditions in these fishing villages have a negative impact on the healthy physical and moral development of working children and their families. The somewhat invisible nature of fishing hinders households and children from receiving assistance from government institutions easily. Although there is at least one NGO working in the area,²² community members, parents and their working children and local employers pay no attention to child welfare and child labour monitoring. Labour inspectors and other government officials hardly ever monitor child labour in this area, largely due to lack of resources, both technical and financial.

4.3 Fishing Industry of Kep

72. Kep, one of the smallest municipalities of Cambodia, is located at the coast in the southern part of Cambodia and is about 173 km from Phnom Penh. Kep places 13th in the poverty ranking amongst 24 municipalities and provincials of Cambodia largely because of the low population and lack of infrastructure development. The municipality consists of 2 districts, 5 communes, and 10 villages, all of which are into fishing, with a total population of 34,065. Most households are farmers, but cramped flatlands and lack of adequate water infrastructure lead to low income, thus, families turn to the harvest of forest resources and to fishing.

²¹ As in the rubber sector, parents reported that they must pay teachers additionally for conducting extra classes to help fishing village children keep up with their grade level. Parents complained that the teachers deliberately fail students if they don't attend extra classes.

²² Catholic Child Bureau Organisation (CCBO) is a local charity organisation that forms part of an international network of *Bureau International Catholique de l'Enfance Organisation* (BICE), working to empower community and living conditions in combating child sexual abuse and trafficking.

73. The rapid assessment on child labour in fishing sector in Kep was conducted in July 2004. The study area was Angkaol commune and 358 working children were identified and interviewed, 45.3% of whom were boys and 54.7% girls. Findings revealed that working children are from 8 to 17 years of age. Their work areas were in small boats (34%), in peeling boiled shrimps or crabs at home or in market places or at the seaside (28%) and off-shore gathering of crabs, shrimps, shells, snails to sell (28%). Work was during the day time when boats leave the village. Most of the children were living in their own homes either with parents or other relatives. The children also worked in rice farming, household business and collecting food or non timber forest products to sell during the lean fishing season. Work in fishing involved children for 1-4 hours a day during slow season to a high of 4-8 hours during the busy season. Wage rates for children depended on the type of work (ranging from 8,400 Riels to 21,800 Riels per day). On average, 60% of the income received from work was given to the family. Related hazards were similar to that in the fishing sector in Sihanoukville and Kampot.

74. There was a good number (72.5%) of literate children aged 5-17 years and the enrolment rate of the children in primary schools was a high 90%. However, the number of children who dropped out of school after the primary school level was equally high.

75. Since Kep is quite a small municipality and its administrative status is fairly new, there are limited numbers of social service agencies in the area. Most of its government personnel originated from Kampot. Local non-government organisations are quite limited. Even the ILO-IPEC supported Action Programme in the municipality is a pilot project.

4.4 Rubber Plantations of Kampong Cham

76. The rubber plantations in Kampong Cham were long in existence since the French started it in 1921. It passed into state control in 1979. In 1983, some private companies were allowed in but the largest plantation, the Chubb rubber plantation, was still principally under the management of the state. The management of the plantation changed from state to public enterprise in 1999, managed by the General Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) in cooperation with the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Under this scheme, the plantation property still belongs to the state but management decisions are developed and implemented by the rubber company while state representation comes in at the level of the Board of Governors.

77. Information on child labour conditions in the 7 rubber plantations was collected through the ILO-IPEC Action Programme in 2002 when a baseline study was conducted in Chubb rubber plantation. This plantation enumerated some 956 working children in the age group 7-17 years, with 47% girls and 53% boys. About 46% of them were not currently attending school while 36% further were working full time. Majority started work at ages 9-10 years. About half of the number of children was working from 8-10 hours a day, while another half worked 4 hours per day. Some 76% of the working children reported work-related problems. These included fever, dizziness/ headache, cuts, accidents from chemicals, lower back pains, insect/ snake bites, allergies to latex and breathing problems related to chemicals/ rubber. Entry into work was largely with their parents who work there while a large number decided to work there by themselves. Workers' movement and lack of work registry made it difficult to ascertain and justify the worker's status.

78. The school system is provided for by the rubber company, including facilities and teacher salaries but teaching and teacher quality were concerns raised. The control of the company over the plantation system also makes it difficult for development organisations to assist in social protection measures.

79. The Provincial Department of Labour and Vocational Training (PDoLVT) report for all of the 7 rubber plantations noted 13,301 workers, with approximately 3,616 children involved. The Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sports (PDEYS) showed a high drop out rate of about 34% for all children in 2004-2005.

80. The Action Programme of the ILO-IPEC's Hazardous Child Labour Project implemented from 2001-2004 worked with the PDoLVT, PDEYS and Kasekor Thmey, a local NGO. While child labour in the area remained endemic, remarkable measures to eliminate child labour were put in place including:

- Enabling a workplace monitoring structure, along with work monitor training and awareness-raising and sensitising on child labour within the plantation workers and management;
- Setting up the Provincial Committee on Child Labour which enable the formulation and implementation of policies, programmes and measure to combat and minimise child labour leading towards the formulation of a Provincial Plan of Action (PPA) against WFCL;
- Continued measures to remove the target number of working children and reintegrate them into schools, non-formal education and skills training, including the operation of child learning centres (CLC); and
- Establishing networks in 20 schools who play a significant role in sensitising on child labour, child rights, HIV/AIDS and other relevant labour laws, agreements and policies as peer groups.

4.5 Brick-making Sector of Kampong Cham

81. Increased urbanisation in Phnom Penh and the outlying provinces along the tourism route to Siem Reap and Sihanoukville has increased the demand for construction materials, including bricks as construction material. A burgeoning brick manufacture economy has cropped up in near-urban areas, including Kampong Cham and Siem Reap, where factory kilns and small-scale household kilns characterise such enterprises.

82. Kampong Cham's PDoLVT identified some 72 brick-making kilns in the province. An ILO-IPEC supported rapid assessment in July 2004 in the province identified some 598 children working in these enterprises. Among the child brick labourers (CBL) were children between 7-9 years old (8%). Nearly half (48%) were of ages 10-15 years and the remaining 44% were between 15-17 years old. Girls outnumbered the boy CBLs in the age range 13-17 years.

83. Child labour was visible in the preparation process of mud kneading, mud moulding, drying, carriage to the kilns, fuelling the wood-fired kilns, removing the bricks from kiln to be cooled and finally in the carrying of finished bricks for transport. Almost all these activities put the children in hazardous work conditions. Working days consisted of 7 days a week for 74% of working children. About 92% lived with their parents and families. The push factors leading to their work in the brick-making enterprise were the lack of food and low income. Parents and employers encouraged their work. A high number (70%) experienced illness during

their work, with some 16% still sick during the survey, mainly from fever, headaches and cough.

84. The 2004 study saw that 39% of the working children were currently not attending school, while more than 50% were attending. Some 57% were in the primary grades, while less than 4% were attending lower secondary schools or vocational training. None were attending the upper secondary school.

4.6 Brick-making Sector of Siem Reap

85. Some 600 children are estimated to be working in brick-making in Siem Reap. An ILO field office quick assessment among CBLs placed about 467 working children in 8 districts of the province, which excluded children in some 84 household brick kilns. The local PDoLVT identified an additional 482 children in 20 villages of the 17 communes in the 8 districts. Production patterns may explain why the number of CBLs varies, with peak production likely involving more children. An earlier rapid assessment of working children in brick-making in July 2004 with a sample of 19 villages in 17 communes of 6 districts identified some 590 CBLs. Of the total, about 45% were in the age group 10-15 years, about 6% in the age group 7-9 years, and the remaining 50% were in the age group 16-17 years. Nearly 90% were staying with their parents or relatives.

86. The participation of children in the various work processes was similar to that in CBL assessment in Kampong Cham. The survey also found that CBLs belong to migrant families, mostly from Prey Veng, Banteay Meanchey and Kampong Thom. Around 80% of the children worked 7 days a week, with boys tending to work more than girls. Average pay per month was from US\$2.5 to US\$25.

87. The assessment saw that the enrolment figures in the areas did not correspond with the number of children living in the area, due perhaps to the number of migrant families. However, both parents and CBLs underscored their inability to afford school fees and other expenses. The quality of teaching was also decried as poor.

4.7 Portering Sector – Banteay Meanchey

88. Banteay Meanchey in the northwest is the site of the Thailand-Cambodia border crossing, the most well-known being in Poipet in Ou Chrov District. The area has a vibrant border trade for incoming commodities from Thailand and outgoing products from Cambodia, as well as the crossing of tourists, migrant workers and cross-country traders. Border trade has also been enhanced through infrastructure development in the area including the establishment of a Freeport Zone. This has bolstered construction which also pulls in manual workers. Since agriculture in Banteay Meanchey suffers an off-season during the dry months, many families move out from agriculture work to the urban centres during this period. Migrant workers from other provinces in Cambodia also gravitate towards work in the construction sector or in the border trade.

89. Child work in the border crossing has been observed in several activities: carrying of goods in-and-out of the Thai border market and the Poipet market, carrying of tourists' luggage, providing umbrella shade services for tourists, vending, and street work in the Poipet market. The Poipet Transit Centre, under the supervision of MoSVY's Anti-Trafficking and Reintegration Office (ATRO) is coordinating the Child Protection Border Team, which is composed of a social worker, a police officer, the Cambodia-Thailand Border Coordination Office and a rotating NGO

representative currently from the Cambodian Children & Handicap Development Organisation (CCHDO). As set forth in a government *Prakas*, the Border Team intercepts, interviews and refers unaccompanied children deported by Thai police, referring these children to the Poipet Transit Centre for assistance by NGOs. The Team maintains a database on numbers of children deported from Thailand and referred for services. In 2006, a total of 8,811 children were deported from Thailand, of which 195 were interviewed by the Border Team and 168 were referred to the Poipet Transit Centre and NGOs for assistance.

90. Portering work is of two types: using carts and manual hauling. These activities are usually done during daytime from 8 in the morning when the border gates open until 5 in the afternoon when it closes. Another form of portering where children were observed is the carrying of bundles of clothes under the formal crossing point, particularly under the bridge and other easy crossing points along the stream separating the two countries. This transfer of goods through informal means constitutes smuggling and is done under the cover of darkness. Children are prone to arrest and harassment from Thai authorities when caught.

91. Portering work falls under the worst form of child labour as it creates undue hazards to working children, such as:

- Children being tasked to carry heavy load beyond their normal carrying capacity, across considerable distance and without protection from sun and rain;
- Compensation is indefinite as it is done in contracted prices and often below the price charged by adult porters;
- Work in the smuggling of second hand goods and other illicit substances (drugs) are illegal and subject children to arrests, detention, abuse and extortion from border authorities; and
- Children are placed under strong emotional strain under detention; they can be subjected to sexual harassment and can be tricked further into trafficking.

92. Many of the families working in the border trade are migrants. Child porters reside in makeshift houses near the border with no access to clean water, education, medical care, recreation and adequate lodgings. Many also live in squatter communities within Poipet. The Poipet Commune Council in 2005 listed some 196 working children. This effort noted the difficulty of pinning the actual number since many are migrants and tend to come and go. The CCHDO Border Team places the average number of children crossing the border at 500 and was able to interview some 300 children involved in porter work.

93. Another study significant to the situation of porters was that done in 2005 commissioned through the inter-agency group of the ZOA Refugee Care, Norwegian People's Aid, Cambodian Hope Organisation, International Organisation for Migration, ECR-Group Foundation, Care/ OPTION and COSECAM.²³ This study looked at the border trade including border enterprises, porters, beggars and day workers in relation to the issue of trafficking and abuse.

²³ Vijghen, John and Khun Sithon. 2005. *Goods & Girls: Trade Across Borders*, Border Research #3. Poipet 2004 COSECAM, et al, 25 April 2005

4.8 Domestic Work in Phnom Penh

94. Child domestic labourers (CDLs) fall into one of or the other specified categories of the “worst forms of child labour”, either because of their difficult working conditions or because of the way they are treated by their employers. As such, the working or living situation of CDLs may contain any of the following hazards and exploitative conditions:²⁴ strenuous long hours, unpaid/ underpaid, no days-off (weekly or holidays), heavy loads, unsafe working conditions, exposure to risk, inadequate food, deprived of family contact; limited or no access to education, medical care, recreation and adequate lodging; inhuman or unsanitary conditions in the employers' houses, confinement (at the discretion of the employer); no defined terms of employment; debt bondage; and child abuse – physical, emotional, sexual and mental.

95. Due to the hidden nature of this type of labour and since domestic households are private spheres outside of government scrutiny, the extent of the problem has not yet been realised. In fact, since the tradition of hiring domestic support including child domestic labourers has always been seen as a common practice, it is hardly discussed as a problem for children. Most CDLs are girls sent by their parents from rural areas and from impoverished sectors of cities/ urban areas to work in households so as to ease their economic burden. The child earns an extra income for the family and on occasions pays off the family's debt. Sometimes the intent of parents is to have their child taken cared of by wealthier relatives or friend in urban areas where the child works in the household as his/ her way of compensating for their stay. This relieves the parents of the burden of taking care and providing for the child. However, this situation tends to be exploitative when the “guardians” of the child become employers in reality rather than the supposed foster parents of the child.

96. The 2004 survey of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS)/ Ministry of Planning among CDLs in Phnom Penh found that the population of children from 7 to 17 years of age was at 292,119 with 152,686 boys and some 139,433 girls. The results further indicated that in all 7 districts of Phnom Penh, 27,950 children (which make up 9.6% of 7 to 17 year olds) performed household chores. This number was equivalent to almost 1 in 10 of the city's child population. About 58.6% of these children were girls and 41.4% were boys. They were employed in the houses of relatives and non-relatives – cleaning, washing, cooking, child-minding and gardening. The Survey Report noted that child domestic labour was often seen by poor parents as a way to provide educational opportunities for their children. Some children opted to work because they were orphans (parents were HIV/AIDS victims). The children were often working for very long hours where 60% did not even get an hour's rest during a working day, and 57% worked 7 days a week (almost 70% among girl workers).

97. Some of the main conclusions that can be gleaned from existing information on child domestic labourers are: child domestic labourers are vulnerable in their present situations and more often than not, are exploited by employers and other persons that they serve as their masters; health and safety concerns for child domestic labourers have always been regarded as marginal issues among employers; education opportunities are very limited if not totally absent; and, that the lack of interventions in this area has led to the retarded physical and mental development of these children.

²⁴ MOP/NIS. (2003). Child domestic worker survey 2003. Ministry of Planning, National Institute of Statistics and ILO-IPEC Phnom Penh: ILO IPEC, 2004

4.9 Domestic Work in Koh Kong, Kampong Som and Siem Reap

98. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM), in line with its Trafficking Prevention and Victim Protection Project, conducted a study in 2006 in the three provinces of Koh Kong, Kampong Som and Siem Reap on two target groups: commercially and sexually exploited women and girls (CSEWG) and child domestic workers (CDW)²⁵. Specifically, it looked into the pull factors in the different provinces that lead to migration and trafficking and eventually how the process of migration could constitute to trafficking. The study contacted some 1,360 households, with 123 CDWs and 87 host households most of which were in slum/ market areas. The selection of these three provinces was a result of previous studies which identified these as notorious areas for trafficking.²⁶

99. The study summarises that about 89% of CDWs are females primarily due to strong gender norms that women perform the household chores. Some 76% of these girls were found to be above the minimum working age of 15 years, averaging 15.5 years, but factoring the age of entry into work for some 24% of CDWs, the average age of starting work is at 14.5 years placing about 38% to be underage. Their level of education is low and they hail from dysfunctional family backgrounds with such problems as divorce and domestic violence. Some 58% of CDWs reported that their families were in debt and they predominantly came from rural areas.

100. CDWs are often rural to urban migrants and placed in this situation by their parents' decision. The pattern of migration is through kinship networks into the urban areas. The relationship to the host family was explained less as commercial since the term of domestic help is seen to be demeaning. Most do not have a formal contract, nor were monitored by authorities.

101. The CDWs are highly mobile, with 39% having previously worked in a domestic posting for an average of 10 months. This mobility was explained as arising from homesickness, seasonal demands for labour in their families due to their agricultural economy as well as experiences of abuse. Average working hours were harsh at about 13.5 hours per day and vary based on their relationship with their employer. Only 64% are paid for work, while 18% may have worked for few benefits such as food and shelter. There is high debt bondage at around 10%, while some 38% reported never having received salaries as arrangements may have been with their relatives, such as the mother. While some 90% reported freedom of movement, the patterns of exploitation and bondage hamper such movement. About 39% want to leave their employers while another 39% reported the difficulty of leaving mainly due to lack of employment options. Some 16% reported having been "punished" by their employers. Patterns of sexual abuse were explored with CSEWG, of which 10% reported having been raped during their employment while another 18% reported attempted rape.

102. The report indicated a strong link between migration into domestic work and into commercial sexual exploitation as some 51% CSEWG interviewees previously worked as domestic workers.

²⁵ Brown, Eleanor. 2007. *Out of Sight, Out of Mind? Child Domestic Workers and Patterns of Trafficking in Cambodia* International Organisation for Migration, Phnom Penh, January 2007

²⁶ Previous studies on trafficking through an unpublished APLES Report in 2005 and the 2006 LSCW Needs Assessment and Analysis of the Situation of Cambodian Migrant Workers in Klong Yai District, Thailand.

4.10 Street Children in Phnom Penh and Kampong Cham

103. Phnom Penh and Kampong Cham are the most populated areas in Cambodia and attract a huge influx from the rural population. With approximately 1.4 million inhabitants (45% under the age of 18), Phnom Penh is fast building up many overcrowded squatter areas with approximately 349,000 living in these communities, including an estimated 180,000 children and youth (50%) who receive little or no parental support and thus have no access to education. Kampong Cham, the third largest city, has an estimated 1.6 million population, with 47% under the age of 18. Rural migration from the villages has made street children also a main problem and out-migration to Phnom Penh has been notable since Kampong Cham has become the main origin for migrants to Phnom Penh.

104. Friends/ Mith Samlanh, a local NGO working with street children, estimated in a 2002 study²⁷ that approximately 1,500 children lived in the streets of Phnom Penh the previous year, emphasising their immediate vulnerability to leaving school and to working, and their increasing number. Many orphaned children have become homeless and live a hand-to-mouth existence as they cannot rely on family members for support; the number appears to be rising by 20% each year due in part to rural-urban migration and the rising urban poverty. The cost of public education prevents many families from sending their children to school, leading to a lot of time for these children to loiter or to earn an income. The study cited further that according to definition and the figures accepted by UNICEF, there are more than 10,000-20,000 street children working who have kept ties with their families and return home regularly or irregularly. A much larger number of children – from 10,000 to 20,000, half of whom were girls – were working in the streets to earn money through shoe-shining, begging, or prostitution.

105. Mith Samlanh's follow-up study in 2004 amongst 837 street children and youth who joined one or more of its centres further collected the following statistics based on UNICEF's definitions of street children:

- Street Living Children or children who have cut ties with their families and live alone on the streets in Phnom Penh, were estimated to number between 1,500 to 1,800. The majority age group are older teenagers between 15 and 24 years old (83%); 12% are girls (for all age groups) and 83% have no education or have not finished primary school (all age groups);
- Street Working Children or children who spend all or most of their time working on the streets to provide income for their families or for themselves but have a home to return to in Phnom Penh, were estimated to be at 10,000 to 20,000 (due to dramatic seasonal fluctuations and issues of definition). Some 72% were under the age of 14 years; some 49% of the girls (for under 14 years old) and some 45% of the school-age children under 14 years have never attended school;
- Children of Street Living Families or children who live with their family on the streets in Phnom Penh number from about 500 to 1,500 (dramatic seasonal fluctuations); some 84% were under 14 years old, 34% were girls (for all age groups) and some 42% of the children have never attended school.

²⁷ Mith Samlanh. 2004. Street Children Profile

106. The study concluded that children are at high risk of winding up on the streets given the high rural poverty and the rural movement to the cities. Children winding up on the streets come from either Phnom Penh itself or from Kampong Cham and surrounding districts. Mith Samlanh has initially decided to focus its prevention activities in these 2 areas.

4.11 Waste-pickers in Phnom Penh

107. There are two types of waste-pickers in the urban areas: the mobile ones who go around the city collecting sellable scrap and those who work the municipal dumpsite in Stueng Mean Chey in Phnom Penh. Recent studies on the situation of waste-pickers in Phnom Penh have not been encountered although the Community Sanitation and Recycling Organisation (CSARO), a non-government organisation which works among waste-pickers, initiated a baseline study in 1997 for waste-picker families and children in Phnom Penh²⁸. The study documented their health status and literacy to be well below average, with approximately 73% of waste pickers working over seven hours per day, over half walking more than 10 kilometres to work, and selling their finds to middlemen for an average of US\$0.75 a day.

108. A 2002 study of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the municipal dumpsite of Stueng Mean Chey found that the 6.8 hectare dumpsite has dangerous levels of dioxin, a toxic chemical that can cause cancer, as well as high levels of arsenic.²⁹ Some 500 families dig through waste here, gathering scrap materials to sell. Hospital wastes such as used hypodermic needles, discarded flesh and mounds of trash are disposed of here regularly. Scavengers work in early dawn as dump trucks start to arrive from their collection routes and at night using flashlights. There are currently some 360 children aged from 4 years up who work at the dumpsite with adults; around 150 families live here full time. The situation of the area poses challenges in several ways: in terms of health due to unsanitary conditions of work and the lack of overall health facilities in the locality; in terms of education of the children, as the only available facility is that run by the Vulnerable Children Assistance Organisation (VCAO) which has limited capacity as it is an informal school facility; and, in terms of the vulnerability of the families living there as many lack assets, are unschooled and are homeless migrants.

²⁸ A *Socio-Economic Survey of Waste Pickers in Phnom Penh*, CSARO, 1997. CSARO maintains facilities which assist waste-pickers including recycling livelihood, shower rooms, education services for children, health and hygiene, etc.

²⁹ Quinn, F. and Chhay C. 2007. "Families Live Among Illness, Toxins at Dump", *Cambodia Daily* Vol. 37, Issue 94. September 25, 2007

5. MAPPING & COSTING CURRENT INTERVENTIONS IN PRIORITY HAZARDOUS FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

109. The NPA-WFCL adopts an integrated, cross-sectoral approach to child labour reduction and envisages the active involvement of all key stakeholders. The plan contains eight areas of action:

1. research and study (to generate information needed to guide policy and raise awareness);
2. policy and institutional development (to strengthen the policy framework and institutional capacity to implement policy);
3. legislation and enforcement (to strengthen the legal framework and national capacity for enforcement);
4. advocacy, networking and social mobilisation (to raise awareness of child labour and national commitment to address it);
5. education (to provide a viable alternative to child labour);
6. prevention (to address supply- and demand-side factors causing children to enter the worst forms of child labour);
7. protection (to protect the existing stock of 15-17 year-old child workers from workplace harm); and
8. withdrawal/ removal and rehabilitation (to remove children from harmful or exploitative work and enable them to reintegrate into society).

110. The original intent in the implementation of the NPA-WFCL was to integrate common action areas with the NPA-TIPSE, such as those relating to national policy and advocacy. However, with the government restructuring in August 2004 which led to the formation of the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MoLVT), changes took place in institutional responsibilities and mandates concerning child labour. This restructuring affected the social marketing of the NPA-WFCL and the fit of various stakeholders into the implementation. The NPA-TIPSE is currently not yet finalised as well due to the lack of resolution over the lead ministry that shall undertake its implementation. Therefore, common areas where stakeholders can harmonise interventions to eliminate child labour are yet to be firmed up.

5.1 Support to the Cambodian National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour: A Time-Bound Approach (2004-2008)

111. The ILO-IPEC Programme of Support to the Cambodian National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour remains the most comprehensive response to the elimination of child labour within the identified sectors of hazardous forms in the NPA-WFCL.

112. The Support Programme is linked to the NPA-WFCL through selection of priority sectors, geographical areas, strategies and strengthening of institutional structures and process as set out in the NPA. Direct support in priority sectors aims to remove children from the worst forms of child labour and prevent other children from entering such work. The project targets some 15,930 children for withdrawal and prevention from exploitative and/or hazardous work through the provision of

educational or non-educational services. Of this total, 7,270 will be withdrawn from work and 8,660 will be prevented from being engaged in child labour. Of the total boys and girls to be targeted by the project, 9,910 will be targeted to receive educational and/or training services, which include: non-formal or basic literacy education; vocational, pre-vocational or skills training; and referral to the formal education system or to non-formal education, vocational, pre-vocational or skills training programmes.

113. The programme will assist with the implementation of direct action in Phnom Penh (domestic work); Sihanoukville (fishing and brick), Kampot and Kep (salt and fishing), Kampong Cham (rubber and brick), Banteay Meanchey (porters), and Siem Reap (brick). Its implementation will serve as input into national policy and programme implementation as lessons learned and good practices will be closely monitored in its practice.

114. The programme places emphasis on community and non-governmental involvement, and in building the capacities of these organisations and mobilising community support from government institutions, communities, worker groups, business and civil society organisations. Enabling actions at the local level aim at improving support of direct action and as such, an emphasis on community awareness raising. Measures at the provincial and national levels targets the upgrading and improvement of policy frameworks, building central government capacity in MDoLVT's Child Labour Department and elsewhere, and mainstreaming child labour issues into the education and other relevant sectors. Also included are building a better knowledge base and research capacity, so that future interventions can be properly targeted.

115. Generally, the Action Programmes for the specific WFCL sectors adopted a comprehensive approach and integrated the various component areas of action in the NPA-WFCL for implementation at the provincial/ municipal to the community level through the following strategies:

- *Policy Framework and Implementation Capacity Strengthening*: This actively works within the national frameworks already established such as the NPA-WFCL, the existing Labour Law, other relevant legislations, *Prakas*, and international instruments especially ILO Conventions 138 and 182. It also strengthens their compliance through work with government departments, employers and workers' organisations, civil society and community stakeholders thereby developing a strong platform from which to eliminate child labour. The development of local policy shall be encouraged through Provincial Letters of Instruction and action plans agreed in inter-agency bodies such as the PCCL/ MCCL.
- *Capacity Building*: This strategy strengthens and enhances the capacity of the Municipal Department of Labour and Vocational Training (MDoVLT), Municipal Committee on Child Labour (MCCL) as well as other relevant Municipal Departments, employers' and workers' organisations, civil society and community stakeholders in eliminating child labour.
- *Prevention, Withdrawal, and Rehabilitation*: This provides selected children and their families with interventions aimed at preventing children from entering the WFCL, withdrawing and rehabilitating children in such work through NFE and formal schooling, and encouraging them to access education through the Action Programme's non-education services to the children, their families, to the communities and otherwise, and improving the livelihoods and incomes of

the families. There are generally three approaches adopted, depending on the target sub-categories of working children: direct integration into the formal schools, transitory education in community learning centres and vocational training and life skills for older children. Improving livelihood and income of families is essential towards their continued support for their children's study, currently addressed through self-help groups (SHGs) which are involved in savings and credit for livelihood and business enterprise.

- *Advocacy and Child Labour Sensitising*: This focuses on awareness-raising on child labour amongst all stakeholders in order to decrease tolerance of child labour and foster changes in perceptions about CL-related issues. It also sensitises and mobilises stakeholder ownership and participation in the elimination of child labour and ensure access to school for all children. The stakeholders involved are primarily the school administrators and teachers, local authorities, parents of children and civil society organisations in the project area.
- *Child Labour Monitoring Mechanism*: This ensures sustainability of the elimination of child labour by encouraging efficient and participative CL monitoring in the community and at establishment levels by mobilising community members and the labour inspection machinery.
- *Developing Gender Sensitivity and Mainstreaming Gender*: This promotes and focuses on mainstreaming gender issues with special focus on the girl child in all interventions by government departments, employers' and workers' organisations, NGOs and all other stakeholders.
- *Documentation of Good Practices and Lessons Learnt*: This strategy enhances future responses to child labour through the documentation of good practices and lessons learned and ensures its wide dissemination, especially within government departments, employers' and workers' organisations, NGOs and other stakeholders involved in eliminating child labour in Cambodia.

116. As the ILO-IPEC TBP adopted similar strategies in the implementation of the Action Programmes in target geographical areas and the work sectors. To avoid belabouring the strategies specific to each Action Programme, Table 2 summarises the work sector, area, target beneficiary, partner implementing agency and executing agency and the costing per Action Programme Summary Outline (APSO).

117. The APSOs in the selected WFCL are being implemented according to identified targets with the following considerations:

- The implementing agency is mainly the Provincial Department of Labour and Vocational Training (PDoLVT), except in cases where two APSOs are implemented in the area, where the Provincial Department of Education Youth and Sports (PDEYS) is chosen as main implementing agency. The executing agencies in the APSO will come from the provincial departments of education (PDEYS), women's affairs (PDoWA), information (PDI), and planning (PDP). Correspondingly, local NGO partners are also brought into the implementation, which varies from sector to sector. The action programme has built in considerations to broaden the stakeholders from among business, workers' unions, local authorities in key project sites and civil society organisations. The

mechanism for inter-agency coordination/ cooperation is through local area Working Groups at the provincial level.

- Policy framework and implementation capacity strengthening is ensured through the formation of Provincial/ Municipal Committee on Child Labour (PCCL/ MCCL) and which assure institutional support through local Letters of Instruction. The PCCL/ MCCL is also provided capacity building services to improve institutional support and sustainability.
- The target number of children to be removed or withdrawn from child labour and the families that will be served by the programme are to be identified through the rapid appraisal studies conducted with the Provincial Department of Planning, categorised as follows:
 - Category A: Children for withdrawal and NFE before mainstreaming into formal schooling;
 - Category B: Children for Prevention and NFE before mainstreaming;
 - Category C: Skills training: Children in the age group of 14 to 18 years presently working who, upon withdrawal from work, may be likely to take up a skills development regime;
 - Category D: Withdrawal and mainstreaming (Referral): Children in the age group of 6 to 14 years presently working who, upon withdrawal from work, can be sent directly to a school without a period spent at a NFE centre;
 - Category E: Prevention and mainstreaming (Referral): Children in the age group of 5 to 10 years who are not presently working, but who are at a high risk of joining the workforce in the immediate future and who can be sent directly to a formal school without going to a NFE centre;
 - Category F: Withdrawal and provision of non-education services: Children in the 6 to 14 years age cohort presently working who, upon withdrawal from work, can be rehabilitated through non educational based services;
 - Category G: Prevention and provision of non-educational services: Children in the age group of 5 to 10 years who are not presently working, but are at a high risk of joining the workforce in the immediate future, can be rehabilitated through non educational services.
- Direct Actions that will ensure that children are removed/ withdrawn from work consist of setting up services such as: Community Learning Centres (CLCs) in the target areas that would function as transitional education centres by providing non formal education to those withdrawn or prevented from work but who cannot be directly enrolled (or re-enrolled) into schools; direct enrolment in the schools in the area; non-educational services defined through participatory planning such as income generation, community mobilisation, awareness-raising, and behavioural change; providing employable skills and assisted thereafter in finding suitable vocation for the much older children; and, assistance to poor families to set up, run and sustain income generating activities so that they would be enabled to sustain their children in school.
- Setting up and building capacity among Child Peer Educators in project villages who will be responsible for the conduct of sensitising activities on child labour in school and in the community and of contacting local employers, officials and parents so as to urge them to end child labour and send all children in the targeted villages to schools.

- Establishing a Child Labour Monitoring System in the sector using the formal school system, local NGOs, the labour inspection system and community peer groups and local authorities.
- Dissemination of information on child labour through newspapers, radio and TV and other available print, audio and visual media, including information on child labour in the province, particularly child labour in the identified sectors; and other forms of child labour.
- Encouraging schools and school teachers to participate actively in the elimination of child labour and to make the school a happy and delightful place for the child to learn and develop, especially children who are targeted under the Action Programme.
- Mainstreaming gender issues in all of its activities, so as to ensure that working children who are girls will benefit from the project, and to also make sure that gender equality is promoted.
- Good practices and lessons learnt from the activities of the Action Programme shall be culled and disseminated.

Table 2. ILO-IPEC Time Bound Project summary of action programmes in selected WFCL work sectors

Sector	Province	Target No. of Beneficiary		Implementing Agency	Executing Agency	Cost (USD)	Local contribution	Duration
		CHILDREN	FAMILIES					
Child Porter	Banteay Meanchey	1,600	200	PDoLVT	PDoLVT, PDEYS, Poipet commune committee on Child Labour, PACT, CCHDO	102,000.00	10% of amount is contributed in kind, such as offices, equipment, etc by the executing agencies	20 months (15 Jun 06 to 15 Feb 08)
Fishing	Sihanoukville	3,100	680	MDoLVT	MDoLVT, MDP, MDEYS, CCBO, MDI, MDoWA, PACT	183,647.00		24 Months (15 Feb 06 to 15 Feb 08)
Rubber Plantation	Kampong Cham	2,000	400	PDoLVT	PDoLVT, PDEYS, PDP, PDI, PDWA, CFITU, KTO	225,730.00		24 Months (1 Feb 06 to 25 Aug 08)
Brick Making	Kampong Cham	950	150	PDEYS	PDoLVT, PDEYS, PDP, CLUF, KTO	74,980.00		18 Months (17 Jan 06 to 16 Aug 08)
Brick Making	Siem Reap	1,200	200	PDoLVT	KAKO, PDEYS, PDoLVT, PDP, PDoWA	99,940.00		18 Months (17 Jan 06 to 16 Aug 08)
Fishing and Salt Production	Kampot	3,360	700	PDoLVT	PDoLVT, PDP, PDEYS, PDI, PDoWA, CCPCR	182,588.00		24 Months (23 Mar 06 to 26 Aug 08)
Fishing	Kep	1,520	400	MDoLVT	MDoLVT, MDP, MDEYS, CCA, MDoWA	114,992.00		20 Months (20 Apr 06 to 15 Dec 07)
Child Domestic Labourers	Phnom Penh	2,200	400	MDoLVT	MDoLVT, MDEYS, SCY, Mith Samlanh, PACT, HCC	202,348.00		18 Months (19 Jun 06 to 19 Nov 07)

5.2 Mapping the Current Interventions in Identified WFCL Sectors

118. This mapping exercise attempted to disaggregate the work sector focus of programmes/ projects for the elimination of child labour. This proved to be difficult, however, as many stakeholders engaged in reducing or eliminating child labour employ the child rights approach which does not distinguish the various work sectors where there are working children. The ILO-IPEC TBP interventions emerge as the main programme using the work sector approach.

119. The exercise also noted at the onset that there are several work sectors identified in the NPA-WFCL where there are little or no current interventions. These include the WFCL sectors for work in tobacco plantations; in semi-industrial agricultural plantations; stone and granite breaking; rock/ sand quarrying; stone collection from riverbeds and seashore; handicrafts and related enterprises; restaurants and guesthouses; and, gem and coal mining.

Child Labour in Salt Production (Kampot)

120. Information gathered from various stakeholders in Kampot identified no other initiatives focusing on children working in salt production except for the ILO-IPEC Action Programme with the PDoLVT as implementing agency. The project is currently being implemented in the districts of Kampot, Kampong Bay, and Kampong Trach in 11 communes in 34 villages. As this project is a continuation of the earlier ILO-IPEC 2001-2005 pilot programme, the project extols the good collaboration from all participating agencies, improved participation from parents of the children and strong support from local authorities. The main concern of the participating agencies is the need to mobilise resources to expand the current coverage on the number of children since current allocations tend to limit the number of beneficiaries. Identified were other sub-sectors which should also be given attention as families working in the salt farms are at the same time into gathering of non-timber forest products, rock-breaking and quarrying.

121. In addition to the current Action Programme, the main sector served by other stakeholders are children who are orphaned and in vulnerable circumstances (OVC) such as runaways, abandoned, victims of domestic violence and those living with HIV/AIDS, some of whom used to work in the salt farms or in forest product gathering. This is being implemented by *Enfant D'asie* (ASPECA) in coordination with Provincial Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (PDoSVY) and presently assists some 55 children in orphanage and 76 children in foster families. It has integrated about 300 children into the community since the programme started in 1992. ASPECA largely receives donations from the main organisation in France, the Japanese Volunteer Committee, Don Bosco and volunteer donations. The programme services consist of a physical centre, foster parents in the communities, support for children's schooling, vocational training for children above 14 and assistance for the setting up of income-earning activities after vocational training. The programme operates on schooling cost per child at an average of US\$20-26 per year and has an operational funding ranging from US\$28,000-35,000 per year. Another institution for OVC in Muslim communities/ parentage is also being taken care of by an Islamic Association in the area, with some 100 children under institutional and foster care.

122. Awareness-raising activities within the child-rights approach among the various communities (in both the salt farms and forest sectors) are being undertaken by LICADHO, as part of the current partnership with the World Vision Cambodia (discussed separately).

Child Labour Situation in the Fishing Industry (Kep and Sihanoukville)

123. For the municipality of Kep, the only current intervention on the elimination of child labour is the ILO-IPEC TBP which is covered in the Action Programme with the MDoLVT as implementing agency for the fishing and shrimp/ crab peeling sector covering 10 villages in 5 communes. The Action Programme has a total budget of US\$114,992. It targets some 1,500 children working in the fishing sector for removal and withdrawal from work from the current listing of some 2,830 target children; the limited resources strain the possibility of expansion.

124. Correspondingly for Sihanoukville, the Action Programme with the MDoLVT as implementing agency is the fishing and shrimp/ crab peeling sector covering 23 target villages in 12 communes. The Action Programme has a total budget of US\$183,647.

125. LICADHO is implementing a project in Sihanoukville but on an overall framework of child rights which includes anti-trafficking, child safe tourism and the elimination or reduction of child labour. The activities are mainly awareness raising among children and their families and the provision of legal service for children. It has a child protection network among child peers and one within local authority, teachers, employers, and villagers in 3 districts. The costing for this is tied to the national programme and cannot be specified for child labour concerns alone.

Child Labour in the Rubber Plantations in Kampong Cham

126. The ILO-IPEC TBP Action Programme with the PDoLVT in Kampong Cham and jointly implemented with the PDEYS, PDP, PDI, PDoWA, the Cambodia Federation of Independent Trade Unions (CFITU) and an NGO called Kasekor Thmey Organisation is also the main programme being implemented in the area on children working in rubber plantation. The Action Programme has a budget of US\$225,730.00. It follows the ILO-IPEC TBP approach and, while a continuation of the earlier pilot programme, focuses a significant effort now on sustaining the self-help groups for poor families through income-generation activities.

127. There are also several NGOs in the province that work within the framework of child rights, extend education services, or are in other children-related sectors which can be tapped to participate in the elimination of child labour:

- Save the Children Norway (SCN) is working in six districts providing education services to poor students, some from rubber plantation families. Their main activities relate to ensuring better efficiency and capacity among public school teachers, support in the improvement/ construction of school building, supply and equipment, non-formal education and the provision of investment capital to poor families to ensure sustained schooling for their children.
- The Buddhism and Society Development Association (BSDA) has standing activities in Kampong Cham and Kampong Siem districts. It has a vocational training programme on computer literacy and foreign language literacy, handicraft making, and mushroom planting. It also organises self help groups involved in mushroom planting and savings and loans. Its main target groups are the poorest children, street children, vagabonds, vulnerable children, orphans, drug infected children, children whose parents died of HIV/AIDS, and teenagers. The annual operational budget is US\$30,000 provided by donors from Germany, England, UNDP, UNICEF and other private funders.

- Kampuchea Action for Primary Education (KAPE) is working in five districts of Kampong Cham with programmes linked to Child Friendly Schools (CFS), Girls' Education Initiative, Educational Support to Children of Underserved Populations (ESCUP) and the World Food Programme's (WFP) School Feeding Programme. The OPTIONS programme, being implemented by World Education, supports KAPE as its lead partner NGO in the area. The major activities relate to scholarship programmes for poor girls from Grades 4-12, including provision of school supplies, bicycle transport, tuition and board for girls from remote areas, and school allowances. There is also provision for life skills, counselling and peer group support. KAPE is involved as well in the overall efforts to improve the school system through capacity-building programmes for teachers and school infrastructure support. KAPE has an operational fund of US\$853,435 for the current year coming from The Asian Foundation (TAF), OPTIONS, Room to Read, Global Fund for Children and ICCO.

Child Labour in the Brick-making Sector in Kampong Cham and Siem Reap

128. There are two Action Programmes implemented through the ILO-IPEC TBP in the brick-making sector. The programme area in Siem Reap covers 8 districts (17 communes, and 20 villages), targeting the removal of 1,200 children and assistance to 200 poor families. In Kampong Cham, the Action Programme intends to reach 950 children and 150 poor families, with PDEYS as the implementing agency. The Cambodian Federation of Employers and Business Association (CAMFEBA) is helping out in the awareness-raising on child labour in the area, since some of the brick-making factories are members of the organisation.

129. Khmer Akphiwat Khmer Organisation (KAKO) is the partner NGO for the Action Programme. However, the Life and Hope Association (LHA) is helping out with the non-formal education and vocational training activities. LHA maintains a lower secondary school in the area and has orphanage services for OVC and children at risk.

Child Labour in the Porter Sector in Banteay Meanchey

130. Aside from the current Action Programme with the PDoLVT and partner agencies in the area, the border of Banteay Meanchey has several organisations which have assisted mainly border children. The Border Issues Group on Children (BIG-C) has been organised since 2003 for the protection of children crossing the border and the border repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of Cambodian children returning from Thailand. The BIG-C is composed of both Cambodian and Thai authorities (provincial, social welfare offices, police and the Thailand-Cambodia border coordination office) and NGOs such as Damnok Teuk, Friends International, CCHDO, ADHOC, CWCC, Komar Rikreay, Cambodia Hope Association, Krousar Thmey, AFESIP, World Vision Thailand, Don Bosco, UNICEF. UNICEF and IOM take an observer status in the BIG-C.

131. A special arrangement with both Thai and Cambodian government and customs authorities has also set up a Border Victim Support Team (BVST), a network of NGOs working at the border with focus on providing assistance and protection of children working in the area.

132. The Poipet Transit Centre (PTC), being managed by MoSVY with funding from UNICEF and IOM, plays a key role in Poipet in accepting referrals from the

Border Team and in tracing and assessing the families of deported children and referring children for NGO service providers, preparing with NGOs reintegration of children and following-up children after reintegration.

133. CCHDO is one of the NGOs cooperating with the PTC and is the NGO partner for the ILO-IPEC Action Programme. It maintains a programme for children and women trafficking prevention through awareness raising on risks of long or short time temporary migration at school and the community. This programme is in 2 districts of Malai and Ou Chrov in 4 communes and 24 villages. CCHDO has organised 111 network members consisting of the village chief, commune chief, teacher, commune council who help in raising awareness and reporting about cases of migration. It also has a programme on drug abuse prevention and provides vocational skill training on sewing. Graduates of the sewing classes are taken on to earn in sewing garments which are traded across the border. More than 200 children have been trained since the start up and are now earning about US\$100 per month. The organisation extends services to several beneficiaries such as those who are trafficked, those who experienced abuse while migrants, children using drugs, repatriates and border children including porters, umbrella service carriers, street children working as vendors, shoe-shine and car washers and those suffering from HIV/AIDS. Its operational budget is largely irregular as both come from donors and the business sector.

134. Damnok Teuk is an NGO extending services for street children and children living in the Poipet slums. It provides day care services and non-formal education to some 300 children and offers vocational skills training as well. It is also dependent mainly on donor assistance and has irregular operations costs, at US\$181,172 in 2006 (through UNICEF), IOM, World Education, Child Support Network (CSN), World Food Programme, The Asia Foundation, Child's Dream, Goutte d' Eau Switzerland (GECH) and Goutte d' Eau Deutschland (GED).

135. Cambodia Hope Organisation (CHO) provides services to poor children in Banteay Meanchey, including child porters, street children, children with disabled parents, children with parents working across the border. It has several programmes: i) the school-on-a mat is its non-formal education initiative focused on literacy and ensuring continuity of learning for migrant children uprooted from their home schools; ii) formal education and scholarship for children in the remote areas which includes improvement of education facilities; iii) home vegetable gardening and husbandry assistance to very poor families; iv) farming related life skills training; v) vocational skills training; vi) HIV/AIDS; vii) micro-enterprise, and viii) church formation. Its 2006 operational budget was around US\$300,000.

136. Don Bosco's services aim to prevent children from working at the borders or from being trafficked or working as migrant across the border. The main programmes are tied with the technical school it operates and includes services on various vocational skills courses, maintenance of a Children's Fund for scholarships to around 100 students, a Children's Home programme for about 60 children and a Literacy Centre in its primary school. With other public schools, Don Bosco facilitates a feeding program for students in 72 schools nation-wide.

137. Faith-based organisations (including CHO, Don Bosco, World Vision Cambodia) is working in Banteay Meanchey and elsewhere through the *Chab Dai*, a network of nineteen Christian organisations that are committed to ending sexual abuse and trafficking. These organisations help address this issue through their programmes in areas from prevention to rehabilitation and reintegration. Chab Dai is committed to advocacy and preventative initiatives to reach vulnerable women, children and their communities so that they can have a greater awareness of the risks

of trafficking and abuse and increased access to appropriate support structures. In addition to its focus on intervention, rehabilitation and reintegration, Chab Dai's assistance includes care for women and children who have been abused, exploited or trafficked and their families. It also aims to provide increased quality and availability of aftercare and reintegration opportunities.

138. The consolidated workers' unions group, the PACT against Child Labour, is also working with porters together with the ILO-IPEC TBP mainly in raising awareness against the use of child labour. Currently there is negligible union work in the area either in the casino and hotels or among porters. PACT has but one staff helping out in this area.

Child Labour in the Domestic Sector in Phnom Penh

139. There is no apparent current programme with direct action component within the child domestic labour (CDL) sector other than the pilot Action Programme of the TBP. Being implemented by MDOLVT, MDEYS, SCY, Mith Samlanh, Healthcare Centre for Children (HCC) and PACT, it targets some 2200 children in 30 communes in Phnom Penh. The current action programme started in January 2006 and is planned for 18 months, ending December 2007.

140. The action programme follows the main approaches of the ILO-IPEC TBP. For overall policy and management structure, the programme established the MCCL in September 2006, undertakes capacity-building of the MCCL and will formalise the *Prakas* on CDL Prevention. Awareness-raising materials such as billboards, posters and flyers have been completed and are for distribution, but the planned TV and radio spots have been stymied by technical design considerations. The rapid listing of target children for withdrawal and prevention and for support to beneficiary families has been completed. The child domestic workers (CDW) monitoring system is being set up with HCC and Mith Samlanh as executing agencies mobilising the CDW monitoring staff. The MDEYS initiated the Transitional Education Centres to provide NFE for the CDWs, the teacher training having been completed and the 2,200 targeted CDWs for withdrawal and prevention having been initially assimilated into NFE classes although most still work outside of their classes. Sensitising efforts by HCC and Mith Samlanh in public transport areas are also on-going. Vocational skills trainings have been largely implemented, with the programme providing future assistance in finding jobs for training graduates. A referral system with other stakeholders in the identified sending areas is planned but is currently still being set up. Home visits by members of trade union groups (PACT-UCCL) to discourage CDW among their employers and within them are also planned. The formation of self-help groups towards income-generation activities is also on-going for beneficiary families of CDWs.

141. Constraints identified by the implementing/ executing agency (IA/ EA) relate to delays in the required back-up legal instruments, slow start up and oversight by the implementing agency due to its late formation after the restructuring, impairments due to requisite technical and financial procedures and challenges arising from the link of activities spearheaded by each executing agency (for example, production of awareness-raising materials is linked to target sensitisation activities). Budgetary limitations especially on the part of the MDOLVT also limit the field implementation of the programme.

Child Labour of Street Children in Phnom Penh and Kampong Cham

142. Friends/ Mith Samlanh is involved in the prevention, protection and withdrawal of children from doing street work. It has several programmes which addresses child labour. The *Home-Based Production Project* supports families of vulnerable children and youth to improve their income in order to prevent their children from working on the streets. The *Safe Migration Project* identifies young migrants and street girls through outreach activities at taxi, bus and train stations, ports, and other entry points of Phnom Penh. Done on the street and in the Young Women's Information Centre, it provides information, short term shelter, orientation and assistance in seeking employment, training and other services. The *Youth Centre (Mondol Sabay Sabay)* project aims to build the Government's and its staff's capacities to run a centre for street children and vulnerable youth in Kampong Cham. It provides access to recreational activities, non-formal and life skills education in collaboration with locally hired and trained volunteers to ensure a sustainable project. It also aims to reintegrate children back into their society (family, school, job, culture, citizenship) and to prevent children from having to work and/or live on the streets.

143. The Young Women Information Centre also extends services from information provision to counselling, referrals, as well as a place to rest and wash. Friends/ Mith Samlanh also has an initiative on non-formal education and reintegration of street children into the public school. In 2006, an average of 317 (134 females) students per month received non-formal education in its Educational Centre where students who passed were upgraded into the formal schools. It is difficult to segregate Friends/ Mith Samlanh's provision of services to HIV/AIDS, child safe tourism, and arts among others and equally challenging to disaggregate its operational funds for street children alone. This is because the organisation has different sources of funding including international donors, walk-in donors and has income from its business. However, Mith Samlanh's Child Rights Project had a budget of US\$13,318 in 2006.

144. Mith Samlanh's more specific project for street children is that which is supported by the European Commission (Europe Aid) grant with the Catholic Committee Against Hunger and for Development (CCFD). The project on "Improving Access to Quality Pre-school Education for Cambodian Street and Out-of-School Children" is scheduled for 4 years (starting January 2007 to December 2011). The beneficiaries are 1,300 former street children (50% female) and 400 family members (80% female) to be reached through awareness education. Among these 400 family members, 200 will be supported to improve their economic situation. Other beneficiaries would be some 48,000 children living or working on the streets contacted (45% female) through access to NFE, medical support and counselling. The project also targets as beneficiaries some 100 professionals working in the education field in Cambodia (50% female) and 80 professionals working in the education field from other countries.

145. The core services of the project will be non-formal education for children, their reintegration into the public school system and the adoption of NFE good practices into the school system. The project approach would be for Mith Samlanh to develop NFE modules to be conducted in the street among children and to have the professionals become familiar with and test the box-modules and implement the NFE in the street. The offshoot of such activities would be linked to formal schools (for integration) and to Mith Samlanh's institutional services (for other education and non-education services). The non-Cambodia based target professionals would be learners from Mith Samlanh's experience as a major aim is for the NGO to become a model for such endeavour, and to have its approach tried in other countries with

similar street children focus (France, Thailand, Laos, Burma, Switzerland, Germany, the USA and Honduras).

146. The project will be implemented in the areas of Phnom Penh and Kampong Cham province with the MoEYS and MoSVY. The project total cost is Euro 1 million, with Eu750,000 contributed by the EU and the rest by CCFD.

Working Children in the Stueng Mean Chey Municipal Dump, Phnom Penh

147. The Vulnerable Children Assistance Organisation (VCAO) runs a school at the Stueng Mean Chey dumpsite and provides services to some identified 360 children who scavenge scrap to sell. VCAO, a member of the NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child (NGO-CRC), operates a centre for children's help programme, a library for children and for conducting free English classes, and for counselling about child rights. Its Child Participation Programme is also on-going until 2009 with 4 main activities: child rights awareness enhancement among MoH officers; capacity building of member-organisations; broad information activities on child rights and establishing child advocacy networks throughout the communities. VCAO is also implementing programmes in Combating and Prevention of Violence, Sexual Abuse, Village Trafficking and Exploitation (Village Safety Net Programme/ VSNP) which promotes access to primary education, community work skills, life skills development, care for child domestic workers, provision of savings and revolving fund and overall advocacy for child rights. There is no available data on its current funding.

148. World Vision and Pour un Sourire d'Enfant (PSE) are also running programmes in Stueng Mean Chey, the site being a part of WVC's Area Development Programme (ADP) with services for literacy training, provision of first-aid medicines and assistance to children with medical needs. PSE provides incentives for children to attend classes, but not as yet geared towards preventing/ removing them from work.

5.3 Supporting Action Programmes on the Identified WFCL Sectors

149. Non-sector specific Action Programmes have also been integrated into the ILO-IPEC TBP in response to the need to develop capacities within MoLVT, the leading agency for the elimination of child labour in Cambodia, and its related structures at the national level and in the provinces/ municipalities. Other stakeholders to be pulled into the interventions such as workers' unions, employers and other organisations also require attention, including a nation-wide effort to drum beat public support against child labour.

Action Programme promoting the capacity of the MoLVT

150. This Action Programme has the MoLVT as the implementing agency with a proposed budget of US\$219,915. The programme considers the restructuring which brought about the MoLVT and its national and provincial/ municipal structures. This fairly recent development saw the need to build up capacities within the Ministry, key national departments working on child labour, the NSC-CL and the PCCL/ MCCL as well as provincial staff. The strategies cover the reconstitution of the various structures (NSC-CL, PCCL); awareness raising among said structures on the national policies, instruments and action plans relating to child labour; strengthening these structures through developing support plans for the CL initiatives; improving their skills in coordinating and working with other stakeholders such as business, support

agencies, workers and the general public; improving linkages to enhance access to resources for their operations; and, building up a pool of trainers within the Ministry, the DCL and the Provincial Departments. The Action programme targets some 470 beneficiaries among MoLVT personnel, relevant ministries and from representatives of employers' groups, trade unions, NGOs and civil society.

Action Programme mobilising workers and workers organisations for the elimination of child labour for the elimination of child labour focusing on the immediate elimination of its worst forms

151. This Action Programme is being implemented at the national level with PACT against Child Labour, the consolidated workers' unions group, as the implementing agency at a proposed budget of US\$171,100. It is to be carried out in sectors where several trade union groups exist such as in the salt production, fishing, rubber plantation and brick-making sectors. It recognises the roles that workers and workers' organisations play in raising awareness, mobilising action, implementing direct action against child labour and in improving understanding about human rights in general. The Action Programme embodies strategies for strengthening the group and the response capacities of its trade union officials. It also supports their own sensitisation and awareness raising activities; enhances their advocacy for improvement of child labour related policies; mainstreams gender issues within their ranks; promotes their involvement in child labour monitoring; and encourages worker members to provide direct action by withdrawing or removing their children from work and ensuring their education. The Action Programme targets their own withdrawal/ removal of some 150 working children from work in the identified sectors. Currently, PACT has deployed union staff to assist in awareness-raising in coordination with the current Action Programmes implemented by the PDoLVT, PDEYS and other stakeholders.

Action Programme mobilising employers and organisations for the elimination of child labour

152. This Action Programme is being implemented by the Cambodian Federation of Employers and Business Association (CAMFEBA) at a proposed budget of US\$82,859. CAMFEBA represents some 750 businesses across Cambodia, has international links and is representative for business in the National Sub-Committee on Child Labour (NSC-CL). The Action Programme is in response to employers' initiative to proactively tackle the issue of child labour within their ranks. The programme activities include training and advocacy among the major business associations at the national level and which are subsequently brought down to provinces' business groups. These efforts hope to establish focal group leaders within the employers' ranks and encourage employers to support a wider awareness-raising and advocacy campaigns against child labour.

Action Programme on awareness and advocacy campaign against child labour

153. This Action Programme is still to be implemented starting September 2007 and has a duration of 12 months. The Ministry of Information shall be the implementing agency at the proposed budget of US\$72,240. This initiative is in

support of all the current Action Programmes being implemented under the ILO-IPEC TBP. It intends to build up strong public opinion against child labour across the country through an awareness and advocacy campaign which will help increase the inclusion of child labour in the national agenda and push the issue into the larger development agenda, including the CMDGs, the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and the Education for All. The activities within the Action Programme include capacity building among the media; a holistic advocacy and awareness-raising activities in national television, radios and newspapers; developing a webpage; and the production and dissemination of billboards, posters and other printed materials. The expected end result is a change in behaviour among the public against child labour practices.

Action Programme for the establishment of a civil society network against child labour

154. The need to build up a network of civil society organisations against child labour emerged during discussions between a group of NGOs, IOs and UN Agencies working on different programmes and projects that address child labour. The talks firmed up several gaps and concerns: the lack of a network that focuses exclusively on child labour, the lack of a coordinated focus by civil society representatives outside of current government initiatives, and the predominance of NGO representation in child issue networks, and limited participation from other civil society groups (students, teachers, monks and other religious leaders, youth groups, social clubs, employers groups, professionals, etc.).

155. A support group of 6 organisations was set up in October 2006 from grantees of the United States Department of Labour (US DOL) funded child labour projects in Cambodia and supported by World Education and the partners of Winrock in Cambodia. This drafted the network's by-laws and put in place the Executive Committee of the Civil Society Network Against Child Labour (CSNACL). The CSNACL was officially launched on 12 June 2006, the World Day Against Child Labour. Thereafter, the network has moved on to forge a broad coalition of employers' organisations, workers' organisations, international NGOs, local NGOs, teachers, journalists, students, nuns, artists, UN agencies, etc against child labour in the country. The provincial and municipal chapters of the network are being started up in Sihanoukville, Kampong Cham and Siem Reap through the current sector-based TBP Action Programmes. Capacity-building workshops are on-going in the 3 provinces and in the Phnom Penh national network. The intent is to build up the group's capabilities, knowledge and understanding on what is child work, child labour, the causes and consequences of child labour, ILO Conventions 138, 182, etc and the possible roles and responsibilities of civil society organisations in furthering action against child labour.

Action Programme for Income-Generating Projects for Women

156. Since households' ability to sustain their children's schooling depends on their income-earning capacity, the TBP saw fit to tie up the project with the Women's Entrepreneurship Development and Gender Equality (WEDGE) of the ILO. WEDGE is an initiative which sets up an income-generation project (IGP) to increase and supplement the earnings of targeted families. The project has taken two decisive steps already to implement this programme, namely: assessing the needs of the identified families in the target areas to improve income earning, and starting up links with

micro-finance institutions on the possibility of providing micro credit to the project's target families so as to complement this IGP since current funds are not appropriated for loans or micro-credit schemes. Child labour community monitors are the backup staff for technical support on the IGP project and trainings for them and target families have been initially undertaken. Members of the implementing and executing agencies of the sectoral Action Programmes who have received training from WEDGE Microfinance Experts are expected to facilitate community-level training for child labour community monitors and the target families. The training of lead trainers from the PD/MoLVT and executing agencies has been completed in December 2006. Those for the community monitors in seven TBP target provinces have been also undertaken last January 2007. The Training of Lead Trainers was completed successfully as planned, while that for the target families has been slated and ongoing. The training workshops aim to reach out to the 138 self-help groups (SHG) already established by the TBP in 7 provinces (with membership of some 3,095 persons, three-quarters of which are female).

157. Facilitation of funding support has been initiated in some areas. In Kampong Cham and Banteay Meanchey, some target families started receiving loan services from micro finance institutions such as Angkor Microfinance Kampuchea (AMK). While target families in other provinces have no access to financial services as yet, Vision Fund has scheduled discussions with local NGO partners such as HCC in Phnom Penh.

5.4 Complementary Initiatives

World Vision Cambodia and LICADHO's Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour Project

158. World Vision Cambodia (WVC) is a key player in undertaking a complementary initiative to existing programmes. Its activities against child labour are situated in its Peace and Justice Programme where there is a Combating Worst Forms of Child Labour Project (CWCLP). This project has been ongoing since 2006 and ends in 2009. It has two expected outcomes:

- i) to increase care and protection of working children from different forms of risk and abuse by ensuring that:
 - working children *not registered* at the WVC drop-in centre receive basic support and information regarding child protection and child rights through the outreach team,
 - working children *registered* at WVC drop-in centre receive critical support services, and
 - that eligible working children are effectively reintegrated into community;
- ii) to promote behaviour change in communities to reduce and prevent child labour through:
 - public awareness on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and worst/ hazardous/ semi-hazardous forms of child labour raised through mass media, and

- through the Area Development Programme (ADP) communities' understanding of worst, hazardous, semi-hazardous forms of child labour, domestic violence and CRC by means of workshops.

159. Currently, the programme is working with some contacted 980 working children (464 girls), with prevention activities having been undertaken for some 239 (102 girls) children since it started in January 2006. The programme covers the provinces of Battambang, Kandal, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Kampong Speu, Takeo, and Phnom Penh.

160. The basic focus of the activities includes the following:

- Provision of information on referral and counselling to working children;
- Outreach programme to facilitate awareness raising training for working children in Battambang and to facilitate training on drug and substances abuse;
- Drop-in Centre services such as assessments to determine the level of educational attainment of children, liaison with district education authorities for placement, provision of school uniforms and equipment for children, and non-formal learning programme at the drop in centre;
- Family Reintegration which reunites working children with original extended family members. As necessary, the project provides basic food, medical care and education supplies to improve household conditions and support the reintegration process. Regular follow up visits are made to families to ensure that the household continues to be a safe environment in which the child can develop.
- Advocacy activities through community training on Child Labour, Fundamentals of Child Rights and the consequences of domestic violence.

161. LICADHO is a partner of World Vision Cambodia in the project. The protection component is carried out through LICADHO's legal services and on-going capacity-building of relevant institutions, local authorities, parents, public teachers, private sectors and working children. Several "child protection groups" have been established and trained for dissemination/ sensitisation skills, case reporting and intervention. Beginning last January 2007, both partners launched the National Advocacy on Child Labour and Children Rights focused on children working in brick factories, in domestic work and in entertainment places. This is an active education, dissemination and advocacy through media and parents' action – the more recent one being a street demonstration and public-awareness walk among community leaders, children, brick factory workers and owners in Siem Reap in September 2007. There are also two current studies being undertaken: one on the working conditions of children working in brick factories in Battambang, and another on child domestic workers (CDW) and children working in the entertainment industry (CWEI)³⁰.

³⁰ Interview with LICADHO Child Rights Coordinator

Plan International Mobile National Civil Registration Campaign

162. A major setback in ensuring protection over working children has been the lack of an efficient system to determine workers' ages. Cambodia had no civil registration system in place since 2002, except the system of Family Books which were hard to acquire and were not inclusive of all natural born Cambodians. The lack of proof of birth and age greatly hampered the effective regulation of child labour laws, allowing children to overstate their ages when seeking work and the employers to utilise child labour. The UNICEF attributes to the lack of civil registry system the fact that almost half of school-going age children were late enrollees, entering school at around 9 years old (around half of 350,000 children gets born every year).

163. Plan International (PI) together with the Asian Development Bank and with Technical Assistance from UNICEF initiated a child registration process in early 2004 as a pilot programme, eventually expanding to a national birth registration process in 2005. At the end of 2006, some 10.7 million Cambodians or 92% of all households were registered and issued birth certificates. This project made use of the resources of the Commune Councils throughout the country and laid down through Sub-decree 103, Series 2000 an obligatory birth registration with the Commune Councils within 30 days after birth in a household.

164. The project received financial support of around US\$3.2 million from PI and US\$2 million from ADB. UNICEF provided technical assistance for the nation-wide mobile registration system, with UN Volunteers (through UNDP) providing direct support to the registration process.

165. The computerisation system of the civil registration system is currently proposed with the government and could be started based on the current data. The system is also slated to cover the entirety of the civil registry system, including marriages and deaths. Its main objectives are linked to enhancing capacity within the governance system and moving government closer to people as these system is apolitical and is a basic response to a person's interest to acquire documentation. It is expected that the system will be eventually linked to other required documentation such as the Voter's List system as part of electoral reforms.³¹

166. Plan International has been working in Siem Reap and Kampong Cham since 2002 and is implementing child-centred and community-based programmes addressing key children's issues such as the following:

- Introduction of "child friendly schools" through training of school administrators, pre-school services, mapping of marginalised children and scholarships, construction of schools, community study groups for remediation, life skills training, training of teachers and computer education and English classes;
- Providing access w to health services with several partners (SCA, KAPE, RHAC) in line with its Water and Sanitation for Children Health Programme
- Child protection activities focused on wide advocacy of child rights and the risks of child trafficking and the formation of youth groups;
- Livelihood-related projects such as microfinance programmes (with Vision Fund Cambodia), vocational training on tourism, improving crop yields, and a programme to provide a time bound package to assist the poorest of the poor.

³¹ Interview with Senior Advisor, Governance and Child Rights, Plan International

5.5 New Initiatives to Combating Child Labour

167. The US DOL has included Cambodia in its programme in several countries on Combating Exploitative Child Labour Through Education and announced the availability of funding in June 2007. US DOL's partner will implement the programme in the country to sustainably withdraw and prevent children from entering exploitive labour. This will be done through the provision of direct educational services and other project interventions and will ensure direct beneficiaries' enrolment, retention and completion of the education and/or training programme(s) to which they are enrolled. Projects will also seek to build capacity in target countries to eliminate exploitative child labour and promote educational alternatives for children. The estimated budget for Cambodia is US\$4 million but still to be finalised pending the start up work by its implementing partner³².

³² The selection process for an INGO partner was completed during this study and Winrock International is expected to implement the project starting November 2007. The target areas and number of children will be finalised in the start up process.

6. MAPPING CURRENT INTERVENTIONS IN UNCONDITIONAL WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

168. The Trafficking In Children and Women Project (TICW) (2003-2008) covers Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, and Yunan province of China, with financial support from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (UK-DFID). In Cambodia, ILO-IPEC together with UNICEF strengthens coordination and monitoring by the CNCC and supports creating provincial plans for prevention of trafficking with links to the district levels. The project shall assist direct actions in several provinces.

The ILO-IPEC Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women

169. ILO-IPEC is implementing the Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women. The project objective is to contribute to the elimination of labour exploitation of children and women, and in particular the trafficking of children and women in the Greater Mekong Sub-region through the development, implementation and monitoring of effective and integrated sub-regional and national strategies and actions. This includes activities for:

- Capacity-building (enabling) covering support for related areas of activity such as work on frameworks, structures, policies and processes that provide the context to capacity building; and tools development and training that support capacity-building efforts;
- Information, mobilisation and advocacy (inclusive) on targeted information-related work including research, mobilisation and awareness for attitude change, and information sharing;
- Direct assistance (focused) to cover pilot projects, participatory monitoring and evaluation, and documentation and sharing of lessons learned for empowerment, replication and mainstreaming.

170. The IPEC TICW project is targeting 1,240³³ for withdrawal in Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville and Banteay Meanchey; 3,500 for prevention and 85,800 for awareness raising. The IPEC CDW project is targeting 300 for withdrawal, 1,000 for prevention, and 15,000 for awareness raising. Implementation is spearheaded by MoLVT as main partner working with MoSVY, MoT and the MoWA. Stakeholder agencies among the business, non-government organisations and the unions are brought into the programme and include CAMFEBEA, CCHDO, CUF, CWPD, IOM, KWCD and the PACT Against Child Labour. The programme started in May 2003 and will end in March 2008. This has an overall allocation of US\$900,309 largely from ILO-IPEC funds with remaining annual allocation for year 2007 of US\$97,236.00 and year 2008 of US\$46,557.00.

171. The TICW project links with the TBP primarily through coordination on enabling actions at the provincial and national levels to ensure synchronisation of policies, information provision and capacity strengthening. ILO-IPEC TICW is currently implementing several Action Programmes, as shown on Table 3.

³³ TICW figures for trafficking may include women aged 18-25 as well as children

OPTIONS Programme (Preventive Strategy against the Sexual Exploitation of Girls)

172. The OPTIONS Programme grew out of the Education as a Preventive Strategy against the Sexual Exploitation of Girls (EPSSEG) project, a pilot project implemented from July 2002 to December 2003 through a grant from UNICEF. It covered seven communes in Ba Phnum and Kampong Trabaek districts of Prey Veng province in Cambodia. Developed into a multi-year initiative, World Education (WE) received further funding from the US DOL for the four-year programme using education as a preventative strategy against child exploitation. From this, WE built on and extended the previous work. UNICEF continued to co-fund this programme alongside US DOL. The OPTIONS programme ended in August 2007.

173. World Education's main partners on the funding side of the project are the US DOL, the McKnight Foundation, UNICEF, The Asia Foundation and WFP. On the operational side, its partners were CARE International, The Asia Foundation, Equal Access, and Cambodian NGOs such as KAPE, Mith Samlanh, VCAO, Damnok Toek (Goutte D'eau), Ponleur Kumar and the Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre. Funding for OPTIONS from 2004 consisted of: US\$3 million from the US DOL; a total of US\$607,318 from UNICEF from September 2003 to April 2007; and an additional US\$599,852 in grants from private sources, many of which were sourced by The Asia Foundation. World Education was the lead agency in Prey Veng province, KAPE in Kampong Cham, and CARE International in Banteay Meanchey. From the US DOL funding stream, OPTIONS provided approximately US\$100,000 annually in small grants to local NGOs, including Mith Samlanh, Damnok Toek, VCAO, and Ponleur Kumar.

174. The programme covered 12 districts in three poorest provinces: Prey Veng, Kampong Cham and Banteay Meanchey with target removal and prevention of 14,000 at-risk children and child victims from trafficking and other forms of exploitation and abuse. Adolescent girls were the main target group for interventions, including both in- and out-of-school youths. Indirect beneficiaries included community leaders and members of working groups who gain valuable support and experience in shaping and administering community affairs. The families of the children benefited as well.

175. The OPTIONS programme was distinct from other anti-trafficking programmes as it focused specifically on rescue, rehabilitation, protection and/or prosecution through an education package offering innovative prevention strategies in formal and non-formal education systems. The formal schooling component consisted mainly of scholarship support and life skills education for fifth and sixth grade girls. A Catch Up Course in the first year of the project (2002 to 2003) assisted out-of-school girls under 12 years to join a grade level suitable for their age. Re-entry assistance was offered to non-formal programme learners who were under 15 upon completion of their basic literacy course. The non-formal component was a programme called "My Better Future". It provided out-of-school, illiterate adolescent girls with an 18-month course: 6 months basic literacy; 6 months life skills education; and 6 to 8 months of skills training, savings group training and continuing education activities to complete the livelihood development programme. In addition to the literacy and vocational skills, the package helps learners to develop the ability to think critically, to examine the problems around them and to come up with workable solutions. It also built up learners' confidence in engaging and managing small businesses.

176. OPTIONS worked with existing structures which can sustain similar interventions and leadership. The Girls' Education Working Groups consisted of individuals who already hold positions of civic leadership/ responsibility in their community such as the commune council chiefs, school directors, cluster school directors, and female representatives of the Commune Council Women and Children Focal Point. The work was with people who already have a mandate for supporting vulnerable children in their communities but limited by resources and technical skills. Participation in the working group provided them with these resources, helped to deliver on their mandate and strengthened their capacity to carry on with similar activities in the future.

177. OPTIONS was a multi-agency initiative since there were efforts to involve and conduct joint activities with several agencies. The partnerships it fostered are evident in the following:

- Cooperation with the SEILA programme in the conduct of activities such as village awareness raising, women and child assessment, and commune investment planning. In these activities, girls had the right to give or share ideas in locally planned activities, and sometimes played a role in raising the community's awareness about trafficking or HIV/AIDS.
- Government was a major partner and stakeholder. At the national level, this included the MoEYS, MoSVY, MoWA, and the MoLVT. At lower levels, the programme worked in partnership with provincial and district departments of education, social affairs, labour and vocational training, women's affairs, and with the district- and commune-level working groups.
- CARE International assisted in the start up of the basic literacy classes, training the trainers for these courses and providing gender awareness training for members of District Girls' Education Animator Groups and community-level working groups.
- Save the Children Norway provided materials and training plans and helped train teachers for the Catch Up Courses.
- KAPE provided many of the technical documents used in the programme, such as Working Group Performance Review forms and forms for administering student scholarships.
- Mith Samlanh took charge of the materials for illiterate young people in storyboard form, using either photos or drawings. It also set up outreach teams in Phnom Penh to go to areas where migrants congregate such as Wat Phnom, the bus stations and the riverside. Team members talked to street vendors, the police and others to identify young people who would benefit from OPTIONS. Volunteers then went out and talked to the migrants, and tried to provide services to make migrants' lives as safe as possible.
- The Asia Foundation contributed by helping to organise advocacy workshops with local stakeholders at the district and provincial levels and helped OPTIONS to come up with recommendations to the programme's Advisory Committee to address policy implementation challenges at the local level.
- UNICEF's Child Protection Section took on the role of facilitating the continuity of interventions in the pilot area of Kampong Trabaek district where scholarship programmes were continued and girl graduates were taking on roles in UNICEF's peer groups and as school teachers in community-based schools supported by Seth Koma. UNICEF also made available posters and

flip charts on children's rights, domestic violence, and safe migration, which have been used in awareness-raising activities supported by OPTIONS.

- Seila, a nationally-supported rural development programme, also held trainings for girls in the OPTIONS Programme on how to participate in several activities that contribute to the annual commune investment planning process.
- The World Food Programme provided rice and limited supplies of vegetable oil to the girls and their families to help compensate for the loss of their work due to participation in school, training workshops and community development activities.
- The Community Economic Development Assistance Corporation, a Cambodian NGO, conducted agricultural training for girls participating in the NFE programme, but only in Prey Veng province. Within specific districts of the three provinces, a number of small, local NGOs also partnered in various roles as participants reached out and requested additional skills and technical support.

Table 3. ILO-IPEC TICW-DFID current project interventions

On-going PROJECTS (ACTION PROGRAMME)			As of June 2007
AP #	Implementing Agency	Title	Project Description (Objectives/ Outputs)
<p>Project period: 01/10/05- 31/01/07 Expand to June 2008</p>	<p>Child Safe Tourism Commission, Ministry of Tourism (CSTC-MOT).</p>	<p>Promoting Child Safe Tourism Policies to Prevent Trafficking in Children and Young Women for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in Cambodia</p>	<p>Strengthen/ develop the strategic plan of 2005 –2008, operational guidelines and training manual on promoting 'child safe tourism' to prevent trafficking in children and young women for labour and sexual exploitation.</p> <p>Build the capacities of 180 relevant staff of MoT, MoLVT, MoSVY, MoWA, travel agencies, trade unions and employers' associations on promoting 'child safe tourism' to prevent trafficking in children and young women for labour and sexual exploitation in accordance with the developed operational guidelines and training manual.</p> <p>Compile, review, evaluate information and awareness raising materials and develop the core communication messages for the public information campaign to promote 'child safe tourism' to prevent trafficking in children and young women for labour and sexual exploitation in the tourism sector.</p> <p>In collaboration with Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC), organise a national event on 1st–12th June 2006 on International Child Day and Word Day against Child Labour;</p> <p>Organise round table discussion and through TV programme for promotion 'child safe tourism', people in general including tourists, employers, workers, working children and young women, local authorities, government institutions, school children and NGOs understood and participating in the promotion of 'child safe tourism' to prevent trafficking in children and young women for labour and sexual exploitation.</p>
<p>Project period: 01/10/00 to 31/01/07</p>	<p>Child Safe Tourism Commission, Siem Reap Province (CSTC-SRP).</p>	<p>Promoting Child Safe Tourism to Prevent Trafficking in Children and Young Women for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in Siem Reap Province</p>	<p>Conduct workplace monitoring by the inter-departments team.</p> <p>Workplace monitoring team will be sensitised on promoting 'child safe tourism' to prevent trafficking in children and young women for labour and sexual exploitation and its related issues, legislations and relevant international conventions.</p> <p>Roles & responsibilities and capacity of members of Child Safe Tourism Commission of Siem Reap province are being strengthened for the implementing of the national and provincial policy and programmes on promoting 'child safe tourism' to prevent trafficking in children and young women for labour and sexual exploitation in Siem Reap.</p> <p>140 employers/ managers of hotels, guesthouses and restaurant in Siem Reap district, Siem Reap province will understand on the promotion 'child safe tourism' to prevent trafficking in children and young women for labour and sexual exploitation.</p> <p>600 young workers (15-24 years) working in hotels, guesthouses and restaurant in Siem Reap district, Siem Reap province will understand on the promotion 'child safe tourism' to prevent trafficking in children and young women for labour and sexual exploitation and capacitated to prevent and protect themselves from trafficking and exploitation.</p> <p>At least 2,000 international and national tourists and people in general will be sensitised on the promotion of 'child safe tourism' and prevention of trafficking in children and young women for labour and sexual exploitation.</p> <p>At least 50 children and young women aged 15–24 at high risk of trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation working at restaurants and guesthouses will be provided appropriate social services and skill vocational training.</p> <p>50 children and young women migrants aged 15-24 unemployed and at high risk of trafficking for labour and sexual</p>

			exploitation in Siem Reap province will be assisted and provided job placement in tourism services in Siem Reap province.
Project period: 15/05/06 to 14/09/07	Provincial Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation of Banteay Meanchey (PDOSVY- BMC)	Capacity development and provincial policy strengthening of child protection committees, networking of village volunteer agents, and awareness raising on safer labour migration and prevention of trafficking	<p>Coordination mechanism from the provincial level to the 2 target districts and 4 target communes on the implementation of the bilateral MOU on Cooperation of the Employment of Workers between Cambodia and Thailand (MOU-CEW) as well as the bilateral MOU on Eliminating Trafficking in Children and Women and Assisting Victims of Trafficking (MOU-ETICW) in order to prevent trafficking for labour exploitation and promoting safer labour migration in Banteay Meanchey will be improved.</p> <p>Members of the provincial committee on combating trafficking issue, district working groups at Ou Chrov and Malai districts and the 4 target commune councils will have improved their knowledge and skills on promoting safe labour migration and prevention of trafficking for labour exploitation.</p> <p>800 people including returned migrant workers, working children and young women, teachers, school children, parents and local authorities in four target communes of Ou Chrov and Malai Districts will have understood trafficking prevention programmes within a labour migration framework through events for International Children's Day on 1 June 2006 and World Day Against Child Labour on 12 June 2006 in Ou Chrov and Malai districts.</p>
Project period: 15/05/06 to 14/09/07	Cambodian Children and Handicap Development Organisation (CCHDO)	Community Prevention of trafficking in children and women within the framework of cross border labour migration from Banteay Meanchey to Thailand	<p>Community networks with 111 members in the 23 target villages will become functional to successfully prevent trafficking in children and young women for labour exploitation within labour migration framework, especially amongst those crossing the border to work in Thailand.</p> <p>2,320 people, including 920 parents and dependents of migrant workers in 23 targeted villages and 1400 school children in grades 4-6 from 14 primary schools, will have improved their understanding of safer labour migration and prevention of trafficking through awareness raising programmes.</p> <p>Living and working conditions of 460 frontier and seasonal migrant workers (both young men and women at age groups of 18-24 years) working in Thailand will have improved through establishing self help groups and building capacity of migrant workers before they leave their communities to work in Thailand.</p>

Law Enforcement against Sexual Exploitation of Children Project (LEASEC)

178. The LEASEC project seeks to improve the capacity of police to protect child victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking. The aim is to improve procedures for handling cases of sexual exploitation of children, including investigation, the rescue of victims, use of referral systems, arrest of offenders and the initiation of court proceedings. The LEASEC project advances the objectives of numerous international agreements and declarations such as the UNCRC, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration of Action, and the first 5-year National Plan of Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children. Its first phase from 2000-2005, it implemented a training programme for police on trafficking-related issues, set-up the 24-hour hotline to assist in the rescue of victims as well as the arrest of offenders, and enabled the setting up of an Anti-Trafficking and Juvenile Justice Department to increase the efficiency of police procedures in cases of child sexual exploitation and trafficking.

179. The second phase of the LEASEC Project is on-going, one component is implemented by the Ministry of Interior through a common pool of funds from various donors, primarily by UNICEF and World Vision-Cambodia. This would continue the capacity building of police. Another programme component supported by UNICEF/ AusAid is implemented through the Ministry of Justice and is focused on developing the capacity of judges and prosecutors.

180. A related programme, Promotion of Human Rights of Victims of Trafficking through Legal and Policy Support funded through the IOM ended in June 2007. A next phase programme will expand the coverage of the previous one at an approximated cost of US\$944,600. This programme focuses on training of police in provinces other than the ones targeted by LEASEC.

Child Safe Tourism (CST) Project

181. The Ministry of Tourism is implementing the 2004-2007 Child Safe Tourism (CST) Project with financial support from USAID. It is conducting training for tour guides, taxi drivers, representatives of hotels or guesthouses and communities near the tourism areas. It promotes a child-safe tourism concept in Sihanoukville, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear and Kampong Cham. With Mith Samlanh/ Friends International, this programme trains tourism service groups (i.e., moto-taxi drivers, owners/ operators of guest houses, hotels, souvenir stalls, etc) and Phnom Penh's street children. Another component is the development of safe tourism policies which involve the tourism sector (government, employers, workers' associations, private sector, work force and communities) to promote child-safe business establishments.

MoWA Programme on Prevention of All Forms of Trafficking in Women and Children in Cambodia

182. MoWA's Programme on the Prevention of All Forms of Trafficking in Women and Children in Cambodia (2004-2007) is a capacity building effort within the Ministry through legal training, information dissemination, policy advocacy and village funds. This is being implemented in the provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Koh Kong, Prey Veng, Oddar Meanchey and Svay Rieng. With support from NGOs, MoSVY is involved in the effort to reintegrate trafficked women and children returnees from Thailand and Vietnam and also employs capacity-building and the

operation of transit centres in Banteay Meanchey and Phnom Penh. This programme was able to renew commitments from the government of Finland until 2009. From 2000, the total budget cost is Euro 3,326,644 and the allocations for the remaining years are as follows: Eu520,000 in 2007; Eu330,000 in 2008, and Eu329,000 in 2009.

183. In line with government's commitment to a Memorandum of Understanding on the elimination of trafficking with Vietnam in October 2005, the Ministry of Women's Affairs in Cambodia was designated to be the implementing institution to oversee the process and to ensure that the rights of trafficked persons in line with the agreement are fully accorded. A national task force on human trafficking was established in early 2007, chaired by the MoWA. Among other actions, the national task force will set minimum standards for shelters through a working group with government and civil society participation, including national standards for victim care and case management. Support from USAID's anti-trafficking efforts, through the Ministry of Interior (MoInt) and TAF, is expected in this endeavour. IOM also continues to assist MoWA with support funds until September 2008 focused on prevention through information campaign to combat trafficking in women and children in Cambodia and through the childhood mental health and anti-trafficking project.

MoSVY Anti-Trafficking and Reintegration Office (ATRO)

184. Efforts to establish orderly and sustainable systems of return, recovery and reintegration for victims of cross border trafficking have been on-going since 1996 as a collaborative effort between immigration authorities and border guards, Cambodia's MoSVY and the Thai Department of Social Development and Welfare (DSDW), with participation of IOM. Recovery and long-term centres as well as support arrangements have been established by MoSVY at the provincial level and district levels in collaboration with around 20 NGOs.

185. Assisted by UNICEF and IOM, MoSVY has set up an Anti-Trafficking and Reintegration Office (ATRO) to coordinate the work of a corps of 610 social workers nationwide to help and refer women and children in need of protection, including trafficked women and children. MoSVY cooperates with the Thai authorities to repatriate trafficked women and children and to assist illegal migrants deported by Thai police. MoSVY also manages the Poipet Transit Centre for assistance and referral of unaccompanied children deported from Thailand.

186. MoSVY has maintained close cooperation with NGOs who have set up their own reception centres in various locations. These centres provide those referred by ATRO with their necessities (food, shelter and security), counselling, recreational activities, literacy classes, non-formal education, medical care, mental health and referral while clients' families are being traced and the possibility of family reunification is being assessed. MoSVY also set up information systems for family tracing for trafficked persons not from the northwest. It also instituted referral systems to NGOs for persons that could not be traced back and reintegrated with their communities, where children are then referred to public schools and/or provided skills training. ATRO acts as a documentation centre for information on returns and reintegration of trafficked women and children from Thailand, maintaining a bilingual database since 2002.

USAID and The Asia Foundation Combating Trafficking in Persons Project

187. USAID and The Asia Foundation (TAF) have programmes at the regional and national level and support policymakers, counter-trafficking practitioners, and vulnerable communities to plan and execute local, national, bilateral, and regional initiatives to combat human trafficking. In Cambodia, TAF's current counter-trafficking programme is the Combating Trafficking in Persons Project (CTIP) which has been largely funded since 2003 by USAID at US\$5 million and implemented in cooperation with the national government (primarily MoInt, MoJ, MoWA, MoSVY), IOM and the International Justice Mission (IJM).

188. TAF's CTIP focuses on the achievement of four strategic objectives: i) preventing human trafficking and exploitation; ii) improving and institutionalising systems for effective law enforcement and prosecution; iii) enhancing services and protection for survivors of human trafficking; and iv) developing and strengthening cross-border and regional coordination. TAF partners promote community-based monitoring and surveillance groups as an effective first line of defence against human trafficking in source areas. It promotes innovative safe migration and legal rights training with Mith Samlanh's outreach programme to migrant girls and women fleeing abuse and looking for work as they arrive at taxi and bus stations in Phnom Penh, through provision of housing and employment or training opportunities before they are approached by traffickers. TAF also supports anti-trafficking legislative drafting, advocacy, and implementation through representation with the MOJ to negotiate language for the law that complies with UN Protocol standards while addressing the realities and parameters of the situation in Cambodia and the status of the legal system. TAF has conducted multi-disciplinary training for police, prosecutors, and judges to increase judicial capacity to handle trafficking cases.

189. TAF also supports the Cambodian Defenders Project's (CDP) Centre Against Trafficking to enable CDP lawyers to develop their skills in handling trafficking cases and provide high-quality, pro bono legal services to victims. CDP has represented 394 survivors of trafficking cases leading to convictions of five perpetrators for their complicity in trafficking for sex work, debauchery, and pimping. For the provision of seamless assistance to survivors, the Foundation's support and capacity building to 18 counter-trafficking NGOs nationwide has provided multi-faceted services to hundreds of trafficking survivors, including medical care, counselling, literacy skills, and vocational training in marketable skills. TAF's efforts in developing and strengthening cross-border and regional coordination are through cross-border counter-trafficking workshops as a step towards establishing mechanisms for cooperation in safely repatriating survivors across borders and linking them to support services; transmitting evidence across borders to support prosecution cases; and fostering a mutual understanding about the factors that contribute to social, economic, and legal vulnerability and cross-border trafficking. TAF also promotes regional cooperation through a user friendly, multilingual web portal, TIP in Asia (www.TIPinAsia.info).

190. While the CTIP was slated to end in 2006, a grant in the amount of US\$4.5 million has been made for a second phase of anti-trafficking projects, again through Cambodia's Ministry of Interior and the Asia Foundation. The new project aims to increase awareness about the demand for trafficked persons and promote safe migration alternatives; document the effectiveness of counter-trafficking programmes and share practices; establish a minimum standard of care at shelters and ensure continuity of care through a referral process; promote access to justice for victims;

and support income-generating activities to protect vulnerable populations from exploitation.³⁴

European Commission Support Programmes on TSEC

191. The EU is also providing support for the Project on Improving Livelihoods of Young Cambodians in Difficult Circumstances through Prevention and Sustainable Social Reintegration through the German Action Against Hunger (DWHH) with local NGO partners. This project seeks to improve the living conditions of Cambodians age 14-24 years, both males and females, in difficult circumstances, enabling them to become players in their own development. Vulnerable youths at risk of becoming street children in Kampong Cham and in Phnom Penh are assisted to find sustainable plans for their future aside from street life. It does this by providing them with the knowledge and skills they need to make the choice to improve their future. The project started in December 2005 and will end 29 December 2011. It has a total budget of Euro 683,752.

192. The European Commission is also supporting the implementation of the programme to Promote Human Rights to Reduce Trafficking and Sexual/ Labour Exploitation of Women and Children. This has the objective of raising awareness in rural communities of the existence of trafficking and on how these communities can be victimised by traffickers. The project develops community based strategies designed to reduce women and children's susceptibility to trafficking. This is being implemented with HCC starting last December 2005 and ending in June 2009. The project has a total grant allocation of Euro 64,688.

193. The European Commission also provided funding support to DanChurch Aid on the Project on Securing Children's Rights in Cambodia. This had the objective of protecting children in Cambodia against abuse in the workplace or by public institutions. The project was to benefit the most vulnerable groups, e.g. girls who have been sex-trafficked. This project started in July 2004 and ended in July 2007 with a total allocation of Euro 900,000.

194. The government of Netherlands also gave a grant for a project on "Change for Children" from 2007 to 2010 which is being implemented by the International Child Support (ICS) in Battambang and in adjacent provinces. This is a partnership among five Dutch NGOs with projects along a civic-driven child development concept and linked to the ESSP, particularly on the Early Child Care and Development (ECCD) and the child-friendly school (CFS) approaches. The costing for this project is not available.

The United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in GMS (UNIAP)

195. There are also regional initiatives against trafficking with projects within the countries comprising the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) in line with the GMS agreement on the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT). The United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in GMS (UNIAP) was set up to coordinate the work and provide services to facilitate successful responses on trafficking among its partners. UNIAP Cambodia works in four core areas: building the knowledge base on human trafficking; supporting action

³⁴ US Embassy Press Release, September 13, 2006

on high priority areas; targeted interventions that respond to identified gaps; and strengthening advocacy on the issue of human trafficking.

196. The current project phase of UNIAP Cambodia (2007 January – 2009 December) is funded by multiple donors including NZAID, CIDA, and the Government of Norway. It will build on and further strengthen the regional response to human trafficking among governments, UN and other development partners working in the anti-trafficking sector based on (i) improved cooperation within and between partners, (ii) effective targeting of resources and expertise and (c) application/ dissemination of the latest in lessons learned in and outside of the GMS. UNIAP constituents include the governments in the GMS, UN agencies, and programme and funds involved in the project and other development partners active in the broader anti-trafficking sector.

197. The UNIAP Cambodia project works with the Cambodian Research Development Institute (CDRI) to build up an information base concerning human trafficking in Cambodia; regularly maintain the database on various anti-trafficking interventions; facilitate and participate in workshops and meetings; and to produce relevant documents for use of NGOs in remote areas. It organises the quarterly "stakeholder meetings" on human trafficking and "Donor-UN Coordination" meetings on Human Trafficking to coordinate and share information. It also provides secretariat services to the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) process. It cooperates directly with law enforcement institutions and liaises with NGOs and law enforcement authorities to organise meetings/ workshops as a neutral forum for discussing issues like the repatriation of human trafficking victims. It advocates actively for the Cambodian Government's implementation of various policies related to human trafficking. In conjunction with other organisations, the project discusses different cases/ issues with government authorities as well as supports coordination and cooperation between the Cambodian government authorities and national/ international NGOs that tackle trafficking cases. It has also facilitated discussions on general policy matters and methodological questions during these meetings, including the drafting and distribution of minutes and outcomes of the policy discussions.

NGO Initiatives in line with NPA-TSEC/NPA-TIPSE

198. There are a number of NGOs working against child labour but primarily serves destitute, abused and exploited women and children, among them trafficking victims. The Asia Foundation's review on I/LNGO organisations provides a list of several NGOs and their current interventions³⁵. As noted above, the UNIAP also maintains a database and updates the mapping of agencies involved in protection and prevention strategies against trafficking of women and children in Cambodia, a part of which has been summarised and is presented in Table 4.

199. Non-government organisations in Cambodia are also implementing various programmes/ projects in line with the overall concern on child rights based on the CRC and in support of the NPA-WFCL, the NPA-TIPSE and the NPA-OVC. A list of Cambodian NGOs that are into Child Rights and Education for Children is in Annex 3.

³⁵ The Asia Foundation, *I/LNGOs Active in the Prevention of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children – Reintegration Assistance for Trafficked Women and Children in Cambodia - A Review*, September 2005

Table 4. Mapping of prevention and protection strategies involving various NGOs on trafficking and sexual exploitation a/

Prevention/ vulnerability reduction	Protection/ Victim Support/ Victim Support/ Rescue/ Repatriation/ Reintegration	Policy/ Advocacy/ Research	Full-name of Agency	Donors/ Funding Source
	APLE	APLE	Action pour les Enfants	Global Humanitaria (Spain), TAF
AFESIP	AFESIP	AFESIP	Agir Pour Les Femmes En Situation Precaire	ANESVAD, AECI, TAF, UNICEF, WFP, Japanese Embassy, British Embassy, SKN, AusAid, UNESCO, USAID, GAA, Plan International, ECPAT, UNODC
AIDeTous		AIDeTous	Association Internationale pour le Développement, le Tourisme et la Sante; International Association for Development, Tourism and Health	No Donor
Banteay Srei	Banteay Srei	Banteay Srei	Banteay Srei	GFFW, CAFOD
CCPCR	CCPCR	CCPCR	Cambodian Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights	UNHCR, British Embassy, Dutch Embassy, Canada Fund, ILO/IPEC, SKN-Netherlands, SCN-Norway
CCHDO	CCHDO	CCHDO	Cambodian Children & Handicap Development Organisation	ILO, UNHCR, ILO, Australian Embassy
CAMBOW	CAMBOW	CAMBOW	Cambodian Committee of Women	TAF, Oxfam GB and GTZ
CDP		CDP	Cambodian Defenders Project	TAF/USAID, DCA
ADHOC	ADHOC	ADHOC	Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association	TAF and USAID
LICADHO	LICADHO	LICADHO	Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights	EU, Finnish Government
CWCC	CWCC	CWCC	Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre	Confidential
CWDA	CWDA	CWDA	Cambodian Women's Development Association	IOM, Terre des Hommes (TDH)-Germany, ICCO-Netherlands
Chab Dai Coalition	Chab Dai Coalition	No	Chab Dai Coalition	WVC-US State Department (DOS)
CRF		CRF	Child Rights Foundation	TAF
COC	COC		Children of Cambodia	Finland Government and 40 private sponsors
CSF	CSF		Children Support Fund	WVC, Forum Syd, USAID/TAF, CWS, KHANA, UNESCO, UNFPA, Oxfam GB/ NOVIB, ActionAid, GCE
CARAM	CARAM	CARAM	Coordination of Action Research on AIDS & Mobility	Vrije University (DGIS)
Goutte D'Eau	Goutte D'Eau		Damnok Toek (Goutte D'Eau) Neak Loeng and Poipet	Goutte d'Eau H/Q, Canada Fund, IOM, UNICEF

DDD	DDD		Digital Divide Data	British Embassy, MPDF/IFC, TAF/USAID, The Kearny Alliance, Rotary international, UNDP
DCA	DCA	DCA	Dan Church Aid	DANIDA/ Danish Government and EU
Hagar	Hagar	No	Hagar Project	Swiss Government and Asia Foundation
HCC	HCC	HCC	Health care Centre for Children	TAF/ USAID
IJM-US	IJM-US	IJM-US	International Justice Mission	USAID
IOM	IOM	IOM	International Organisation for Migration-Cambodia	U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (US PRM), USAID, Government of Japan, Government of Finland
	KDFO		Khmer Development of Freedom Organisation	No
KMR	KMR	KMR	KOMAR RIKREAY	IOM, SKN, KMR France
KT	KT		Krousar Thmey	German Government
LAC	LAC	LAC	Legal Aid of Cambodia	Dutch Embassy, NOVIB, OXFAM, GTZ, RED BARNA
LSCW	LSCW	LSCW	Legal Support for Children and Women	TAF, Nederland Embassy, Forum Syd, SKN, East West Management Institute.
MPK	MPK	MPK	Meato Phum Komar (Homeland)	TDH-Germany and TDH-New Zealand, Manos UNIDAS-Spain, IOM, FHI, HEIFER
No	MoFIC	MoFIC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	No
MoJ		MoJ	Ministry of Justice	Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking (ARCPPT)
		NGO CRC	NGO CRC-Children's House	SCN
NYEMO	NYEMO		NYEMO Cambodia	
PJJ	PJJ	PJJ	Protection of Juvenile Justice	No
PTD	PTD	PTD	Pteah Teuk Dong	ERM, Oxfam GB, CWS, PTD Holland, ICCO, Women World Day of Prayer Germany, PTD Spain, DAP and PTD income
SCN	SCN	SCN	Save The Children Norway	World Bank
TAF	TAF	TAF	The Asia Foundation	USAID
WAC	WAC	WAC	Women's Agenda for Change	No
WMC		WMC	Women's Media Centre for Cambodia	No

^{a/}Source: UNIAP 2005. The above is not an exhaustive list.

7. CAMBODIA'S EDUCATION FOR ALL PROGRAMME

200. The improvement of the Cambodian education system is the most significant deterrent to child labour and is recognised as such in the RGC's Rectangular Strategy where a core component is capacity building and human resource development. This is articulated in the MoEYS medium-term Education Strategic Plan (ESP) and the rolling Education Sector Support Programme (ESSP), the latest of which cover the period of 2006-2010.

201. The MoEYS' implementation of the ESP achieved significant success in terms of improving literacy and ensuring continuing stay in school and completion of the basic 9-year education for most children. However, the education sector performance could not reach the policy targets set in ESP 2001-05 as well as in ESP 2004-08. A major challenge is the student growth rate which has consistently risen in the past ten years at 97% yet the growth rate in the number of schools was only 26%. There is increasing student to school ratio at 470:1 in 2005. There are also continuing constraints such as limited scholarship programmes for poor students, weak capacity of teachers, the continuing informal costs in education, the distance of many schools to poor villages and eventually a high drop out rate significantly after primary school.³⁶ In the succeeding period, the main thrusts are still removing these constraints. An added concern is on how to take early and urgent action to expand education and training opportunities for the number of young people aged 12 to 24 years who currently are school drop-outs or have limited access to post-primary education and training opportunities.

202. The current support programme for the MoEYS by various support agencies is now facilitated through a sector-wide approach (Swap) where NGOs and donors have agreed on a common policy and strategic framework articulated through the medium-term ESP and the rolling ESSP. The education development partners in Cambodia are organised into the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) and the NGOs into the NGO Education Partnership (NEP) to work with MoEYS in the coordinated implementation of sector-wide reforms. The Education Aid Management Information System of the MoEYS lists 130 organisations supporting 239 education projects in Cambodia in 2004 with an estimated budget of US\$225 million for the period 2003-2008.

203. Among the major development partners to the Swap approach is the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) which has been supporting basic education in Cambodia through the UNICEF. Sida's long term collaboration with the RGC and UNICEF facilitates optimum strategic planning and effective application of resources. UNICEF's total budget for the Expanded Basic Education Programme for 2006-2010 is US\$25.7 million subject to availability of funding. The breakdown according to projects is: capacity-building for sector-wide education reform and decentralisation (US\$8.369million); improving equitable access and quality of education (\$12.271million); and, expanded learning opportunities for disadvantaged children and youth (\$5.06million).³⁷

204. The European Commission (EC) also provides budget assistance to improve the quality and efficiency of primary and secondary education, expand non-formal education and to strengthen MoEYS' Financial Management and audit under the targeted Support to Pro-Poor Basic Education Reform Programme. USAID assists the

³⁶ Education Policies and Strategies 2006 - 2010

³⁷ UNICEF Programme Plan of Operations 2006-2010

Cambodian Basic Education Project implemented by the Research Triangle Institute to revise the curriculum and develop learning standards. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) focuses on improving the quality of science and mathematics at the upper secondary level through curriculum and textbook development under the Science and Mathematics Education Improvement and Teacher Training Programme that includes school construction, teacher training and scholarship for the poor and girls in 3 provinces. The Department for International Development (DFID) supports MoEYS to implement Life Skills for HIV/AIDS Education for primary and secondary pupils.

205. The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank are major donors with a combined investment of US\$73 million for basic education for 2005-2010. The ADB provides US\$20 million in budget support and US\$25 million as project loan under the Second Education Sector Development Programme (SESDP), while the World Bank contributes US\$8 million in credits and US\$20million in grants under the Cambodian Education Sector Support Project (ESSP). Together, the two banks will help to expand access to primary education by supporting the construction of 800 lower secondary schools.

206. ADB will help about 4.2 million students gain access to quality basic and upper secondary education in Cambodia, and provide lifelong learning opportunities for out-of-school youth, through two approved loans totalling US\$45 million. The project, which builds on the work of ADB's first Education Sector Development Programme approved in 2001, will establish a market-responsive education and training system that will help increase the level of education attainment in the workforce and, consequently, boost household incomes. The project also supports the implementation of the Government's Education Strategic Plan (2004-2008) and the Education Sector Support Programme (2004-2008), and will help the country achieve its education-related Millennium Development Goals. The project loan will build 400 lower secondary schools in selected unserved and high-demand communes and provide furniture, deep well pumps, instructional materials and computers. To ensure more equitable access to high-quality upper secondary education, the project loan will construct a model upper secondary school building with science and computer laboratories in each province and municipality and 25 new upper secondary schools in half of the rural districts without them, and refurbish 25 upper secondary schools. Training will be provided for the central, provincial, and district education staff involved in both lower and upper secondary education.

207. The project loan will also begin the first phase of a community-based skills training programme for out-of-school youth and the unemployed and underemployed in the poorest 40% of communes in seven provinces, with priority given to the 15-21 age group. A US\$500,000 technical assistance grant accompanies the project to strengthen the capacity of the MoEYS to plan and implement education reform and governance for decentralisation. Both loans will come from the bank's concessional Asian Development Fund. The programme loan carries a 24-year term, including a grace period of eight years, while the project loan carries a 32-year term, also including a grace period of eight years. Interest is charged for both loans at 1% per annum during the grace period and 1.5% per annum after. The Government will contribute US\$8.6 million equivalent toward the project's cost. MoEYS is the executing agency for the programme loan and for the lower and upper secondary education components of the project loan. MoLVT, on the other hand, is the executing agency for the community-based skills training component of the project loan. The programme is being carried out over a period of three years from the second quarter of 2005 to the end of 2007, while the project will be implemented over a period of five years to December 2009.

208. The World Bank is providing some US\$8 million in credit and a US\$20 million in grants which is appropriated primarily to the MoEYS and which will be further added onto by RGC's counterpart of US\$2 million. The allocation is now being used for the procurement of goods, works, related services and consulting services for the Cambodia Education Sector Support Project (ESSP). While the major component would largely be on improving the infrastructure and administrative requirements of the Cambodian educational system, the equitable access component of the project aims to expand the scholarship programme for children from poor families through the National Scholarship Programme (NSP). Future project interventions will be developed further based on the evaluative studies on the CESSP and Priority Action Programme (PAP) 12. A good information system for the scholarship grantees has also been put in place to track the development of the programme through a scholarship management information system (SMIS).

209. An FTI CF grant totaling US\$57.4 million was approved in May 2007 by the FTI Catalytic Fund's Strategy Committee, based on the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) technical appraisal that won Cambodia's endorsement into the EFA-FTI in 2006 and the presentation of a proposal for funding in Bonn on May 23, 2007. With the understanding that the government will deliver the budgets and maintain scheduled increases to the education sector, the grant provides additional financial support for Cambodia's strategy to attain universal primary school completion by 2015. More specifically, the grant will be made available to support further implementation of the ESP/ ESSP and the Sector Wide Policy Action Matrix in the following six broad themes as presented in Bonn: *School facilities, water and sanitation, Textbooks, learning materials and teachers manuals, Teacher upgrading; in-service teacher upgrading and preparation for policy-making and leadership in the education sector, Improving school management (education assessment, reporting, planning and budgeting), Early childhood education and Reaching the unreached.* The World bank is the Trustee to the grant.

210. Among NGOs, the Educational Support to Children of Underserved Populations (ESCUP) is one of the major programmes being implemented in Kampong Cham, Kratie and Mondolkiri. This is funded by the USAID, American Institute for Research, World Education, Room to Read and CARE. The main target groups are minority/ indigenous children. ESCUP is on its second phase and has contracted five partner agencies including Kampuchean Action for Primary Education (KAPE), Women and Children's Rights Development (WCRD), Cambodian Islamic Youth Association (CIYA), and Cambodia Corps, inc. (CCi) and VSO. The Teacher Education Component is focused on building the capacity among school teachers. The Access and Quality Component activities include support for the completion of Intermediate Classrooms (ICRs), a workshop for the training of school librarians, market simulations, child-to-child help network activities and health referrals. The School-Community Partnership Component provides services for building and strengthening youth groups and life skills activities. ESCUP has allocated US\$176,011.78 to cluster schools and lower secondary schools for this current school year.

8. IDENTIFYING PROGRAMMATIC PRIORITIES FOR CHILD LABOUR ELIMINATION

Geographic areas not covered by CL elimination programmes

211. The mapping indicates that the areas where current interventions for the elimination of child labour in the identified hazardous forms are generally located in eight (8) provinces, namely: Kampot, Kep and Sihanoukville in the southern coastal areas, Kampong Cham, Siem Reap near the Tonle Sap and Mekong River, in Banteay Meanchey near border of Thailand and in Phnom Penh. Interventions under the WVC and LICADHO include Oddar Meanchey in the northwest near Thailand border.

212. Many of the programmes focused on the prevention, protection, return, reintegration of women and children in line with the NPA-TSEC are in the identified areas of origin, transit and destination. Specifically, these are the provinces of Prey Veng, Kampong Cham and Svay Rieng near the Vietnam border in the east; Kandal, Takeo and Koh Kong in the south; and the transit areas to the Thailand border in Banteay Meanchey, including Battambang and Siem Reap.

213. The areas with limited interventions (except largely awareness-raising on overall CRC done by human rights programmes) are in the northern areas such as Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear; the northeast provinces of Kratie, Stung Treng, Ratanakiri and Mondolkiri; the western areas of Pailin; and the mid-areas to southern areas such as Pursat, Kampong Chhang, Kampong Speu and Koh Kong.

214. Figure 1 presents these provinces where there are current interventions to eliminating or reducing hazardous forms of child labour.

Interventions in Other WFCL sectors

215. The mapping also plainly indicates the need to expand interventions in the current sectors and start up interventions in other working sectors not being served. There is insufficient interventions to address the current sectors where the ILO-IPEC TBP Action Programmes are focused on, as reported by implementing and executing agencies of the Action Programmes that the number of children being served is below the number identified in the rapid appraisal process.

216. Secondly, interventions in the identified sectors are also limited by area. To cite an example, the fishing sector is largely limited to Sihanoukville and Kep, but there is also a large fishing community in the Koh Kong area which is related to the need by Thailand fishing vessels for labour. The brick-making areas are not only located in Siem Reap and Kampong Cham, but correspondingly also in Battambang. Child domestic workers related interventions are being done on a pilot basis in Phnom Penh, but largely this is a nation-wide in scope, especially in rapidly urbanising areas such as in Poipet, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville and Kampong Cham.

217. As noted on Table 5, the identified hazardous work sectors where child labour is present but with little interventions are the following: tobacco plantations, semi-industrial agri-plantations, handicrafts and related enterprises, stone and granite breaking, quarrying (rock, stone), gem and coal mining and stone and granite breaking.

Figure 1. Provinces where there are current interventions on hazardous forms of child labour

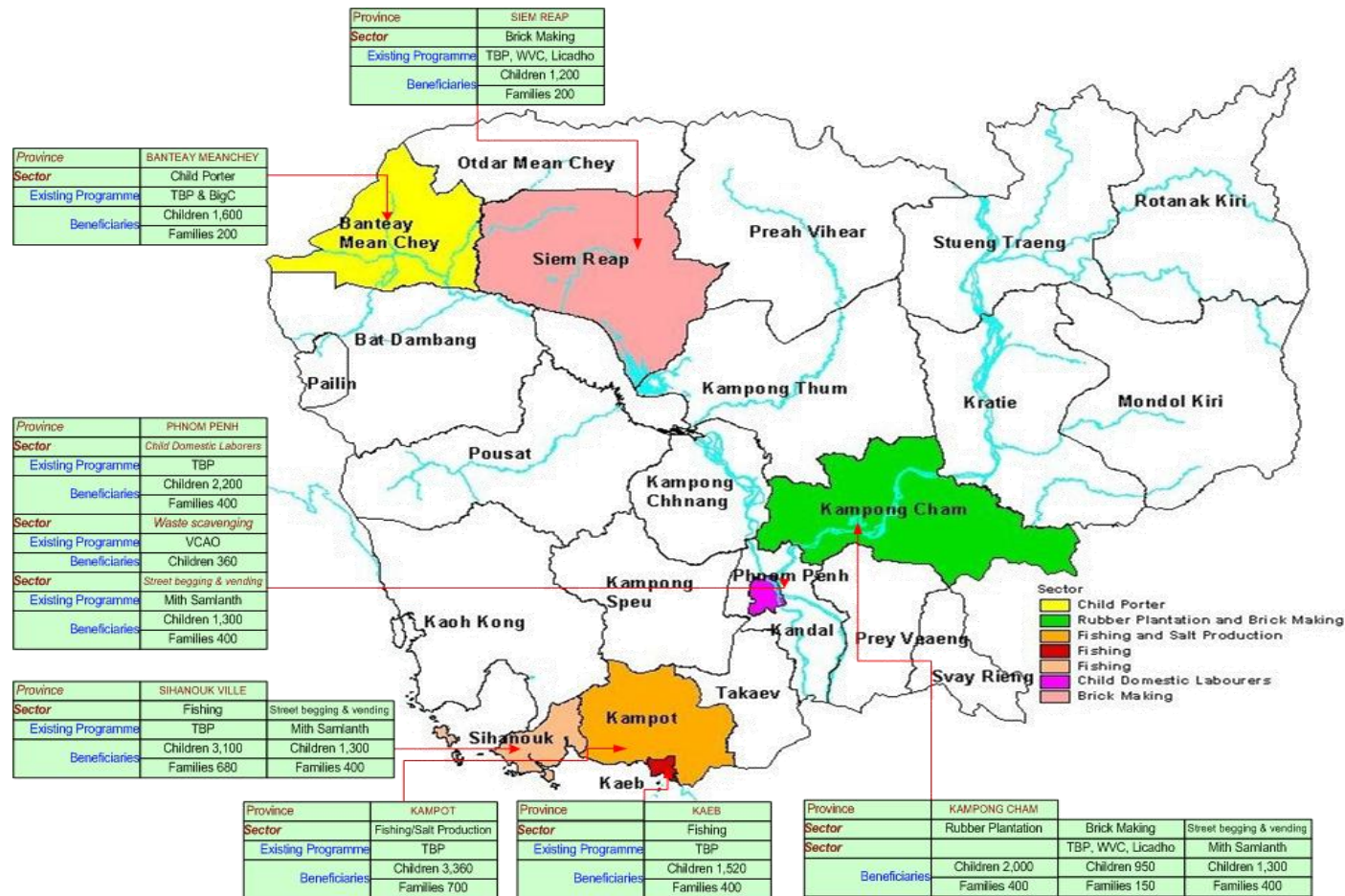


Table 5. Mapping of agency initiatives on direct action for prevention, removal and withdrawal of working children in WFCL sector

	Sector	Province	Existing Programme ^{a/}	Target No. of Beneficiary	
				Children	Families
1	Child Porter	Banteay Meanchey (BMC)	TBP & BIG-C	1,600	200
2	Fishing	Sihanoukville (SHV)	TBP	3,100	680
		Kep	TBP	1,520	400
3	Rubber Plantation	Kampong Cham		2,000	400
4	Brick Making	Kampong Cham (KPC)	TBP, WVC, LICADHO	950	150
		Siem Reap (SRP)	TBP, WVC, LICADHO	1,200	200
5	Fishing and Salt Production	Kampot	TBP	3,360	700
6	Child Domestic Labourers	Phnom Penh (PNP)	TBP	2,200	400
7	Waste scavenging	PNP (Stueng Mean Chey dumpsite)	VCAO, WVC, PSE	360	
8	Street begging and vending	PNP, KPC (new areas: SHV, SRP)	Mith Samlanh	1,300	400
9	Restaurant, small business, etc. ^{b/}	SHV, SRP, PNP	Child Safe Tourism project	n/a	
10	Tobacco plantations	KPC, KKG	(none)		
11	Semi-industrial agri-plantations	KPC, BMC, Battambang, SRP, KKG, Svay Rieng, Preah Vihear	(none)		
12	Handicrafts & related enterprises	(various sites)	(none)		
13	Stone and granite breaking	(various sites)	(none)		
14	Quarrying (rock, stone)	(various sites)	(none)		
15	Gem and coal mining	Pailin, Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri	(none)		
16	Stone and granite breaking	Pursat, SRP, Kampong Thom, BMC	(none)		

^{a/} Inter-agency with government departments and local NGO field implementer

^{b/} Mainly awareness-raising on employers

Capacity building of the MoLVT and PDoLVT

218. Currently, the MoLVT and its Department of Child Labour (DCL) lack the technical knowledge and sufficient infrastructure and equipment to support the activities on child labour. A plan to set up the full complement of the DCL along with the Bureau of Child Labour Inspection, Bureau of International Cooperation and the Bureau of Policy Framework with some 25 staff members has not been implemented largely due to fiscal constraints. The structures of the National Committee on Child Labour and the Provincial and Municipal Committee on Child Labour in the provinces are still recently reconstituted. Further efforts are needed to build the capacities of the PCCL/ MCCL and the supporting Provincial and Municipal Departments relevant to the CL interventions.

219. The Action Programme with the DCL made progress in improving understanding of the national and international labour policy and legislative

framework, the national plans of action and various related *prakas*. Members of the PDoLVT and the PCCL/ MCCL expressed a good understanding of their roles in supporting the NPA-WFCL. However, their articulated constraints were consistent in terms of the number and quality of staffing, the lack of facilities, equipment and other resources, especially for mobility and field work. They also requested technical support in planning, monitoring and preparation of reports. The lack of linkages with several stakeholders who have child-related programmes in the area likewise needs to be addressed to broaden resource support for the interventions.

Policy development

220. While Convention No. 182 has been adopted, laying down the legal framework for action against those employing children still has to be worked upon. The revision of Cambodia's Labour Law has been snail-paced and the adoption of several *prakas* which will define work conditions in hazardous areas has been slow. There is a need to provide stronger capacity-building and technical support to the DCL to fast-track advocacy for the adoption of the necessary *prakas*, especially in other sectors where there are no current action programmes being implemented but where child labour is apparent such as in the mining, agricultural plantation, restaurant and construction sectors.

221. The development of labour policies has to be improved as well, for instance, in the hiring system of employees now that the civil registration system has been set in place. Similarly, there is a need for employers to require proof of work age to deter entry of children into work.

Improving stakeholder support actions within the NPA-WFCL

222. More stakeholders will need to be involved from among the international donor community, non-government organisations, business, workers' groups, media and other institutions in the implementation of the strategies and measures of the NPA-WFCL. The adoption of the NPA-WFCL by a wide range of stakeholders has not been essentially completed, particularly with the slow-paced finalisation of the NPA-TIPSE. An inter-agency adoption of the NPA-WFCL will serve to define not only areas where cooperation can be pursued, but also establish the targets for the elimination of working children in accordance with the overall CMDG and NPRS targets. This further implies the need to firm up the mechanisms of monitoring to track the extent to which the targets are being met.

223. There are common areas in the three national plans of action (NPA-WFCL, NPA-TIPSE and NPA-OVC) where stakeholders can harmonise efforts and at the same time define distinct sectoral targets for the sub-component on prevention. These include the component areas for national research, national policy development, protection through the rule of law, capacity-building of national structures. Inter-agency coordination is required so that a common effort would thrust government concerns on the achievement of common targets in the elimination of child labour as set in the NPRS and the CMDG.

224. The adoption of the NPA-WFCL should also exploit current efforts to come up with coordinated development targets at the provincial level through the Provincial Development Plans. There are now established provincial and municipal committees on child labour (CL)/ child rights across the programme areas of the three NPAs. Since much of the prevention strategies are also related to poverty reduction measures in rural households, the elimination of CL should relate to overall measures to

improve the rural situation by mainstreaming CL into provincial/ municipal plans. In view of the efforts to define local authority plans (commune development plans), CL should be mainstreamed into local planning processes as well. In this context, a significant effort which should be looked into for replication is UNICEF's efforts in decentralisation, where capacity-building among local authorities towards child protection programmes and community-based monitoring is being implemented.

Linking the NPA-WFCL interventions to accessing education for the poor programmes

225. There is need to improve on the link between CL-related action programmes with education sector-specific development aid. The current withdrawal, prevention and removal interventions using integration into formal schools and non-formal education are mostly confined to available ILO-IPEC allocations which limit the number of assisted children who, together with the unassisted but identified to be in hazardous forms of CL, could be supported by other donors. MoEYS receives support from other donors as the number of poor families in need of educational support is quite high, but recipients for scholarship programs under the PAP excludes working children identified through the rapid listing. A rational selection of poor children for scholarship efforts in the Priority Action Plan of the ESSP and other support programmes should include those which the ILO-IPEC TBP action programme cannot otherwise include.

226. A good example of this is to link CL-related Action Programmes with the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) scholarship programme. In 2003/04, the JFPR scholarship programme assisted some 15% percent of lower secondary schools (93 schools) providing scholarships for girls entering 7th grade, each scholar having US\$45 per year each. A JFPR scholar is automatically eligible to continue receiving a scholarship for the three years of the lower secondary cycle. The JFPR programme is an effort to increase the fraction of girls who make the transition from primary school to lower secondary school, and to encourage girls to complete the lower secondary school cycle. The JFPR scholarship also enables an income-generation fund for poor families who maintain their daughter in good scholastic standing. Other programmes within EFA such as the ESCUP and the World Education programmes provide similar services which can be tapped.

Linking the NPA-WFCL interventions to poverty reduction programmes

227. The interventions for direct action being undertaken in key WFCL sectors are limited to the current resources and defined activities in the Action Programmes. These should also be linked to wider ongoing programmes in the targeted localities through agencies involved in community development, in socio-economic and livelihood initiatives and in other social services. There are also several wide-scale rural poverty reduction programmes being implemented by international donors and links to these should be made, particularly the income-generation activities for poor families in the WFCL programme. Also a consideration is how the child labour issues could be mainstreamed as part of the functions of local authorities as the government's decentralisation and de-concentration (D&D) programme progresses. This should define the community-based child monitoring mechanisms which the current Action Programme is moving toward.

228. The programmes for withdrawal, prevention and removal of children from WFCL have integrated assistance to poor families in income-generation so as to

enable continuing child education. However, some assisting agencies' internal policy (e.g., ILO-IPEC's) does not support credit assistance for business endeavours. It is therefore imperative that CL-related programmes should tie up with microfinance institutions, most of which have expanded coverage in Cambodia for many rural income-generation programmes.

229. Recent microfinance programmes have established themselves in Cambodia with thrust on child-related issues. One of these is Vision Fund Cambodia (VFC), which is part of the Vision Fund International global network operating in 47 countries and has actively taken a significant role in partnering with development players for economic development and poverty alleviation. Another is the Child Fund Cambodia which started operations in 2007. This institution provides micro-finance services to help reduce poverty for children, families and their communities. Its activities largely focus on child protection, HIV/AIDS, livelihoods, water and sanitation, health, education and orphans and vulnerable children.

230. On a wider scale, the World Bank Group through the International Finance Corporation (IFC) has scaled up support to micro-financing largely through the ACLEDA Bank. IFC started this support in 2000 through a US\$500,000 loan, scaling it up to US\$6 million in 2005 and another US\$5 million in 2006 for ACLEDA to fund micro-finance institutions and other traders. Self-help groups established through CL-related Action Programmes should be enabled to tap into these resources, including capacity building services being offered in conjunction with other rural development and poverty reduction measures. An example is the USAID funded Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) which is presently implementing assistance to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) in Kampong Cham with Prey Veng, Kratie and Svay Rieng to enable them to overcome business constraints, improve their business relationships, products, services and financing.

9. ESTIMATING THE RESOURCE GAP

231. There is an apparent resource gap in much of social protection issues in Cambodia. This is brought about by various factors, foremost being the lack of resources by the government for its public investment. The NSDP estimates an amount of some US\$3,500 million needed for the public sector during 2006-2010 to achieve the goals and targets it had set forth.³⁸ However, generation of government revenues is very low (about 10-11% of GDP since 2000-2004, the lowest in the region) and much of government budgetary gaps will have to be backed through external funding. In the past years, the social protection sector where child rights are located has received relatively smaller funding than other sectors as most funds are for health, education and rural development. The education sector during 2005 showed an actually disbursed amount of US\$39.7 million, and expected as much as US\$62.9 million disbursed during 2006.³⁹ An issue with external assistance is that much of donor development assistance does not reach the targeted beneficiaries intact since management and other operational and administrative costs account for more than half of the total programme costs.⁴⁰

232. With the NSDP 2006-2010, government resources and donor assistance is harmonised towards improving rural conditions as key to poverty reduction. Social protection issues are explicitly to be attended to with the CMDG targeting to cut down to 8% the 16.5% of children considered working or some 253,475 children to be withdrawn, removed or prevention from entering work. The 12 Action Programmes within the ILO-IPEC-TBP aim to meet but a portion of the total target, targeting 15,930 children for withdrawal and prevention from exploitative and/or hazardous work through the provision of educational and non-educational services by means of direct action from the project. Other stakeholders are expected to bring up to the number the children to be removed from work. In meeting targets, mobilising resources from other stakeholders is necessary; in this regard, the ILO-IPEC TBP needs to actively bring on board other donors and stakeholders in line with the TBP approach and the strategic targets set forth in the NPA-WFCL.

233. Estimating resource requirements for the total target number of children is difficult, however. In the first place, a common targeting of the number of children to be removed from work has not been clearly agreed upon by stakeholders who have efforts to withdraw children from work, aligning these targets to the three NPAs (i.e., WFCL, TIPSE and OVC) and the EFA. Secondly, the standards for costing are not fully established since the interventions can also differ across the categories of children. OVCs, for instance, have different needs from children with parents or guardians, thus the costing may consider other institutional services. There are different costing measures also for strategic components related to policy development, capacity-building and in making operational the various structures for the implementation of interventions which are hard to segregate from the direct action components since these are intrinsic costs to a project's implementation.

³⁸ NSDP Final Version, December 2005

³⁹ Donor Coordination Advisor, Cambodia Education Sector, Donor Performance Report 2005-2006, UNICEF/ Sida and the World Bank

⁴⁰ The World Bank, *Managing Risk and Vulnerability in Cambodia, An Assessment and Strategy for Social Protection*, June 2006

Estimating basic costs for provision of education

234. The area where common costing may apply is in the basic costs for provision of education as most programmes use the child scholarship approach in both formal and non-formal education. The programme cost per child using the ILO-IPEC TBP allocation in the 12 Action Programmes as reference⁴¹ estimates basic schooling costs (including rapid listing and income generation support to families) at US\$16 for a period of 2 years or approximately US\$8/year⁴² (Table 6).

235. The interviews with TBP stakeholders affirm that this figure is very conservative, as this does not give leeway for specific needs situation per child or the situation of schools in the area, nor for allowances to expand the coverage based on the actual targets set by the rapid listing of children⁴³. The ILO-IPEC-TBP estimates need to be adjusted upwards. This can be cross-referenced with that of the OPTIONS Programme which integrates a similar schooling approach to prevention of children into trafficking and sex work and which place the cost of basic schooling inputs at US\$9 per child per year⁴⁴. Comparative estimates can also be gleaned from allocations for OVC (which require lodging, food support and health services) which are costed higher, placing the amount at approximately US\$26/ year⁴⁵.

236. Other programmes have higher allocations, e.g., the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) pegs this at US\$45/year per girl scholar in the lower secondary school, and includes support incentives for income to children's families. The average cost for basic schooling inputs would probably be in the range of US\$10-12 per child per year. The total cost per child would depend again on the age of the child and the number of years of the continuing stay in school. Given the overall target of 253,475 children to be removed from work, basic cost of ensuring these children in school would cost around US\$3-4 million per year.

Cost for Vocational Training and Employment Opportunities for Children

237. Estimated outlays for vocational training approximate the basic costs of schooling, although vocational training time-span is relatively shorter at around 6-9 months. The ILO-IPEC-TBP places this at US\$35 per child. Again, this is a low estimate, according to the EA/IAs interviewed across the 7 municipalities/ provinces implementing the TBP Action Programmes. It fails to consider the cost of hiring trainers with specialties other than the usual courses (e.g., sewing, cosmetology and motorcycle repairs) which would cater to broader or more distinct job demands – e.g., jobs needing English language facility, information technologies, electronics or even rural technologies.

238. Additionally, vocational training is closely linked to job placement or to income-earning business, which is relatively weak in the current TBP Action Programmes. Other stakeholders allocate as much as US\$1,000 per child to ensure

⁴¹ A common reference in costing will require a workshop since the conditions of working children may vary and the direct action approaches by various development actors may be different.

⁴² The TBP Proposal places this at US\$35 per child considering other related costs (e.g. in the Provinces/municipality (7): 8,660 children withdrawn or prevented through educational support @ \$35 per child = \$303,100)

⁴³ Several of the executing agencies and implementing agencies of the ILO-IPEC-TBP have voiced their concern about the low allocations in comparison with the other programmes such as the ESSP scholarship for girls program and the OVC.

⁴⁴ UNGEI (2007) *Towards Equal Opportunities For All: Empowering girls through partnerships in education, Case Studies in Southeast Asia*, UNICEF, et al, Bangkok, Thailand. 2007

⁴⁵ Interview with Director, *Enfant D'asie* (ASPECA) in Kampot

Table 6. Summary budget on the action programmes for WFCL sectors (in US\$)

	TOTAL BUDGET (project period)							
	PHNOM PENH- CDL/ CDW	KAMPOT- FISHING	KEP-FISHING	SIHANOUK- VILLE -FISHING	BANTEAY MEANCHEY- PORTER	KAMPONG CHAM-BRICKS	SIEM REAP- BRICKS	KAMPONG CHAM- RUBBER
Outputs								
Establishing & capacity building (P/MCCL)	1,400	1,650	2,300	2,460	1,894	800	975	4,250
Establishing APSC	520	730	730	1,390	620	330	1,120	390
Capacity building IA/EA					800	2,550		
Drafting of <i>Prakas</i>	3,020							
Developing awareness raising (AR) materials	13,000	4,900						
AR conducted	1,953	4,060	2,800	7,350	5,330			10,930
Sensitization activities (schools, community)	2,863			4,320	850		500	4,900
Sp. AR (TU, police) & inter-agency cooperation	4,242	240	810	5,295	1,370		1,500	
AR (special groups-traders, employers, etc.)					850	1,150	790	
Capacity building TU, workers, LA					1,810			8,160
Mainstreaming gender			3,300	7,170		1,050	3,000	4,400
Documented good practice	1,900	1,000	1,350	3,060	1,250	1,100	1,700	1,900
Rapid Listing of CL	10,430	8,780	1,800	10,600	1,000	2,160	4,850	8,430
Outreach activities	13,820							
Establishing TEC/CLC	23,175	20,760	8,950	19,500	12,660	7,900	10,000	31,400
Withdrawal of CL & integration in schools	8,765	14,020	6,610	13,820	5,820	1,995	4,740	2,835
Withdrawal of CL through NFE	5,115	6,130	4,080	9,490	1,560	1,705	3,925	4,980
Withdrawal & provision of employable skills	7,125	20,660	16,480	17,300	9,570	8,270	5,420	15,130

CL families assisted in ICG	10,000	13,720	7,622	14,450	5,600	4,040	4,600	32,900
Withdrawal thru referral/ est. peer groups	2,950	2,980	1,700	3,800	2,950	700	3,400	5,500
Capacity building – teachers & administrators					2,050	800	2,200	
CL Monitoring system established	23,640	3,220	2,600	15,512	1,320	4,280	2,650	15,080
Management Cost								
Staff	44,618	48,080	28,280	31,680	23,260	24,660	30,440	51,120
Travel	3,458	10,048	5,070		4,900	2,580	5,000	8,400
Office equipment	7,930	7,660	11,160	7,130	8,711	3,640	7,000	6,785
Administrative	8,424	9,400	7,350	7,320	5,825	3,270	6,130	6,240
Mid-term evaluation	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	2,000
Sub-total Management Costs	66,430	77,188	53,860	48,130	44,696	36,150	48,570	74,545
Grand total (direct & management)	202,348	182,588	114,992	183,647	102,000	74,980	99,940	225,730
Total Cost (including ILO-IPEC Management Cost) ^{a/}								4,749,956
Total cost all interventions (field EA/IA, except those implemented by PACT, CAMFEBA, MOLVT)								736,656
Total Cost local management (field EA/IA)								383,139
Total cost of withdrawal, removal, integration (including rapid listing)								248,227
Cost of rapid listing for of CL in 7 areas								48,050
Total cost of policy development, setting up structure								27,929
Total cost AR& capacity building of stakeholders								129,333
Estimates on cost of basic schooling (Total cost of withdrawal over 15,930 target children/families)								US\$15.58/child

^{a/} There are interventions covered by distinct actions programmes with MOLVT, PACT-CL and CAMFEBA which part of interventions but not itemised in this presentation

239. that the vocation learned is practiced or that vocational training graduates are placed in jobs.

Cost for Vocational Training and Employment Opportunities for Children

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241. Additionally, vocational training is closely linked to job placement or to income-earning business, which is relatively weak in the current TBP Action Programmes. Other stakeholders allocate as much as US\$1,000 per child to ensure that the vocation learned is practiced or that vocational training graduates are placed in jobs.

Support programmes for poor families

242. Support programmes for income-generation among poor families are an essential component of the efforts to remove children from work. The TBP Action Programmes target some 3,130 families to be assisted in income-earning activities. Currently, this is being done through community savings groups which aim to optimise local savings for business ventures. Other stakeholders such as CHO which is a member of the BIG-C in Banteay Meanchey, has provisions for income generating projects (IGP) to improve food security, sustainable agricultural practices and income source diversification. Stakeholders propose that such funds be allocated in the amount of some US\$100-400 per family to be assisted.⁴⁶ Helping out poor families to set up IGP activities would mean that livelihood training be included in such packages as well.

243. As income-generation packages are linked more to overall poverty reduction, the provision of support for entrepreneurship and subsistent livelihoods may not necessarily be a direct cost of TBP stakeholders. The mapping points out that there are current and upcoming funds for livelihood which can be tapped by Action Programmes combating WFCL. These include ACLEDA, World Vision Fund and Child Fund, or to a certain degree, the WEDGE project with ILO-IPEC. Nevertheless, costs for helping poor families to access these funds should be considered.

Capacity-Building of EA/IA

244. Since MOLVT is relatively new as an institution and due to weaknesses in the overall government structure, allocations for building capacity among partner agencies and the local governance structures have become requisite to interventions related to the NPA-WFCL. Again, these costs vary according to the awareness-raising needed, the operational structures to be established and sustained in the

⁴⁶ Interview with PACT staff in Banteay Meanchey

implementation of the direct action interventions, and the capacity of the executing and implementing agencies (including capacity to shoulder counterpart expenditures). The ILO-IPEC TBP allocation for management at the executing/ implementing agency level is at around 20-25% of the total cost of implementation of the various Action Programmes, or an average of US\$15,000 per agency (Table 7).⁴⁷

Table 7. Estimated cost for the implementation of the TBP

Major Item	Sub-Item/ Intervention	Total Costs
Management and technical support cost	Personnel	(US\$1,242,625)
	Planning, monitoring and evaluation	(US\$140,000)
	Staff Training	(US \$30,000)
	Equipment, operations and maintenance	(US \$258,185)
Direct Costs		(US\$2,378,733)
Objective 1 - policy and capacity building	National coordinating mechanisms	40,000
	Child labour unit capacity	55,000
	Enhanced provincial capacity	130,000
	Finalising National Plan of Action	15,000
	Legislative support	36,000
Objective 2 - knowledge base, building and commitment mobilisation	Mainstreaming in major development plans and sector initiatives	220,000
	Knowledge base on child labour	335,533
	National awareness raising	126,150
	Networks for building commitment, collective action	115,000
Objective 3 - Targeted interventions	Selection of direct beneficiaries of children	
	Educational provision	618,100
	vocational training and other support	193,850
	Community based child labour monitoring	335,000
	Community support networks and livelihood opportunities facilitated	132,600
	Compilation of intervention models	26,500
Programme support costs (13%) and provision for cost increase (5%)		(US\$740,468)
TOTAL COSTS		(US\$4,790,011)

Source: Project Document, ILO-IPEC-TBP, *Support to the Cambodian National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour: A Time-Bound Approach*

245. The relatively small budget allocation for the operations of the MoLVT as the lead agency for much of the WFCL interventions demands that costing be considered as well for capacity building at the national level structures. For example, the operations of the Department of Child Labour had been integrated for allocation within the MoLVT budget only in 2006. MoLVT had submitted a budget plan of US\$117,106 to the Ministry of Economy and Finance but was allocated only some US\$86,161 for 2006 including salaries, office costs and activities. While there then is a need to advocate for more rationale appropriation from government or for external budget assistance for overall social protection measures to agencies such as MoLVT, MoWA and MoSVY, there is also a need to continue technical support for capacity building. In the case of the TBP, a separate Action Programme with the MoLVT as the implementing agency for building the capacity of the national structures (NSCL,

⁴⁷ Project Document, ILO-IPEC-TBP, *Support to the Cambodian National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour: A Time-Bound Approach*

DCL) and the provincial structures (PCCL, APSC) has been included with budget of US\$219,915 within 20 months timeframe.

246. Similarly, field partners among other sectors should also be provided services to enhance their participation in the programme and to build their capacities as well for their own initiatives within the NPA-WFCL strategic interventions. In this regard, Action Programmes mobilising workers and workers organisations and employers and their organisations should be considered in the costing.

Awareness-Raising, Sensitisation and Advocacy

247. There is no established standard in terms of costing for awareness-raising, sensitisation and advocacy, as these depend on the type of activities, the reach, the sustainability of the information-dissemination endeavour, the implementing structures and cost factors in medium, production, distribution, etc. Again, the EAs/IAs in the TBP Action Programmes consider that fund allocations for sensitising are low. The information campaigns are limited to the use of posters, billboards and the not-so-frequent radio and TV spots whose impact may be less visible than LICADHO's and WVC's community mobilisation activities.

248. Linked with this is advocacy among national agencies, the media, prosecutors and parliamentarians. There were also no set costing standards for these.

Monitoring and Upgrading the database on the situation of child labour

249. A consideration in monitoring the impact of current interventions in terms of children removed from work would entail a monitoring system. Currently, this can be addressed through established child monitoring systems within the Action Programmes or within stakeholders' projects. At the national level, however, the measure of how targets are being met is decided by comparing the baseline figures in the 2001 Child Labour Survey with current data. Upgrading the current database on the situation of child labour is linked to the monitoring of how the country is achieving the CMDG and NPRS targets. An effort to upgrade this in the changing context, as well as to profile the situation of other WFCL sectors was asked of the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning⁴⁸. A study in the scale of the CCLS in the succeeding year would require a budget of at least US\$368,622.

250. Costing of the various interventions to eliminate the WFCL does not have specific standards and are defined primarily by the nature of the interventions, the implementing structures, and the availability of resources among the stakeholders. This mapping study was not able to establish such standards given the lack of costing details from stakeholders other than those working in the TBP Action Programmes. For purposes of an overall costing for the NPA-WFCL, workshops should be held to establish the range of costs if not the standards itself. These workshops would also enable stakeholders to channel funds where limited interventions are on-going. Significant to this establishing of cost standards would be budget allocations for implementing agencies/ executing partners, since this can bring out the counterpart costs that IAs/EAs can also offer.

251. With the implementation of the NPA-WFCL being anchored in the broader policy frameworks of the CMDG and NPRS, there are opportunities for mainstreaming child labour policy, issues and support into key development programmes in the country and major donors. There is need to look at the sources of

⁴⁸ Based on responses to questionnaires by the NIS/MoP

resources for the NPA-WFCL not only in current efforts directly combating child labour but in related programmes such as the EFA and that on poverty reduction. The EFA is linked to the costs of ensuring availability of education facilities, teachers, educational materials and pro-poor support programmes. These costs are integral to the scholarship and NFE programmes under the direct costs of interventions. Poverty reduction measures, on the other hand, are linked to the placement of graduates from formal/ non-formal schools to job opportunities and to accessing resources for income-generation projects.

252. Considerations for increased resources should centre on cooperation and the harmonisation of programmes among the international donor community. In this regard, the general agency intervention/ costing information compiled by this study and presented in the mapping section should be taken into account. A more exhaustive commitment to the implementation of the NPA-WFCL should be made with the broader participation of international donors, government institutions and other stakeholders for a better idea on the availability of resources.

10. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

253. Child labour in Cambodia is a result of the overwhelming poverty that is deeply-rooted in the rural countryside. The low income yield from agriculture largely due to backward technologies, the lack of support infrastructures for production, natural disasters and insecurity of access to land, natural and other capital resources is affecting rural households both in terms of food security and their capability to meet basic social services, including sending their children to school. There is also inadequacy of facilities, teachers and instructional services and high cost of education which deter continuing pursuit of education. The impact of the period of conflict, HIV/AIDS and emergent social issues have also led to a large number of vulnerable children which the family cannot nurture.

254. Child labour is located in work sectors where rural families end up especially during non-productive periods in the household agricultural cycle. Much of these are found in sub-urban industries, large scale plantations, resource-extraction activities or in the low-paying work sectors of the urban informal economy.

255. The country is making an effort to address the issue of poverty in general. The Royal Government of Cambodia prepared its NPRS which laid out priority poverty reduction actions and corresponding strategic programmes and established targets in its CMDG. In line with the elimination of child labour, the RGC set forth concrete targets for improving access to education in the Education for All strategies and in the specific national plans of action to address the worst forms of child labour (NPA-WFCL and NPA-TSEC/ TIPSE). A national plan of action was also formulated to respond to the needs of orphans, children with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable children (NPA-OVC). There are significant endeavours within the government, the international community and civil society to remove, withdraw and prevent children from entering work. At the same time, attention is being given to institute policies which uphold the rights of children, to improve the conditions that will protect them, and to promote an overall social awareness about the rights and welfare of children, including child labour and its related issues.

256. Interventions are still limited, however, in terms of direct actions on the elimination of child labour in the identified hazardous sectors. The mapping of interventions on the NPA-WFCL strategies finds that in many cases, existing child rights-related programmes focus on the unconditional worst forms of child labour such as trafficking, work relating to sexual exploitation of women and children, and social welfare issues among orphans, children with HIV/AIDS, and other vulnerable children. There are also scholarship and vocational training initiatives for the poor in conjunction with the Education for All programme. The major effort aligned with the NPA-WFCL objectives is still the Time Bound Programme supported by ILO-IPEC and implemented primarily by the MOLVT. There are significant support projects from WVC, LICADHO and Mith Samlanh, to name a few, while local NGOs participate in the field implementation of the TBP and relevant agencies' endeavours.

257. The identified hazardous work sectors where there are initiatives to eliminate child labour are in salt farming, brick-making, rubber plantations, fishing and related fish product-processing, porter work, child domestic workers, children in waste/dumpsite scavenging and among street children. Correspondingly, the areas where these hazardous forms of labour are found are in Kampot, Kep, Sihanoukville, Kampong Cham, Siem Reap, Poipet border in Banteay Meanchey, and Phnom Penh.

258. The TBP Action Programmes being implemented in several areas comprehensively adopted the NPA-WFCL strategies. Being fostered, for instance, is an inter-agency group from among the government agencies, NGOs, trade unions, employers, civil society and community participation as part of the executing/ implementing agencies for the interventions. Local policies favouring the elimination of child labour are encouraged to be developed. A governing structure at the provincial/ municipal level has been set in place (PCCL/ MCCL), while sensitisation and awareness-raising measures are conducted area-wide.

259. The TBP direct actions to eliminate child labour drew upon the outcomes of the previous interventions in the salt, rubber plantation and fishing sectors. Government and non-government partner agencies have gained practical experiences and developed knowledge in providing comprehensive packages of interventions to selected target groups. Intervention packages in operation so far are: promoting formal and non-formal education; providing alternative livelihoods through vocational skills training; protecting children above minimum age through guidelines on occupational safety and hazards (OSH); withdrawing children in exploitative situations with alternative livelihoods, and monitoring the labour situation in order to respond to the immediate needs of the concerned children and their families.

260. In support of the Action Programmes at the provincial to community levels, the TBP has also taken measures to improve the capacity of national and provincial/ municipal structures, namely: the National Sub-Committee on Child Labour, the Child Labour Department of the MOLVT, provincial and municipal departments of the MoLVT, MoEYS, MoWA, MoI, MoP and MoSVY. Action programmes in partnership with trade unions and workers' group and employers have also been forged and currently being implemented to bring in support. To complement this, a national information-dissemination campaign has been launched which aims to expand efforts on the elimination of child labour nationwide, particularly from the government, civil society and the donor community. Recognising the need to attend to income-generation for poor families with child labour, the Women's Entrepreneurship Development and Gender Equality (WEDGE) programme has been tapped to assist in understanding livelihood enterprise management, accessing microfinance and eventually in managing income-earning activities, especially among women.

261. Much of the resources allocated to interventions on the elimination of CL in the identified hazardous sectors are still through ILO-IPEC TBP support funds (from US DOL and ILO-IPEC). However, significant resources are coming in through other initiatives such as Mith Samlanh's, WVC's and new programmes like the US DOL project with Winrock International. These limited resources clearly indicate that there is much to be done to involve other stakeholders or to tap into support from the international community. Of note are child-focused micro-financing groups which can be mobilised such as Vision Fund Cambodia, Child Fund Cambodia and others that assist the poverty reduction programmes – e.g., the World Bank Group funding facility for income-generating activities.

262. Significant efforts are more visible on the elimination of WFCL in the unconditional forms of trafficking and sexual exploitation in women and children. There are initiatives that complement those in the hazardous work sectors, such as in the porter sector where the issue of trafficking and border work cannot be disassociated with work; the tourism sector where women and children work in restaurants, bars and guesthouses; and, in street children who are also prone to trafficking, abuse and sex work. Various agencies' advocacy activities for laws protecting women and children benefit children in the hazardous sectors as well.

263. Costing the required interventions for the full realisation of the targets on the elimination of child labour remains a challenge due to the lack of standard costs in contrast to that for basic education lends itself to easier estimation. Other CL interventions depend on the types of activities, the spread, the implementing structures, the capacity building requirement and anticipated technical and management costs. Since the work sectors of the hazardous forms of child labour are diverse in many ways (nature of work, characteristics of working children, locale, etc.), a common standard approach is not possible. A good example of this can be gleaned from Mith Samlanh's work with street children, which combines mobile education, child centre services and formal education services that are way different from the TBP approach. In view of such disparities in targets, it would be significant to establish unities on the needed resources through inter-agency workshops which can also firm up stakeholders' counterpart commitments to the NPA-WFCL.

264. Overall, the mapping exercise has brought out several tasks which the stakeholders actively implementing the NPA-WFCL strategies will need to attend to. These include the following:

Need for marketing of the NPA-WFCL and the TBP

265. The NPA-WFCL has been formulated before the government restructuring in 2004 and needs to be reviewed, both to validate the soundness of the strategies and to define the implementing structures. This effort is currently integrated as one of the concerns of the TBP, but focus should be also directed towards gathering commitments in the strategies' implementation, particularly in the hazardous work sectors which have yet to receive attention.

266. Corollary to this, there is a need to galvanise the national coordinating mechanisms which will oversee the implementation of the NPA-WFCL. Activating the National Sub-Committee on Child Labour would be of particular importance as it can convene national inter-agency workshops to firm up stakeholder commitments.

267. At the provincial/ municipal level, there is also a need to firm up the coordination role of the PCCL/ MCCL. Currently much of the deliberations being done at this level occur among the Executing/ Implementing Agencies of the TBP Action Programmes. As noted, there are other agencies working outside of the TBP but engage with the related frameworks of the other national plans of action (TSEC/TIPSE and OVC), the EFA and of the ongoing poverty reduction measures. Since the direct action to eliminate child labour is also linked with these efforts, their participation, technical support and resources can be tapped by the TBP Action Programme.

Need to coordinate areas where stakeholders implementing actions relating to the three National Plans of Action (WFCL, TSEC/TIPSE and OVC) can interact

268. Common to the three National Plans of Action is that all operate within the child rights framework and proceed from needed basic child services such as the education of the child, social protection and improvement of their welfare through poverty reduction. In addition, the NPAs target all children vulnerable to working in sectors which offer opportunities to earn income but fall within the target for elimination set by the NPRS or within the overall aims of the EFA. Viewed in this light, there is common ground where various stakeholders can interact.

269. Government should use the various NPAs as frameworks but should align all existing efforts so that common grounds can be addressed (e.g., basic education, livelihood options for families in communities where child labour is prevalent). Consistently with the overall donors' efforts to harmonise their country programmes, programmes targeting child labour should be harmonised as well. At the same time, coordination should be pursued between government's partners, donor agencies, NGOs and the civil society in order to provide adequate support for declared policies, plans, and priorities on child labour. There is a need to reactivate inter-agency coordination through the Working Group on Child Labour.

Coordinating Gains in line with the NPRS target

270. The mapping exercise brought out several initiatives geared towards the elimination of child labour (in both the hazardous work forms and unconditional worst forms) which built on the NPRS targets. It would be significant to find out what the efforts have achieved in terms of overall targets. While this can be assessed from each programme, steps should be taken by the government to monitor the gains in the actual reduction of working children. Towards this end, the role of government in monitoring should be addressed. CNCC previously assumed this role but this will have to be clarified through the inter-ministerial workshops or in the Working group coordination meetings.

271. Likewise, given significant efforts to remove, withdraw and prevent children from child labour either through the NPA-WFCL and the NPA-TSEC/TIPSE, thematic studies on the efficacy and impact of these interventions should be undertaken. Significant lessons to be learned from these should be drawn as basis for replication or innovation.

Policy Development and Capacity-Building

272. While the mapping brought out gains in terms of improving the policy environment in the areas where there are Action Programmes, there still are national level policies which need to be enacted or improved upon. Amendments will have to be pursued, for instance, on the provisions in the Labour Law concerning the allowable work for children and the prohibitions of child labour in the hazardous sectors.

273. There is also a need to better focus the capacity building activities so as to strengthen the NPA-WFCL's implementing mechanisms. While familiarisation with the international instruments, the Labour Law and the policies against child labour has been well received, the challenge of much of the implementing structures is how to integrate child labour with integrated development programmes in their localities. Capacity building is also a concern at the district, commune and village levels in order to effectively harness local authorities' response to the issue, including the communities' roles in child monitoring.

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ANNEX 1 – LIST OF INTERVIEWED PERSONS

No.	Name of Respondents	Position	Agency	Cities/Provinces
	Mrs. Meng Chhorvy	Coordinator	CCPCR	Kampot
	Miss Ngeth Kakda	Secretary	MJC	Kampot
	Mr. Um Sovanny	Director	ASPECA	Kampot
	Mr. Duong Sovann	Director	PDoLVT	Kampot
	Mrs. Mom Siphon	Vice director	PDWA	Kampot
	Mr. Touch Try	Finance Assistant	PDoLVT	Kampot
	Mr. Kao Rith	Vice director	PDEYS	Kampot
	Mr. Sam Phon	Vice director	PDI	Kampot
	Mr. Sokun Pheakdey	Admin Assistant	PDoLVT	Kampot
	Mr. Seng Lay	Vice director	PDP	Kampot
	Mr. Dith Layheak	Director	PDoLVT	Kep
	Mr. Kong Sovann	Vice director	PDoLVT	Kep
	Mr. Nguan Hean	Vice director	PDEYS	Kep
	Mr. Ho Map	Director	CCA	Kep
	Mr. Srey Samorn	Admin & Finance officer	PDoLVT	Kep
	Mr. Yim Ngeth	Officer	PDoLVT	Kep
	Mr. Kong Lina	Assistant	PDEYS	Kep
	Mr. Ker Udom	Vice director	MDoLVT	Sihanouk Ville
	Mr. Pav Vannak	Director	CCBO	Sihanouk Ville
	Mr. Sien Lyhak	Director	Worker Union	Sihanouk Ville
	Mr. Sok Ny	Vice director	MDI	Sihanouk Ville
	Mr. Eng Samnang	Director	MDP	Sihanouk Ville
	Mrs. Yang Lida	Admin officer	MDWA	Sihanouk Ville
	Mrs. Sam Khanna	Vice director	MDEYS	Sihanouk Ville
	Mr. Sin Sari	Administrator	PSE	Sihanouk Ville
	Mr. Eve Saosarin	Director	M'lop Tapang	Sihanouk Ville
	Mr. Khim Sakhen	Coordinator	LICADHO	Sihanouk Ville
	Mr. Sok Serey	Director	MDSVY	Sihanouk Ville
	Mr. Vou Savinn	office director	MDSVY	Sihanouk Ville
	Mr. Hong Prakap	Vice director	PDoLVT	Banteay Meanchey
	Mr. Duong Ratana	officer	CHO	Banteay Meanchey
	Mrs. But Silorn	Commune focal women	PCCL	Banteay Meanchey
	Mr. Maunh Vuth	NFE office director	PDEYS	Banteay Meanchey
	Mr. Hai Deap	Coordinator	PACT	Banteay Meanchey
	Mr. Hong Samorn	Officer	PDoLVT	Banteay Meanchey
	Mr. So Savoeun	Monitor	PCCL	Banteay Meanchey
	Mr. Chim Vandeth	Admin and Finance Assistant	PDoLVT	Banteay Meanchey
	Mr. Phom Dararith	Director	CCHDO	Banteay Meanchey
	Mr. Cheam Piseth	Residential project coordinator	Damnok Teuk	Banteay Meanchey
	Mr. In Chomno	Director	CHO	Banteay Meanchey
	Mr. You Chanseyha	Programme Manager	Don Bosco	Banteay Meanchey
	Mr. Im Chamroeun	Vice director	PDoLVT	Siem Reap
	Mrs. Bun Chrep	Officer	PDoLVT	Siem Reap
	Mr. Chim Saroeung	Officer	PDoLVT	Siem Reap
	Mr. In Dara	Officer	PDoLVT	Siem Reap
	Mr. Seut Veasna	Officer	PDoLVT	Siem Reap
	Mrs. Heng Khim	Vice director	PDWA	Siem Reap
	Mr. Sok Essariddh	Officer	PDoLVT	Siem Reap

No.	Name of Respondents	Position	Agency	Cities/Provinces
	Mr. Nuon Sorp	Assistant	PACT	Siem Reap
	Mr. Huot Rothmony	Vice director	PDP	Siem Reap
	Monk. Hoeun Samneang	Director	LHA	Siem Reap
	Mr. Riem Sunsolei	President	Sangkheum Centre	Siem Reap
	Mr. Ly Monirath	Head of centre	AFESIP	Siem Reap
	Mr. Yin Lim	Member	CAMFEBA	Siem Reap
	Mr. Chea Kroch	Vice director	PDI	Kampong Cham
	Mr. Thamm Chamthol	Office Vice director	PDEYS	Kampong Cham
	Mr. Loeng Vuthy	Office director	PDoLVT	Kampong Cham
	Mr. Cheng Heang	Director	PDoLVT	Kampong Cham
	Mrs. Ros Sopheak	Vice director	PDWA	Kampong Cham
	Mr. Kong Panha	Assistant	KTO	Kampong Cham
	Mrs. Thorn Kimsroan	office director	PDWA	Kampong Cham
	Mr. Um Veasna	Officer	PDoLVT	Kampong Cham
	Mr. Chheng Eamleng	Vice director	PDoLVT	Kampong Cham
	Mr. Ith Samet	Administrator	PDoLVT	Kampong Cham
	Mr. Un Lun-Ang	Vice director	PDoLVT	Kampong Cham
	Mr. Eng Nareth	Office director	PDP	Kampong Cham
	Mr. Chhuy Mumsreng	Officer director	PDEYS	Kampong Cham
	Mr. Sou Hong	Monitor	KTO	Kampong Cham
	Mrs. Sar Narith	Accountant	SCN	Kampong Cham
	Monk. Thorn Vandong	Director	BSDA	Kampong Cham
	Monk. Say Sokhoeun	Assistant	BSDA	Kampong Cham
	Mr. Pech Darong	Field Coordinator	ESCUP	Kampong Cham
	Miss Chan Sopheap	Programme Manager	KAPE	Kampong Cham
	Mr. Yi Moden	Project Officer	APLE	Sihanouk Ville
	John McGeoghan	Project Coordinator, Prevention of Human Trafficking through Enhanced Regional Cooperation & Poverty Alleviation	IOM	Phnom Penh
	Dr. Bruno Maltoni	Project Coordinator	IOM	Phnom Penh
	Iuliana Stefan	Chief of Mission	IOM	Phnom Penh
	Ouk Sisovann	Senior National Programme Officer	ILO-IPEC	Phnom Penh
	Tina Wesslund	Child Protection Programme Manager	Save the Children Australia	Phnom Penh
	To Sovorn	Deputy Programme Manager, Peace and Justice Programme	World Vision Cambodia	Phnom Penh
	Jolanda Van Westering	CP Programme	UNICEF	Phnom Penh
	Lesley Miller	Head of Section CP Programme	UNICEF	Phnom Penh
	Mrs. Chan Haran Vadey	Chairperson	Cambodian National Committee for Children	Phnom Penh
	Thav Kimsan	CR Coordinator	LICADHO	Phnom Penh
	Ouk Sam Oun		WVC	Phnom Penh
	Shabir Ahmed	Governance & Child Rights Senior Advisor	Plan International	Phnom Penh
	Ingrid Martonova	OPTIONS Coordinator	World Education	Phnom Penh
	Sokh Samboth		Mith Samlanh	Phnom Penh

ANNEX 2

TERMS OF REFERENCE



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Support to the National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cambodia: A Time Bound Approach

and

Understanding Children's Work in Cambodia

Terms of Reference

for

Mapping and costing current programmes targeting the worst forms of child labour included in the national list

Draft: 03 July 2007

Revised: 01 August 2007

Ref: TBPCMB/Excol/2007/008

1. BACKGROUND

As part of broader efforts to develop effective and long-term solutions to child labour, the ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank launched a joint interagency research programme, Understanding Children's Work (UCW), in December 2000. The programme is guided by the Oslo Agenda for Action, unanimously adopted at the 1997 International Conference on Child Labour, which laid out the priorities for the international community to address child labour.

Country research activities are a core component of the overall UCW programme. They involve direct collaboration with national counterparts to improve information on child labour, and provide a framework for improved inter-agency cooperation against child labour at the field level. Research outputs help inform and provide impetus to the development of policies addressing child labour. Countries are selected for inclusion in UCW country activities on the basis of Government commitment to address the problem of child labour, established links with key stakeholders, strong field-level agency interest, and previous research and analysis on child labour.

The UCW country activity in Cambodia has three overall goals: (1) improve the information base on child labour, in order to inform policy design and identify cross sectoral policy interventions; (2) promote policy dialogue on child labour and accelerated progress towards national child labour reduction targets; and (3) build national capacity for regular child labour data collection and analysis.

To achieve the above goals, the UCW research efforts in Cambodia are supporting the development of a two-volume Inter-Agency Report on child labour. Volume I of the Inter-Agency Report titled, *Children's Work in Cambodia: A Challenge for Growth and Poverty Reduction*, was released on 12 June 12, 2006 in Phnom Penh to coincide with the Observance of the World Day Against Child Labour. Volume I analyses the current child labour situation in Cambodia - the extent and nature of child labour, the causes and consequences of child labour, and policy approaches for addressing it.

Volume II of the Inter-Agency Report on child labour will examine the cost and resource requirements for contributing to achieving the ILO global targets for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 and for achieving the national targets for the reduction of child labour by 2015 set in the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals. It will extent to both prevention measures aimed at stemming the flow of children into worst forms and to protection measures aimed at removing and rehabilitating the stock of children already in worst forms.

2. MAPPING AND COSTING OF CURRENT EFFORTS TARGETING HAZARDOUS FORMS

An important initial step to assessing resource requirements for full National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (NPA-WFCL) implementation will be to acquire a complete picture of current programmes/projects *specifically targeting children in the hazardous forms of child labour identified in the NPA*, including (but not limited to) the worst forms targeted by the national Time-Bound Programme. A mapping and costing of current efforts targeting hazardous forms will therefore be conducted to feed into the development of the Volume II of the inter-agency report.

The mapping/costing exercise will examine the contents, coverage and cost of current efforts targeting the priority hazardous forms, building on the more general policy and programme review conducted as part of Volume I of the inter-agency report. This exercise will lead to a rough estimate of total coverage of current interventions targeting hazardous forms. The exercise will also attempt to identify key programme gaps (i.e., hazardous forms of child labour not currently being acted on by the Government or its main social partners) and key geographic gaps (i.e., geographical areas where children in hazardous forms are not reached by current interventions).

The mapping will place particular emphasis on providing detailed costing information on the core programme/project activities contained within the national Time-Bound Programme and any other significant interventions targeting hazardous forms. This costing information will be critical for projecting the cost of extending current efforts to all children in hazardous forms or at risk of involvement in worst forms.

Worst forms of child labour can be broken down into two broad categories: unconditional worst forms and hazardous forms. The mapping/costing exercise will

concentrate on the latter category. Children in unconditional worst forms will be beyond the scope of the exercise, as they are covered in a separate National Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Exploitation (NPA-TIPSE).

The national list of hazardous forms described in the NPA-WFCL is as follows:

- Portering
- Domestic service (private home)
- Waste scavenging or rubbish picking
- Work in rubber plantations
- Work in tobacco plantations
- Fishing activities (near-shore and deep-sea fishing)
- Work in semi-industrial agricultural plantations
- Brick-making
- Salt production and related enterprises
- Handicrafts and related enterprises
- Processing sea products such as crab and shrimp peeling
- Stone and granite breaking
- Rock/sand quarrying, stone collection from riverbeds and seashore
- Gem and coal mining
- Restaurant, small business and guest house work
- Street begging and flower and souvenir selling

3. CONSULTANT RESPONSIBILITIES

The consultant will sign a contract with ILO-SRO Bangkok and will report to CTA-IPEC TBP Cambodia, with technical guidance of UCW Programme Coordinator, Professor Furio Rosati. In Cambodia, a UCW Working Group consisting of representatives from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank has been set up to monitor the progress of the UCW research activities. Working in close collaboration with the Working Group and in consultation with the global Project Coordinator, the responsibilities of the consultant will include the following:

List of main research activities to be undertaken by consultant	
Activity	
1.	List, categorise and detail the contents of programmes and projects specifically targeting children in the national list of hazardous forms, building on more general programme review conducted as part of Volume I of the UCW Inter-Agency Report.
2.	Identify total coverage of current efforts, as well as programmatic and geographic gaps in coverage
3.	Provide detailed costing information on the core programme/project activities contained within the national Time-Bound Programme and any other significant interventions targeting hazardous forms.

4.	Prepare an initial draft report based on the 1 to 3 above (including summary matrices organised by hazardous forms) and submit it to ILO IPEC TBP and UCW for comments and remarks.
5.	Revise the draft report based on the comments received from ILO IPEC TBP and the UCW.
6.	Submit the final draft report to ILO IPEC TBP

4. TIME SCHEDULE

Contract Start Date: 6 August 2007

Contract End Date: 21 September 2007

Activities 1 to 4: 5 September 2007

* Deadline for providing comments and remarks on initial draft report by ILO IPEC TBP and UCW: 15 September 2007

Activities 5 to 6: 21 September 2007

ANNEX 3 – SUMMARY OF SELECTED NGOS WITH CHILD RIGHTS AND CHILD EDUCATION PROGRAMMES - 2006 (NOT AN EXHAUSTIVE LIST)

Name of NGO	Programme/ Activity	Donor	Budget (US\$) ⁴⁹
SIHANOUK VILLE			
M'lop Tapang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education: M'lop Tapang encourages children to go for studying even as public students or non-formal education students. It gives extra study to children before re-enrolling them in the public school. And M'lop Tapang also has doctor at their place for giving health check up or treatment to children. - Community-Based Service: which they form up the child protection team (4 staff) to give awareness raising to family and children and also network. M'lop Tapang has activity the same as Mith Samlainh by having network member to keep eye on the children for preventing them from the bad aim of foreigner. The awareness raising is provided as direct to family and to whole group in the community to understand about child right, the advantage of study and the disadvantage of children's work. 	England, Italy, Holland, Hong Kong, and Kind people.	\$170,000 to \$180,000
LICADHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-trafficking - Prevent child sex tourism - Elimination or reduction of child labour - Promotion of Child right - Those activities are implemented by giving awareness raising to children and children family. Aside from that, LICADHO also has legal service for children too 	Not available (n/a)	n/a
Pour un Source d'Enfant (PSE)	<p>The programme of PSE is to provide support to children's living, and study. It supports children by giving children money, study supply, clothes, and rice. Those supports are for encouraging children to go to school.</p> <p>PSE gives place for children or youth to stay when they have work in Sihanouk Ville or the children have no house to stay.</p> <p>Aside from giving such supports to children, it also gives vocational training skill to children in the field of fishing (other vocational training skills are available in Phnom Penh). And out of that PSE also works with parents or relative of the</p>	France	\$116,452 (excluding administration cost)

⁴⁹ Unless specified, budget is for year 2006-2007

	children by provide awareness raising to children's family to understand about the advantage of going to school, child right, and impact of domestic violence which is really affected to children physically and psychologically.		
Action Pour les Enfants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring and evidence collection 2. Legal protection 3. Social rehabilitation and Counselling 4. Advocacy and Research work 	Global Humanitaria, The Asia Foundation, The British Embassy, Microsoft, and private donation	\$92,531
Cambodian Children Development Organisation (CCDO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A world fit for Children (Child Welfare/ Rights) 2. Capacity Building for youth (Education/ Training) 	SCN, CRF, and other	\$2,500
BANTEAY MEANCHEY			
CCHDO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children and women trafficking prevention: through awareness raising about risk of migration (even long or short time temporary migration) at school, community. This programme takes place in 2 district- 4 communes-24 villages. Those two districts are Malai and Ou Chrov. In Malai, programme takes place in Boeng Beng commune and Malai commune. In Ou Chrov, programme is in Ou Bei Choan, and Poipet commune. Poipet is place which is gathered people from 24 cities-provinces, and main problem to be considered is trafficking and exploitation. In 24 villages, CCHDO has 111 network members consisting of village chief, commune chief, teacher, commune council who help in provide awareness raising and report about the case of migration. 2. Border Team: CCHDO participates in the activities of the BIG-C to help children who are repatriated from Thailand. Until 2006, CCHDO coordinated the Border Team. It currently serves as the NGO representative of the BVST which is composed of a social worker, a police officer, the Cambodia-Thailand Border Coordination Office and a rotating NGO representative. 3. Drug Abuse prevention: CCHDO provides training about risk of drug abuse to policemen and teachers. Then teachers and policemen pass that awareness raising of drug abuse to sex workers, villagers, and children (100,000 students). Teachers and policemen are core trainers. The training was conducted in Serei Saophoan district. 4. Vocational Skill Training: CCHDO focus on sewing which this kind of vocational training is given to both girls and 	<p>ILO</p> <p>UNICEF</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>

	boys. The training has been given to 200 plus children. Now the children are doing sewing to earn money for their life feeding. Each child can earn about \$100 per month from sewing. Last time sewing class had trainer to give training on sewing but now the children become peer trainers.			
Damnok Teuk	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drop-in centre: duration of staying at the shelter is only 2 weeks 2. Rehabilitation: duration of staying at the shelter is 6 months 3. Reception: duration of staying at the shelter is 6 months 4. Residential: no limitation of staying at the shelter until the children get reintegrated or job. 5. Day Care: non-formal education to 300 children 6. Vocational Skill Training: Sewing and purify water (there are 2 shift for children to choose to study) 	Swiss, Gout D'eau Germany and Switzerland, CSN, UNICEF and World Education	\$181,172.18	
Cambodian Organisation (CHO)	Hope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School-on-a-Mat (Non-Formal Education) - Formal Education & Scholarship - Home vegetable gardening and husbandry - School vegetable gardening and husbandry - Vocational Skills - Micro-Enterprise - HIV & AIDS - Church Planting 	USDA, Church, and Kind people	\$294,740 (excluding administrative cost)
Don Bosco	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical school: 2 years per course and in one course it's about 100 plus children studying there. There is one shift for student to study. The target children for this course are poor children with age of 16-20. Coverage area for the programme is Banteay Meanchey - Malai and Poipet districts <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Computer: Basic course only b. Electric c. Machine repairing d. Car repairing like painting the car, install spare part of the car e. Sewing and cook: for girls only 2. Food programme: it is a feeding programme to the poor students and this feeding programme is for public school student only. One student can receive one meal. Last year Don Bosco provided feeding programme to 42 	Don Bosco	n/a	

	<p>schools and this year it provides feeding programme to 72 schools. One student gets only one meal either morning shift or afternoon shift</p> <p>3. Children's Fund: This programme gives scholarship to 100 students in Poipet with \$10 a month for each student, where \$4 as cash and the \$6 have been spent for buying study supply and food for them. The target group for this programme is the poor, orphan, many members in one family; family has no ability to send children to school, and street children. In this programme, there are also the extra activities to prevent children to go to Thailand by participating in the BIG C/BVSG. And other extra activity is to do school follow up, home visit, counselling with family when they have problem, family follow up/ assessment. Aside from the scholarship programme for public school children, it also has non formal education for children who have no chance to go to public school. And that NFE is conducted in Poipet commune.</p> <p>4. Children's Home: This programme is to have shelter with the capacity for 60 children to stay, and the target group is the children with the ages of 10-15 years old who are the trafficked children, poor children, domestic violence, orphan and no relative. The actual number in the shelter now is 40 children only.</p> <p>5. Literacy centre: This programme is focused on Primary School in Don Bosco. The target group for this programme is the children with the ages of 10-16 years old. There are 250 children studying in the primary school programme now. There are 2 cases for the children who finish the primary school here:</p> <p>a. After primary school: the children can choose one skill that they one to study (the skill in the technical school programme)</p> <p>b. After primary school, if the children still want to continue the study to lower secondary school, Don Bosco will refer those children to other shelter like Krousar Thmey, New Hope Children, MMS, ARM (in Battambang)</p>		
<p>AFESIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-trafficking advocacy - Combat trafficking of women and children for sex slavery - Child welfare/right - Skill training, and non formal education - Counselling - Rehabilitation/Reintegration - Residential centre - Childcare 	<p>Spain, Italy, France, USA, AFESIP of Spain and France, UNICEF (not funding AFESIP-Phnom Penh), WFP</p>	<p>\$442,135.79 (for all cities and provinces)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health/Nutrition - HIV/AIDS 		
Cambodia's Save the Children Organisation for Human Rights and Development (CSCOHD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education/Training - Health/Nutrition 	n/a	n/a
Operation Enfant du Cambodge (OEC)	Welfare, Child Right, Community development, Education, Training, Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and Credit	UNICEF; others	\$42,009
Street Children Assistant and Development Programme (SCADP)	Agriculture, AC, Child Welfare, Community Development, CS, Education/ Training, Environment/ Natural Resource, Health/ Nutrition, DP/DR, Advocacy	n/a	n/a (new project)
SIEM REAP			
Life and Hope Association (LHA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocational Skill Training 2. Phum Komar Aphiwath 3. Food for Education 4. Programme Advancing Children to Education (PACE) 5. Lower Secondary School 	USA, Germany and kind people	about \$70,000
Sangkheum Centre	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocational training 2. Educational training 	Italy	\$47,800
AFESIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocational training: - Counselling: - Health assistance: - Legal service - Shelter: - Entertainment: - Reintegration: 	Spain, Italy, France, USA, AFESIP of Spain and France, WFP	about \$50,000
Cambodia's Save the Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education/Training 	n/a	n/a

Children Organisation for Human Rights and Development (CSCOHD)	- Health/Nutrition		
Cambodian Global Action (CGA)	Community Development, Child Welfare/Right	AOGF, SPC, FIDA	\$640,000 (in all scope areas)
Remote Area Kid Organisation	- Education/Training - Health/Nutrition - Environment/Natural Resource - Child Welfare/ Rights - Water and sanitation	n/a	n/a
Khmer Aphiwat Khmer Organisation (KAKO)	Education/ Training, Child Welfare	ILO-IPEC, Child's Dream Foundation, Professor of Polytechnic University Pomona (USA), Taiwanese Businessman in Cambodia	\$4,1914
WathnakPheap (WP)	Education/ Training, Rural Small Business Enterprise Development, Agriculture/Animal health, Water and Sanitation, Child Welfare/ Rights, Gender/ Women's Issues, Community Development, and Management/ Organisational Development	Canada Fund, Winrock, Schmitz Hill Foundation, The Asia Foundation, IOM, IOL/IPEC, Christian Aid, SKN, DED	\$350,000 (in all scope areas)
Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre (CWCC)	- Assistance for Women in Crisis - Girls' Access to Education	n/a	n/a
Krousar Yoeung (KrY)	- Integrated Early Childhood Development (ECCD, parenting, community development)	EU, Enfant et Développement, Partage, Plan International, AADC	\$320,358
Vulnerable Children Assistance Organisation (VCAO)	- Advocacy - Community Development - Child Welfare/Right - Education/Training	SCN-CO	\$67,200

KAMPONG CHAM			
Save the Children Norway (SCN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building to teacher - School building, support study supply and equipment - Life skill: livestock raising - NFE - Provide capital to family to buy livestock to raise 	Head office in Oslo	\$138,400
Buddhism and Society Development Association (BSDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Education</u>: provides non formal education and in that non formal education, life skill and vocational training are included. The vocational training is focused on computer literacy and foreign language literacy such as English, Chinese, Thai, Japanese, Korean, traditional dancing and music. And for the life skill, it is focused on handicraft. - <u>Community development</u>: To give training on mushroom planting and to organise self help group. The members of SHG are the one who receive the training on mushroom planting. The total members are 37 families. The activities of SHG group aside from mushroom planting are saving and giving loan. Out of that activity, there are other activities like community conversation for seeking out the problem and solution, to provide basic market research skill to the members and to give clean water through well providing. - <u>Health</u>: Health programme is focused on HIV/AIDS and Drug abuse prevention. Through this activity, there are two radio programmes to broadcast, one is everyday from 5:30 to 6:00 and other one is live on Saturday and Sunday. In addition to that activity, round table discussion is conducted also which is participated by teachers, villagers, parents, and students to discuss about this issue also. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Germany: support mushroom planting activity - England: support life skill - UNDOC: support drug prevention activity - UNICEF: support through religious ministry - USA: donated 8 sets of computers, 1 set of traditional music instrument, and study supply - Canada: Khmer-Canadian support building construction - Tourist 	about \$30,000
Educational Support Child Underserved Population (ESCUP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children friendly school - IPM - Life skill - Child to child - Health - Infrastructure 	- USAID	\$1,038,974
Kampuchea Action for Primary Education (KAPE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child Friendly School (CFS) - Girl's Education Initiative - OPTION - ESCUP - School Breakfast/ Feeding Programme 	TAF, DOL, Room to Read, UNICEF, Global fund for children, ICCO	\$853,435
AFESIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-trafficking advocacy - Combat trafficking of women and children for sex slavery - Child welfare/ rights - Skill training, and non formal education 	Spain, Italy, France, USA, AFESIP of Spain and France, UNICEF, WFP	\$442,135.79 (for all cities and provinces)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counselling - Rehabilitation/ Reintegration - Residential centre - Childcare - Health/Nutrition - HIV/AIDS 		
Cambodian Children Development Organisation (CCDO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A world fit for Children (Child Welfare/ Rights) 2. Capacity Building for youth (Education/ Training) 3. HIV/AIDS 	SCN, CRF, and others	\$3,000
Khmer Youth Camp for Culture (KYCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child Welfare/ Rights - Gender/ Women's Issues 	KYCC Foundation, World Bank	\$5,000
Phnom Srey Association for Development (PSAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Development - Environment/Natural Resource - CA - Agriculture - WS 	ACR	\$29,415
Vulnerable Children Assistance Organisation (VCAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy - Community Development - Child Welfare/ Rights - Education/ Training 	SCN-CO, World Education	\$96,620
Women Peace Maker (WPM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender/ Women's Issues 	GFW, MCC, WPP	\$26,625.85
Kampot			
Maison des Jeunes et de la Culture (MJC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sport - Extra study during vacation (once a year)- general knowledge followed the curriculum of public school - Tour study: once a year in the country only but this year it is planning to have Tour Study to abroad. - Experience exchange on knowledge - Workshop about HIV/AIDS - Provide counselling after high school - French, English and Computer literacy - Drawing - Fine art 	CCFD, France Embassy, and the Association of Khmer Migrant Reception	n/a

	- Library		
Children and Poor Communities Development Organisation (CPCDO)	- Orphans	n/a	n/a
Children and Women Development Centre in Cambodia (CWDCC)	- Advocacy - Agriculture/Animal Health - Child Welfare/ Rights - Community Development - Credit and Saving - Education/Training - Environment/Natural Resource - Gender/ Women's Issues - Health/Nutrition - HIV/AIDS - Human Rights/ Democracy - Management/Organisational Development - Water and Sanitation	ActionAid Cambodia	\$80,000
Enfant D'asie ASPECA	- ASPECA follows the activity of ASPECA in Paris. ASPECA provides dormitory to children. They support children by sending children to go to public school, to get vocational training skill and giving them monthly money for going to school. ASPECA fosters the children in their orphanage and community. ASPECA looks for god parents for children they support. They have another activity is to follow up the study and health of the children. They also give the vaccination to orphans	ASPECA	\$35,556
Phnom Penh			
AFESIP	- Anti-trafficking advocacy - Combat trafficking of women and children for sex slavery - Child welfare/right - Skill training, and non formal education - Counselling - Rehabilitation/Reintegration - Residential centre - Childcare - Health/Nutrition - HIV/AIDS	Spain, Italy, France, USA, AFESIP of Spain and France, UNICEF, WFP	\$442,135.79 (for all cities and provinces)

WathnakPheap (WP)	Education/ Training, Rural Small Business Enterprise Development, Agriculture/ Animal health, Water and Sanitation, Child Welfare/ Rights, Gender/ Women Issue, Community Development, and Management/ Organisational Development	Canada Fund, Winrock, Schmitz Hill Foundation, The Asia Foundation, IOM, IOL/IPEC, Christian Aid, SKN, DED	\$350,000 (in all scope areas)
Krousar Yoeung (KrY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated Early Childhood Development (ECCD, parenting, community development) - Family and Social development Programme 	EU, Enfant et Développement, Partage, Plan International, AADC	\$320,358 (in all scope areas)
Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre (CWCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance for Women in Crisis - Girls' Access to Education 	n/a	n/a
Children and Poor Communities Development Organisation (CPCDO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orphan 	n/a	n/a
Street Children Assistant and Development Programme (SCADP)	274. Agriculture, AC, Child Welfare, Community Development, CS, Education/Training, Environment/Natural Resource, Health/Nutrition, DP/DR, Advocacy	a/a	n/a (new project)
Vulnerable Children Assistance Organisation (VCAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy - Community Development - Child Welfare/Right - Education/Training 	SCN-CO, KCF, TDH-NL	\$188,520
Cambodia's Save the Children Organisation for Human Rights and Development (CSCOHD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education/Training - Health/Nutrition 	n/a	n/a
Cambodian Children Against Starvation and Violence (CCASVA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection and Prevention Children Against Violence and Sexual Abused - Providing Care Education and Opportunities to Street children in Phnom Penh 	SCN, Terre des Hommes-Netherlands (Jakarta Office)	\$72,000
Cambodia Elder Support Organisation (CESO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elder Physical Exercise - Small Business Sewing - Children Education - Literacy project 	Full Gospel Businessman, Bible League Cambodia	\$4,400
Cambodian Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV/AIDS 	PACT, Health Net, ICCO, Maddox	\$591,980

Committee (CHC)	- Child Welfare/ Rights, Education, and health/ nutrition	Chivan/ Angelina	
Cambodian Poor Children Fund Organisation (CPCFO)	- Healthcare Children with HIV/AIDS children - Education and Poor Children	MoH, NAA, MoEYS	\$55,000
Bandos Komar (BK)	- Supporting and improving educational quality children in Primary School and Pre-school	Partage, Group Angers	\$307,200
Healthcare Centre for Children (HCC)	- Elimination of Child labour in the Domestic sector in Phnom Penh - Skill Development and Education in Prevention and Protection of Vulnerable Children and Women from Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation	ILO/IPEC, Winrock International	\$137,000