MARCH 2010

ADDRESSING LOCAL DEMAND FOR COMMERCIAL SEX WITH CHILDREN IN CAMBODIA

A Recommended Strategy for ECPAT-Cambodia

By Isabelle CHAN
Master in Public Policy Candidate 2010
John F. Kennedy School of Government

PAE Client: Chanveasna Chin, ECPAT-Cambodia
PAE Advisor: Jacqueline Bhabha
PAC Seminar Leader: Stephen Peterson

The photographs in this cover page were taken from the PSI/FHI-funded report Let’s Go for a Walk: Sexual Decision-Making Among Clients of Female Entertainment Service Workers in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank Professor Jacqueline Bhabha, Director of the Harvard University Committee on Human Rights Studies and Lecturer in Public Policy at the Harvard Kennedy School, and Mr. Chanveasna Chin, Executive Director of ECPAT-Cambodia, for their valuable guidance in this Policy Analysis Exercise. My work has also greatly benefited from the insights and assistance of Professor Stephen Peterson, Andrea Rossi, Professor Julie Wilson, and Christina Bain at the Harvard Kennedy School, Solinh Soun and Sopheap Oum with ECPAT-Cambodia, the outreach staffs of HIV/AIDS Prevention Program of AFESIP-Cambodia, and Dr. Glenn Miles with Chab Dai. My field research was made possible through the generous funding of the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy, Harvard Kennedy School.

Disclaimer:
The analyses and conclusions expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Harvard Kennedy School and ECPAT-Cambodia.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS ................................................................................................................................. 0

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ......................................................................................................................... 1

INTRODUCTION ........................................................................................................................................ 1

1. BACKGROUND ...................................................................................................................................... 3

2. POLICY QUESTIONS ............................................................................................................................. 8

3. POLICY RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .............................................................................................. 9

4. POLICY RESEARCH FINDINGS ......................................................................................................... 12

5. POLICY OPTIONS ................................................................................................................................ 32

6. RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION STEPS ............................................................. 36

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY ................................................................................................................................... 44

8. ANNEXES .............................................................................................................................................. 48

   ANNEX 1: List of Demand Experts Interviewed ................................................................................... 48

   ANNEX 2: List of Local Stakeholders Interviewed in Cambodia in January 2010 and Sample Interview Questions ................................................................................................................................................ 49

   ANNEX 3: Guidelines for Surveying Cambodian Men about their Sexual Behavior, Survey Template, and Coding Used for Analysis ................................................................................................................ 51

   ANNEX 4: Guidelines for Surveying Former Child Sex Workers about Cambodian Men’s Sexual Behavior, Survey Template, and Coding Used for Analysis ........................................................................ 67

   ANNEX 5: Demographic and Other Statistics from Surveys with Cambodian Men ......................... 79

   ANNEX 6: Demographic and Other Statistics from Surveys with Former Girl Sex Workers ............. 81

   ANNEX 7: Sample Op-Ed for Raising Awareness on Local Demand in Local Newspapers .......... 82
# LIST OF ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APLE</td>
<td>Action Pour Les Enfants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFESIP</td>
<td>Agir Pour Les Femmes En Situations Précaires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDP</td>
<td>Cambodian Defenders Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNCC</td>
<td>Cambodian National Council for Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSEC</td>
<td>Commercial sexual exploitation of children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWCC</td>
<td>Cambodian Women’s Crisis Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWDA</td>
<td>Cambodian Women’s Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT-Cambodia</td>
<td>End Child Prostitution, Abuse, and Trafficking in Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHI</td>
<td>Family Health International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAD/C</td>
<td>Gender and Development for Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/TIP</td>
<td>Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTZ</td>
<td>German Technical Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>Legal Aid of Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOSAVY</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOWA</td>
<td>Ministry of Women’s Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAA</td>
<td>National AIDS Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAE</td>
<td>Policy Analysis Exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSI</td>
<td>Population Services International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SISHA</td>
<td>South East Asia Investigations into Social and Humanitarian Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIP</td>
<td>Trafficking in persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVPRA</td>
<td>Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIAP</td>
<td>United Nations Interagency Project on Human Trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Fund for Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCAO</td>
<td>Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WNU</td>
<td>Women’s Network Unity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Policy Analysis Exercise (PAE) sheds light on the issue of local demand for commercial sex with children under 18 in Cambodia. Through its findings, this PAE informs current trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation programming in Cambodia and recommends a strategy for ECPAT-Cambodia, the client of this PAE, on how to address local demand for commercial sex with children.

Based on a comprehensive literature review of available studies and reports on local demand and related subjects, meetings with 37 experts and local stakeholders, and surveys with 47 Cambodian men and 46 former girl sex workers, this PAE makes eight key findings:

1) The virginity trade is an important factor of local demand in Cambodia;

2) Local demand accounts for the majority of demand for commercial sex with children under 18 in Cambodia;

3) Local demand for commercial sex with children under 18 is not limited to preferential buyers, such as virginity-seekers or pedophiles;

4) The enabling environments of corruption and weak law enforcement, gender inequality and sexual norms, and lack of sexual education in schools and communities facilitate the sexual exploitation of children under 18;

5) While there has been increasing attention on local demand, research gaps remain;

6) While some NGOs recognize the role of local demand, most continue to address commercial sexual exploitation of children by focusing on trafficking and international sex tourists. In addition, efforts to address local demand lack systematization;
7) Efforts to tackle local demand must tap onto existing activities and networks available from local stakeholders; and

8) Increasing donor attention on demand-side interventions, especially from the U.S. Government, presents unique opportunities to tackle local demand in Cambodia.

Based on these key findings, this PAE recommends that ECPAT-Cambodia pursues a **three-fold strategy** for addressing local demand that:

1) Advocates for a shift in how NGOs, the Cambodian Government, and donors think about the commercial sexual exploitation of children, moving away from a restrictive focus on trafficking and international sex tourists;

2) Works with local stakeholders, including ECPAT’s network of NGO partners, Cambodian government agencies, and donors to include a local demand focus on existing programs and activities that address the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children in Cambodia; and

3) Creates partnerships with key local stakeholders to implement comprehensive programming on local demand that focuses not only on the local buyers but also the enabling environments that facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children.
INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Policy Analysis Exercise

End Child Prostitution, Abuse, and Trafficking in Cambodia (ECPAT-Cambodia), a leading local non-profit organization (NGO) in Cambodia, is interested in examining the strategy it can pursue to address local demand for commercial sexual services in Cambodia, with a specific focus on sex services from children under 18. According to ECPAT-Cambodia, the focus in Cambodia of the more than 200 local and international NGOs, donors, and government agencies working on trafficking and sexual exploitation has largely been on addressing the supply side of commercial sex (such as providing economic alternatives or social services to victims and prosecuting traffickers) or the international demand side (such as arresting international sex tourists and working with foreign governments to criminalize child sex tourism). While these activities remain important to tackle the commercial sexual exploitation of children, not enough attention has been paid to the problem of local demand.

According to Chanveasna Chin, Executive Director of ECPAT-Cambodia, “the local demand for commercial sex in Cambodia is large. The powerful and rich people are thought to be large participants in the system, but there is no information on the scale and extent of local demand” (Personal interview). Local demand, in effect, is estimated to contribute between 49 to 70 percent of the demand for commercial sex in Cambodia, with a high demand for virgins from Cambodian men fueling the flow of underage girls into Cambodia’s sex trade (Brown 22-56). In addition, an investigation by Al-Jazeera found that local men were the mainstay of clients for underage girls working in brothels around Phnom Penh (in “Cambodia's Thriving Child Prostitution Industry”).
The purpose of this PAE will therefore be to provide ECPAT-Cambodia with an analysis of the scale and extent of local demand, an overview of initiatives being implemented by other local NGOs and government agencies to address local demand, and a recommended strategy for ECPAT-Cambodia on how to move forward to address local demand.

**Description of the Client: ECPAT-Cambodia**

Established in 1995, ECPAT-Cambodia is a network of 28 national and international organizations, whose mission is to eliminate the commercial sexual exploitation of children through awareness-raising, advocacy, monitoring, and coordination of actions and information-sharing among relevant stakeholders. Among its accomplishments, ECPAT-Cambodia has led the Child Sex Tourism Campaign, working with local *tuk-tuk* drivers (moto-taxi drivers) and hotel management staff to identify and report foreign sex tourists.

**Outline of PAE Report**

This PAE report begins with a brief background in **Section 1** on the definition of terms and situation of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia. **Section 2** describes the policy questions to be addressed in the report. **Section 3** reviews the policy research methodology used to respond to the policy questions. **Section 4** is the core of the PAE report and reveals key research findings from the literature review, interviews, and surveys. **Section 5** lays out policy options, and finally, **Section 6** provides the recommended strategy and implementation steps for ECPAT-Cambodia on how to address local demand.
1. BACKGROUND

Definition of Terms

**Trafficking:** In this report, “trafficking” is used according to the United Nations’ definition under the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Translational Organized Crime, which defines “trafficking in persons” as:

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by *means* of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. *Exploitation* shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth have been used. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth. “Child” shall mean any person under eighteen years of age (United Nations Treaties Series).

**Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC):** In this report, CSEC is used according to the definition given by the United Nations Fund for Children (UNICEF), which defines CSEC as “children, both male and female, engaging in sexual activities for money, profit, or any other consideration due to coercion or influence by any adult, syndicate or group” (“Commercial Sexual Exploitation”). In CSEC, the profit could go either to the child or to any third party involved in the transaction and may not necessarily involve coercion or the use of force into entry. As UNICEF describes, “although many children are forced to enter the sex industry, others are driven to it out of economic necessity, attracted by the high incomes they can earn” (“Commercial Sexual Exploitation”). While children may indeed “voluntarily” engage in the sex trade, it is important to note that under the 2000 Palermo Protocol, international law establishes...
Background

that the idea of consent for children under 18 is irrelevant where sexual exploitation or sexual exchange (United Nations Treaties Series).

**Trafficking and the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia**

Cambodia remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with an annual GDP per capita of US $723 in 2008 (“Background Note: Cambodia”) and a Human Development Index rank of 137 out of 182 countries in 2007 (“Human Development Report 2009”). In Cambodia, the number of estimated commercial sex workers\(^1\) varies from 20,829 according to a 2002 nationwide count by Steinfatt et al. (in Derks, Henke, and Ly 21) to 34,200 as of March 2009 based on data from the National Center for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STD (Phalla). While there exist no reliable data collection mechanisms in Cambodia to estimate the number of trafficked child victims or children under 18 working in prostitution, research conducted on trafficking and/or commercial sex point out that:

1) “Although men and boys are involved, sex work is predominantly performed by women, with reported ages of sex workers vary[ing] between 13 and 44 years old” (Derks, Henke, and Ly 23);

2) “Reported percentages of child prostitutes below 16 years old vary from 1% (ADHOC, 1999), 3% (Arensen, 2004) and 8% (CHRRC, 1997) to almost 26% (Thomas/Pasnik, S2)” (in Derks, Henke, and Ly 23); and

3) In a 2008 survey of 1,116 entertainment workers conducted by the Cambodian National AIDS Authority in collaboration with local organizations, 35 of the

---

\(^1\) These estimates usually include direct sex workers (those providing sex-only services, such as in brothels or streets and parks) and indirect sex workers (those working in non-specific sex establishments or environments, such as karaoke, nightclubs, massage parlors, beer gardens, bars, or beer promotion).
respondents were under 18, and of these, only 22 admitted to having received money from sex work (approximately 2.0% of the total respondents) (25).

Hence, while the exact number of children under 18 working in the sex industry is difficult to estimate, evidence nonetheless points to a participation of children in the commercial sex industry that remains a concern for NGOs and policymakers working to combat trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

**The Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation Triangle**

According to Dr. Laura Lederer, former advisor on trafficking at the U.S. Department of State and an expert on demand, trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation must be understood as a triangle of activity, which includes **demand** (the clients, both international and local), **supply** (the men, women, and children involved in the sex industry), and **distribution** (the traffickers and pimps) (Personal interview). In the field of trafficking and exploitation, much effort has been spent by NGOs on addressing the supply and distribution sides of the triangle, with important activities on the supply side aimed at providing direct assistance to victims, raising awareness to prevent vulnerable men, women, and children from falling prey to traffickers, and advocating for victim-protection laws. On the distribution side, important efforts have also been undertaken by governments to arrest and prosecute traffickers and dismantle associated criminal networks (Zuniga 2008).

Increasingly over the last five to ten years, however, activists, experts, and policymakers working on trafficking and sexual exploitation issues have begun to realize that addressing only one or two sides of the trafficking triangle will not work to tackle the problem. As Dr. Donna Hughes of the University of Rhode Island, another leading expert on trafficking issues, states, “when looking at the demand side of trafficking in women and girls, first look at the men. If it
weren't for them, there would be no demand. These men are usually invisible. Nobody thinks of them. But they are the ultimate consumers of victims” (in Zuniga 2008).

**Efforts to Address Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Cambodia**

In Cambodia, of the more than 200 local and international non-governmental organizations that have emerged to address trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children, most work on addressing the “supply,” “distribution,” and “international demand” sides of trafficking and exploitation. In recent years, however, increasing newspaper accounts and studies have reported the significant role that local demand from Cambodian men plays in fueling the sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia. According to an Al-Jazeera investigation conducted in October 2008, local men have been found to be the mainstay of clients in brothels around Phnom Penh, where underage girls as young as 14 are working” (“Cambodia’s Thriving Child Prostitution Industry”). In addition, Eleanor Brown reported that “for Khmer women and girls, Cambodian men account for the overwhelming majority of their buyers, at 67%” (57).
**Increasing Donor Attention to Local Demand and Government Commitment to Tackling Trafficking and Exploitation**

In its 2009 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report, the United States Department of State recognized, for the first time, the role that local demand plays in contributing to the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia and called on the Cambodian Government to do more to reduce demand by the local population (2009). In addition, the Cambodian Government has taken a more active role to seriously address human trafficking and exploitation. For one, the Government’s National Strategic Development Plan for 2006-2010 committed Cambodia to “directly tackle issues of trafficking of women and children and cultural norms that tacitly sustain gender inequality” (LICADHO 25). In April 2007, the government established a National Task Force on Human Trafficking (now called the National Committee to Lead the Suppression of Human Trafficking, Smuggling, Labor Exploitation, and Sexual Exploitation in Women and Children, or the National Committee), comprising eleven government ministries, three government agencies, and more than 200 international and local NGOs, marking the first time in which the government would coordinate anti-trafficking and anti-exploitation efforts to tackle trafficking as a national priority (U.S. Department of State 2008). In 2008, after years of pressure from donors and civil society, the Cambodian Government passed a law on trafficking and sexual exploitation, increasing penalties against trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, particularly of children, and adopting a “zero-tolerance” policy against government officials profiting from or colluding in trafficking in persons (U.S. Department of State 2008).
2. POLICY QUESTIONS

The central policy question in this Policy Analysis Exercise is:

*What should be ECPAT-Cambodia’s strategy for addressing and tackling local demand for commercial sexual services with children in Cambodia?*

Additional policy research questions will include:

1) What is the context, scale, and extent of local demand in Cambodia?

2) Who are the stakeholders involved in addressing trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children, and what are NGOs, the Cambodian Government, and donors currently doing to address local demand, if at all?

3) How should a strategy for addressing local demand be implemented?
3. POLICY RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this PAE combined quantitative and qualitative methods, including:

1) A literature review of research conducted on local demand and related subjects;

2) Phone, email, and face-to-face interviews with experts on demand, local and international NGOs, Cambodian government agencies, and donors working on issues of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation in Cambodia; and

3) Surveys with Cambodian men and former child sex workers to better understand the context and scale of local demand, especially with regards to sex services from children under 18.

Literature Review

I conducted the literature review from September 2009 through January 2010, where I examined studies available on local demand in Cambodia and related subjects. In addition, I analyzed frameworks, policy options, and strategies available to address local demand in the field of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

Interviews

From September through December 2009, I conducted phone and face-to-face interviews with nine experts working on the general theme of addressing demand in trafficking and commercial sex. Christina Bain, Program Administrator for the Initiative to Stop Human Trafficking at the Carr Center for Human Rights at the Harvard Kennedy School, assisted in referring me to key experts within the U.S. government, NGOs, and academia in the U.S. and internationally (see Annex 1 for a list of these experts).

In January, I traveled to Cambodia for two weeks, following the generous financial support provided by the Carr Center for Human Rights at the Harvard Kennedy School, to
conduct field work and meet face-to-face with 28 key local NGOs, government agencies, donors, and experts working on trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation (see Annex 2 for a listing of all local stakeholders that I met during the trip and examples of interview questions asked during these one-hour meetings).

**Surveys**

Following consultations with Andrea Rossi from the Carr Center for Human Rights, Professors Julie Wilson and Jacqueline Bhabha from Harvard Kennedy School, Professor Manisha Shah from the University of California, Irvine, and Dr. Melissa Farley with the NGO Prostitution, Research, and Education, I developed survey questionnaires for interviewing Cambodian men and former child sex workers during my field work in January 2010. These experts all have expertise conducting research with sex workers, on male sexuality, and/or on survey questionnaires. I obtained approval of human subject research, given the sensitive nature of working with children and former sex workers, from the Harvard University’s Institutional Review Board on December 15, 2009.

On the survey with Cambodian men, the methodology that I used to survey Cambodian men who may be potential users of commercial sex services was to survey men in male-frequented establishments. The purpose of using such a methodology, instead of other methods such as the snowballing sampling technique which finds a user and asks him to refer others, was to minimize bias from surveying similar types of men through personal referrals, to create a “safe” environment where men can feel at ease to discuss their sexual practices, and to generate as close a random sample as possible by selecting male-frequented establishments randomly and

---

2 Please note that some of the survey questions were developed based on surveys with sex workers carried out by Professor Manisha Shah and based on the Behavioral Sentinel Survey V: Sexual Behavior Among Urban Sentinel Groups.
surveying men according to a counting system. In the case of Cambodia, the male-frequented settings selected were beer gardens (restaurant-like social establishments where men, 25 or older, usually come to drink and socialize) and snooker clubs (establishments where younger men usually socialize and play pool). To carry out the survey, I trained a Cambodian male staff from ECPAT-Cambodia who, because of his gender and nationality, could gain easier access to the respondents and ensure more truthful answers than if it were carried out by me, a female foreigner. The training for the survey lasted one day and included translation of the survey into Cambodian, a review of the guidelines, a review of the survey questions for language appropriateness, and role plays (see Annex 3 for a sample of the guidelines and survey used). The survey was carried out from January 8 through January 17, 2010.

On the survey with former child sex workers, ECPAT-Cambodia and I collaborated with Agir Pour Les Femmes En Situations Précaires (AFESIP), a local NGO partner working to provide sex workers with social and health services, to carry out the survey with adult sex workers who entered the sex industry as children. Working in partnership with AFESIP helped to ensure entry with sex workers and minimize any risk to the psychological well-being of the respondents. To generate a varied sample of former child sex workers, I asked AFESIP to diversify the sample of respondents across different categories of direct and indirect sex work, including karaoke bars, massage parlors, brothels, nightclubs, beer gardens, and streets and parks. Before starting the survey, I trained AFESIP staff for one day, reviewing the Cambodian-translated version of the survey and making adjustments to the language, explaining the guidelines, and carrying out role plays (see Annex 4 for a sample of the guidelines and survey used). The survey was carried out from January 8 through January 15, 2010.
4. POLICY RESEARCH FINDINGS

Overall, I interviewed 37 experts on demand and local stakeholders for this PAE. In the survey with Cambodian men, we successfully completed 47 surveys, with a sample varying across age groups, occupation, and marital status (see Annex 5 for a review of general demographic statistics on respondents). The limitations of the survey, however, were that 1) the survey was carried out solely in Phnom Penh due to time and budget constraints, 2) the lower class was not represented in the male-establishments that were randomly selected, and 3) the age groups sampled were in the age range of 19 to 59. Although we had 41 refusals, an analysis of the reasons for refusal showed that only 19 specifically refused to respond, while the other 22 were unable to respond because they were busy or had drunk too much alcohol. The 19 refusals varied across age groups and social class, indicating that no one particular group was prone to refuse, which could have created bias in the results.

In the survey with former child sex workers, we successfully surveyed 46 respondents, with a varied sample of categories represented across the direct and indirect commercial sex industry (see Annex 6 for a review of general demographic statistics on respondents). The limitations of the survey were that 1) the respondents were for the most part adults who entered the sex industry when they were minors, and thus, are not current child sex workers and 2) the respondents were all female, as the sex trade with boys tends to be more underground and not accessible in the direct and indirect commercial sex establishments selected for this survey.

Based on the literature review, interviews, and surveys, this PAE identifies eight key findings to inform 1) the scale and extent of local demand for commercial sex services, with a focus on services from children under 18, 2) current efforts and gaps to respond to local demand, and 3) the choice of issues to consider when developing a strategy to address local demand.
Finding 1: The virginity trade is an important factor of local demand in Cambodia.

In Cambodia, sex with a virgin is “believed by some men to have a rejuvenating and purifying effect” (Brown 55). As Jan de Lind Van Wijngaarden from UNESCO-Bangkok wrote, “concepts of beauty and sexual arousal are also linked to virginity—men in general seem to get sexually aroused by (very) young, almost childlike girls” (11). During my meetings with local stakeholders, some of the responses given by NGOs and government officials for why Cambodian men seek commercial sexual services with children under 18 were that “sex with virgins gives more power… there have been a number of cases of virginity trade involving rich people mainly and those with power” (Seila). Keo Sichan, HIV/AIDS Program Coordinator at the Cambodian Women’s Development Agency (CWDA), stated that there is a demand for virginity especially among older men, who believe that having sex with a virgin can cure HIV/AIDS and give strength and vitality (2010). In addition, a high-level Cambodian Government official commented that “there is a high price for buying virginity. Typically, the money goes to the broker or parents or relatives.”

In her study entitled The Ties that Bind: Migration and Trafficking of Women and Girls for Sexual Exploitation in Cambodia, Brown found that “the commercial sale of virginity is one of the major routes into commercial sexual exploitation for those women who were surveyed” (55). In an interview of 119 persons previously engaged in prostitution as children, Frederic Thomas and Leigh Matthews reported that in Phnom Penh, 25% of interviewed girl prostitutes entered prostitution by selling their virginity to a virginity-seeker, of which 25% were Cambodian (19). As Thomas and Matthews write, “virginity-seekers mainly access children in massage parlors or karaoke bars, which provide both adult prostitutes and virgin girls to local, regional, and international clients” (20). From the survey conducted in this PAE with 46 former
girl sex workers, I found similar evidence, with 19 respondents, or 41.3% of the former girl sex workers, stating that their first sexual intercourse was with a client. Of the 19 former girl sex workers who sold their virginity to a client, 13, or 68.4%, sold to Cambodian clients. Of these respondents, three were under the age of 15, one was 15, three were 16, and six were 17.

In this PAE survey, as well as in the studies conducted by Eleanor Brown and Thomas and Matthews, evidence indicated that the commercial sale of virginity is not always forced or coerced by a third party, “with the majority of those who sell their virginity [doing so] in response to an immediate and often desperate economic need” (Brown 45). According to the definition of commercial sexual exploitation of children proposed in the Background section, whether the sale is voluntary or not, such exchange is still sexual exploitation as it involves a minor under 18, and under international law, consent in such exchange is irrelevant. On the issue of trafficking, the PAE survey indicated that of the 13 respondents who sold their virginity to a Cambodian client, 6, or 46.2%, were unwilling. Of these six, two were under 15, one was 15, two were 16, and one was 17. As Brown noted, such results indicate close links between the virginity trade and trafficking in Cambodia and would therefore suggest that “trafficking within Cambodia cannot be successfully addressed unless attitudes among the demand side, [such as the role that regular clients play in the virginity trade], are tackled” (103).

---

3 The survey question asked the respondents to identify, from their perspectives, whether or not they saw themselves as willing or unwilling the first time they had paid sexual intercourse. As discussed in the background section, some girls enter the sex industry knowingly, driven by economic necessity or being attracted by the high or quick income. It is important to remember though that while children may indeed “voluntarily” engage in such a trade, under the 2000 Palermo Protocol, international law establishes that the idea of consent for children under 18 is irrelevant in situations of sexual exploitation or exchange (United Nations Treaties Series).
Table 1: Details on first-time paid sex intercourse, by age category of former girl sex workers at first-time paid sex, based on survey with 46 former girl sex workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Under 15 (n=4)</th>
<th>15 (n=2)</th>
<th>16 (n=11)</th>
<th>17 (n=29)</th>
<th>Total (n=46)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average age</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at first-time paid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sex intercourse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age range</td>
<td>7 to 14 years</td>
<td>15 years</td>
<td>16 years</td>
<td>17 years</td>
<td>7 to 17 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% whose first sex</td>
<td>100.0% (n=4)</td>
<td>50.0% (n=1)</td>
<td>45.4% (n=5)</td>
<td>31.0% (n=9)</td>
<td>41.3% (n=19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intercourse with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Cambodian client</td>
<td>75.0% (n=3)</td>
<td>100.0% (n=1)</td>
<td>60.0% (n=3)</td>
<td>66.7% (n=6)</td>
<td>68.4% (n=13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Foreign client</td>
<td>25.0% (n=1)</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td>40.0% (n=2)</td>
<td>33.3% (n=3)</td>
<td>31.6% (n=6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% unwilling first</td>
<td>75.0% (n=3)</td>
<td>50.0% (n=1)</td>
<td>45.4% (n=5)</td>
<td>24.1% (n=7)</td>
<td>34.8% (n=16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time paid sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intercourse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% unwilling first</td>
<td>66.7% (n=2)</td>
<td>100.0% (n=1)</td>
<td>40.0% (n=2)</td>
<td>14.3% (n=1)</td>
<td>37.5% (n=6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time paid sex with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodian client</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Finding 2: Local demand accounts for the majority of demand for commercial sex with children under 18 in Cambodia.

In Cambodia, demand for commercial sex services with children under 18 is usually associated with foreigners, even though evidence from studies funded by the IOM, APLE, HAGAR, and Child Wise, increasingly reveal that the majority of demand comes from local Cambodian men. The focus on foreigners is evidenced by the targeting of foreigners by local authorities, the Cambodian Government, and NGOs in cases of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. According to Samleang Seila, Country Director of APLE, “in cases of traveling sex offenders, APLE tends to focus more on foreigners as it believes that abuse by foreigners tends to be more organized, transnational, more devastating to the victims, and likely commercial in nature” (Personal interview). In addition, Sok Sam Oeun from the Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP) stated that “we have seen almost no cases of Cambodian clients
arrested in situations of prostitution involving minors. Usually, in cases of trafficking, we see the law enforced more with foreigners” (Personal interview).

In recent years, however, there has been increasing recognition of the role of local demand in fueling and sustaining the involvement of children in trafficking and the commercial sex industry in Cambodia. As Raphaël Renault commented in a study conducted on pedophilia in Cambodia, “the reality is that [pedophilia] is much more country-based than international-based.\(^4\) While the current emphasis tends to be on foreign traveling sex offenders, there is little doubt that the trade is much broader than that and Cambodians themselves are certainly not free of this problem” (5). In addition, Thomas and Matthews found that among 104 former female child sex workers surveyed, “Khmer men represent[ed] the largest proportion of clients” (34). Eleanor Brown also pointed out that for Khmer women and girls, “Cambodian men account for the overwhelming majority of their buyers, at 67%” (57).

The surveys with Cambodian men and former girl sex workers conducted for this PAE revealed a large local participation in the purchase of commercial sex with girls under 18. In the survey with former girl sex workers, 43 out of 44, or 97.7% of the respondents who answered the question, stated that their usual clients were Cambodians. By age group, the respondents included 100.0% of the former girl sex workers under 15, 100.0% of the 15-year-old former girl sex workers, 90.9% of the 16-year-old former girl sex workers, and 100.0% of the 17-year-old former girl sex workers.

\(^4\) This finding highlights that pedophiles tend to be Cambodians, rather than foreigners, contrary to the usually held assumption that pedophilia is a Western problem and that Cambodians are not engaged in such activities.
Table 2: Usual client base of former girl sex workers, by age category of former girl sex workers at first-time paid sex, based on survey with 46 former girl sex workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Under 15 (n=4)</th>
<th>15 (n=2)</th>
<th>16 (n=11)</th>
<th>17 (n=27)</th>
<th>Total (n=44*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number responding that usual customers were Cambodians</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% responding that usual customers were Cambodians</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>90.9%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>97.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 44 out of 46 respondents answered this question in the surveys.

In the survey with Cambodian men, 26.5% of the 34 respondents who answered the question admitted to having purchased sex with a sex worker under 18 and an additional 41.2% answered that the youngest sex worker they had been with was 18. It is important to note here that sometimes, men do not know the exact age of the sex workers, and when in doubt, they will usually assume 18, which represents the minimum age of consent for participating in the sex industry in Cambodia. According to the table below, purchasing sex with 18-year-olds or children under 18 was not particular to any marital status, age, or social status groups.

Table 3: Youngest age of female sex workers frequented by Cambodian men, by marital status, age group, and social class, based on survey of 47 Cambodian men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Social Status</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>18-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>29.4% (n=5)</td>
<td>23.5% (n=4)</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>35.3% (n=6)</td>
<td>47.1% (n=8)</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 and over</td>
<td>35.3% (n=6)</td>
<td>29.4% (n=5)</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17 (n=6)</td>
<td>17 (n=5)</td>
<td>6 (n=4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 34 respondents answered this question in the survey.

The findings of the PAE surveys and other studies therefore point to a large participation of local Cambodian men in the demand for commercial sex with children under 18, contrary to assumptions that commercial sex with children tends to be a foreigner-specific problem.
Finding 3: Local demand for commercial sex with children under 18 is not limited to preferential buyers.

Evidence shows that Cambodian men across age groups, social class, marital status, and occupations purchase sex with children under 18. While some may be preferential buyers who have a particular interest in buying sex with children under 18, including virginity-seekers and pedophiles, others are also situational buyers, or clients who buy sex with children under 18 because of the availability of the services in particular establishments and the enabling environments that do not deter such purchasing.

According to my meetings with local stakeholders and to research conducted on local demand and related subjects, reasons cited for why Cambodian men seek commercial sex are:

- Natural desire and need of men to seek sexual release;
- Seeking commercial sex being seen by Cambodian men and Cambodian society as a form of male-bonding and male socializing;
- Sexual needs not met at home when one’s wife is unwilling to perform, sick, or pregnant;
- The nature of social relationships in Cambodia, which do not favor sex before marriage for women and strongly value the woman’s virginity;
- The role of peer pressure in pressuring men to prove their masculinity by visiting sex workers; and
- Cheap and easily available sex services.

According to the PAE survey conducted with 46 former girl sex workers, where we asked the respondents to tell us from their perspectives about their Cambodian clients, overall:
• 67.4% of the respondents stated that their Cambodian clients tended to be middle-aged, 19.6% responded younger-aged, and 13.0% responded older-aged;

• 63.0% of the respondents stated that their Cambodian clients tended to be middle class and 37.0% said upper class;

• 60.0% of the respondents stated that their Cambodian clients tended to be office workers, 35.0% responded businessmen, and 5.0% answered taxi-drivers or construction workers;

• 80.0% of the respondents stated that their Cambodian clients tended to be married and 20.0% responded single; and

• 53.3% of the respondents stated that their Cambodian clients were regular clients and 47.3% said first-time customers.

Table 4: Clients characteristics, by age category of former girl sex workers at first time paid sex, based on survey with 46 former girl sex workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% responding that usual customers were Cambodians*</th>
<th>Under 15 (n=4)</th>
<th>15 (n=2)</th>
<th>16 (n=11)</th>
<th>17 (n=29)</th>
<th>Total (n=46)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usual age groups of Cambodian clients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% citing younger age group</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td>9.1% (n=1)</td>
<td>27.6% (n=8)</td>
<td>19.6% (n=9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% citing middle age group</td>
<td>100.0% (n=4)</td>
<td>100.0% (n=2)</td>
<td>72.7% (n=8)</td>
<td>58.6% (n=17)</td>
<td>67.4% (n=31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% citing older age group</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td>18.2% (n=2)</td>
<td>13.8% (n=4)</td>
<td>13.0% (n=6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usual social status of Cambodian clients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% citing lower class</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% citing middle class</td>
<td>50.0% (n=2)</td>
<td>100.0% (n=2)</td>
<td>27.3% (n=3)</td>
<td>75.9% (n=22)</td>
<td>63.0% (n=29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% citing upper class</td>
<td>50.0% (n=2)</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td>72.7% (n=8)</td>
<td>24.1% (n=7)</td>
<td>37.0% (n=17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usual occupation of Cambodian clients**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% citing office workers (private company worker, civil servant)</td>
<td>66.7% (n=2)</td>
<td>50.0% (n=1)</td>
<td>55.6% (n=5)</td>
<td>61.5% (n=16)</td>
<td>60.0% (n=24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% citing businessmen</td>
<td>33.3% (n=1)</td>
<td>50.0% (n=1)</td>
<td>44.4% (n=4)</td>
<td>30.8% (n=8)</td>
<td>35.0% (n=14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the PAE survey with Cambodian men, results indicated that Cambodian men, whether or not they intend to seek sex workers under 18 when they visit direct or indirect sex establishments, may nonetheless have the opportunities to have sex with underage girls when they visit bars, brothels, massage parlors, restaurants or beer gardens, and karaoke clubs. Based on the survey with former girl sex workers, these establishments, and in particular karaoke clubs and restaurants, were the usual locations where respondents stated that they would meet Cambodian clients, providing evidence that Cambodian clients may in fact participate as situational buyers in the demand for commercial sex with children under 18.

Table 5: Locations where former girl sex workers would typically meet Cambodian clients*, by age category at first time paid sex, based on survey with 46 former girl sex workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Under 15 (n=4)</th>
<th>15 (n=2)</th>
<th>16 (n=11)</th>
<th>17 (n=29)</th>
<th>Total (n=46)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% responding at brothels</td>
<td>50.0% (n=2)</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td>45.5% (n=5)</td>
<td>20.1% (n=6)</td>
<td>28.3% (n=13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% responding at hotels/guesthouses</td>
<td>50.0% (n=2)</td>
<td>100.0% (n=2)</td>
<td>27.3% (n=3)</td>
<td>37.9% (n=11)</td>
<td>39.1% (n=18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% responding at nightclubs</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td>18.2% (n=2)</td>
<td>27.6% (n=8)</td>
<td>21.7% (n=10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% responding at massage parlors</td>
<td>25.0% (n=1)</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td>18.2% (n=2)</td>
<td>3.4% (n=1)</td>
<td>8.7% (n=4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% responding at restaurants or beer gardens</td>
<td>50.0% (n=2)</td>
<td>100.0% (n=2)</td>
<td>54.5% (n=6)</td>
<td>34.5% (n=10)</td>
<td>43.5% (n=20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>% Responding in Parks/Streets</td>
<td>% Responding at Karaoke Clubs</td>
<td>% Responding That at Cafés</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25.0% (n=1)</td>
<td>50.0% (n=2)</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50.0% (n=1)</td>
<td>100.0% (n=2)</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27.3% (n=3)</td>
<td>54.5% (n=6)</td>
<td>0.0% (n=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24.1% (n=7)</td>
<td>44.8% (n=13)</td>
<td>6.9% (n=2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26.1% (n=12)</td>
<td>50.0% (n=23)</td>
<td>4.3% (n=2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Respondents could list more than one location

In addition to the opportunistic environment to access children under 18 in these establishments, the preference for beautiful, fair-skinned, and younger-looking sex workers for the majority of Cambodian clients add to the likelihood that Cambodian clients participate as situational buyers in the purchase of underage sex workers. As a high-level Cambodian Government official stated, “Khmer men’s preference for prettier sex workers usually means that they pick the girls who are younger.” In effect, in the surveys with Cambodian men, 37 out of 47, or 78.7% of the respondents stated that they usually specify physical looks and/or age when they seek sex workers.

As we examine and seek to address the issue of local demand for commercial sex services with children, therefore, it is important not to look solely at the preferential buyers but also at the situational buyers who participate in the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

**Finding 4: The enabling environments of corruption and weak law enforcement, gender inequality and sexual norms, and lack of sexual education in schools and communities facilitate the sexual exploitation of children under 18.**

According to CARE International Cambodia, local demand from Cambodian men must be understood within the cultural, social, and political environments that allow such activities to take place (2).
One such enabling environment is corruption and weak law enforcement, whereby Cambodian men who buy sex with children under 18 are rarely prosecuted because of corruption and even lack of awareness about the laws on commercial sexual exploitation of children. Under the 2008 Law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation, as well as the UNTAC Penal Code 57, the purchase of prostitution with any child under 18, whether or not voluntary, is punishable from two to fifteen years (Ministry of Justice 14). However, as LICADHO, a local NGO, notes, “Cambodia’s endemic corruption, and the lucrative nature of the sex industry, mean that perpetrators can often easily bribe their way out of trouble with the law. Police, military, and government officials are also widely believed to be implicated in all levels of human trafficking and forced prostitution in Cambodia” (5). During meetings with local stakeholders, NGOs and government officials also repeatedly highlighted the lack of awareness among the general public about the 2008 law on trafficking and sexual exploitation, indicating that the majority of Cambodians may not even know that purchasing sex with children under 18 constitutes a form of sexual exploitation and is punishable by law.

Another enabling environment in the commercial sexual exploitation of children is gender inequality and sexual norms, such as the inferior position that women continue to hold in...
Cambodian society, the tolerance for men’s sexual promiscuity, and the normalization of sexual relations between men and sex workers. While efforts have been undertaken by a number of NGOs and the Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MOWA) to promote gender equity, the old Cambodian adage, “men are gold, and women are cloth,” continues to hold in Cambodian society today. In effect, Cambodian society generally accepts men having many sexual partners and visiting sex workers because of men’s natural desires and needs, while women, if they lose their virginity, dishonor not only their families and communities but also become spoiled goods (“Sexual Exploitation in Cambodia”). According to Megan Douthwaite and Saroun Ly, “available evidence suggests that whereas marriage traditionally marks the onset of sexual activity for the majority of females, premarital sexual activity is more common among males” (505). As Soprach Tong, a researcher who looked at the issue of premarital sex among young people, stated “masculinity and sexual activity are strongly linked in Cambodia… visiting sex workers and [having] multiple partners [is often equated] with being a real man” (14).

A third enabling environment in the commercial sexual exploitation of children is the lack of sexual education in schools and in Cambodian society about healthy sexual behavior and relations. In Cambodia, sex is viewed as such a taboo topic that sexual education is largely absent from school curriculums. Even among married couples, sex is viewed as a sensitive topic that largely goes undiscussed. As a result, with increased access to pornography available through the internet and in markets, Cambodian youth and young Cambodian men tend to rely on pornography, which is often violent and objectifies women, to inform them about their sexual relations with their partners and sex workers. According to a study by the Child Welfare Group, which interviewed 677 minors in Phnom Penh and three targeted provinces, “the boys from one interview group said that they enjoyed watching violence, and that most men do…” [in some
cases], minors use pornography as a means to obtain information about sex, an important fact when considering that this may be the only source for information among young people” (16). From my meetings with local stakeholders, also, the phenomenon of bauk, which involves the gang-raping of sex workers by two or more men, was seen as a concern especially practiced by young Cambodian youth. According to a research conducted by Gender and Development for Cambodia, “60% of male university students [interviewed] stated that they knew others who were involved in bauk” (2).

To address local demand, therefore, it will be important to address the enabling environments of corruption and weak law enforcement, gender inequality and sexual norms, and the lack of sexual education in schools and Cambodian society, which normalize visiting sex works and facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children under 18.

**Finding 5: While there has been increasing attention on local demand, research gaps remain.**

Over the last five to ten years, research on trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children has begun to highlight the increasing role of local demand, including:

- A 2003 study by Eleanor Brown with the IOM, describing the role of virginity-seekers in fueling the entry into voluntary and involuntary prostitution among women and children;
- A 2006 report by Frederic Thomas and Leigh Matthews with Childwise, highlighting that local demand makes up a large proportion of the demand for commercial sex with children;
• A 2007 report by Reid Smith with Population Services International and Family Health International, looking at the decision-making processes, patterns of behavior, and social inducements that lead Cambodian men to seek commercial sex services;

• A 2008 survey by the Cambodian Defenders Project, indicating that the factors that contribute to Cambodian men seeking prostitutes include frequent traveling far from home, available sex services, and increased income;

• A 2008 research by Alastair Hilton funded by HAGAR, highlighting the participation of local men in pedophilia and the sexual abuse of young boys; and

• A 2008 survey by the Cambodian National AIDS Authority, describing the participation of entertainment workers in the sex industry and the lack of evidence that entry into prostitution tends to be due to trafficking, force, or coercion.

Based on meetings with local stakeholders, additional studies under way include a multi-country survey by Melissa Farley, describing the perspectives of 140 Cambodian men on prostitution (Email interview), and a study by the United Nations Interagency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) to assess the number of trafficked victims in the sex industry in Cambodia (Tith).

Despite increasing attention to research on local demand, however, gaps in research remain in examining the specific trends of local demand with regards to the commercial sexual exploitation of children by both preferential and situational buyers. With the surveys conducted in this PAE, the methodology of sampling Cambodian men in typically male-frequented establishments to assess the scale and extent of Cambodian men’s participation in the commercial sexual exploitation of children may be a methodology to replicate in other parts of Cambodia. In effect, such a methodology would minimize the bias that may emerge from the snowballing sampling technique often used in other surveys and studies, which depends on
referrals from users and may create skews in the results. The methodology, however, based on the initial testing in Phnom Penh, would have to include modifications in the selection of male-frequented establishments to include a better representation of Cambodian men from the lower social class.

Finding 6: While some NGOs recognize the role of local demand, most continue to address commercial sexual exploitation of children by focusing on trafficking and international sex tourists. In addition, efforts to address local demand lack systematization.

While my meetings with local stakeholders highlighted some increasing recognition for the need to address local demand, most NGOs and government officials continued to view commercial sexual exploitation of children through the lens of trafficking, failing to recognize that commercial sexual exploitation of children is not restricted to involuntary entry into prostitution. For example, CDP, a leading NGO providing legal assistance to victims of trafficking and sexual abuse, stated that CDP mainly focuses on victims of trafficking when assisting children under 18 involved in commercial sex (Sok). Khemreth Vann with Friends International also stated that when training hotel staff and tour guides in the tourism industry on how to identify and report child sex tourists, the focus tends to be on foreign child sex tourists and situations involving trafficking patterns (Personal interview).

In addition to the restrictive focus on trafficking when discussing the commercial sexual exploitation of children, another shortcoming is the lack of a systematic strategy for tackling local demand. Based on discussions with local stakeholders, NGOs typically address local demand issues haphazardly as part of general awareness-raising campaigns when discussing the 2008 law on trafficking and sexual exploitation or general themes of gender-based violence. Even then, local demand issues are rarely analyzed in depth to examine and discuss the scale and extent of local demand, the role of enabling environments in facilitating the commercial sexual
exploitation of children, and the importance of tackling local demand to combat the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children.

**Finding 7: Efforts to tackle local demand must tap onto existing activities and networks available from local stakeholders.**

Addressing local demand will require putting in place policies and activities that will directly deter preferential and situational buyers from purchasing commercial sex with children, as well as address the enabling environments that facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children. To do so, efforts must tap onto existing activities and networks available from local NGOs and government agencies, including 1) community networks already established with communities, Cambodian men, schools, and local leaders, 2) toolkits already developed to address gender issues and sexual norms, 3) trainings developed to raise awareness on children’s rights and the sexual exploitation of children, and 4) coordination mechanisms already established to facilitate the systematization of strategies to address trafficking and sexual exploitation. Based on meetings with local stakeholders, potential partnerships to establish and activities or networks to tap onto can be found in the following table.
Table 6: List of Existing Activities and Networks to Tap onto for Addressing Local Demand (listed in order of level of influence in the trafficking/sexual exploitation sector)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization name</th>
<th>Type of Organization (NGO or Government)</th>
<th>Level of Influence in Trafficking/Sexual Exploitation Sector (Low, Medium, High)</th>
<th>Available activities and/or networks</th>
<th>Stated interest to work on local demand issues? (Yes, Maybe, No)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Committee to Lead the Suppression of Human Trafficking, Smuggling, Labor Exploitation, and Sexual Exploitation in Women and Children</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Established government mechanism to coordinate activities on trafficking and sexual exploitation among government agencies and NGOs; sets policy priorities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Asia Foundation</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Exploring demand-side activities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Medium/High</td>
<td>Conducted some public awareness-raising forums to discuss 2008 law on trafficking and sexual exploitation; has existing hotline to respond to sexual exploitation of children</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APLE</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Has expertise in undercover operations to prosecute foreign traveling sex offenders</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFESIP</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Has links to sex workers in direct and indirect sex establishments; has investigation unit able to detect underage sex workers</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National AIDS Authority</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Has expertise in conducting nationwide surveys; has links with sex workers’ community; previously pushed HIV/AIDS in</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization name</td>
<td>Type of Organization (NGO or Government)</td>
<td>Level of Influence in Trafficking/Sexual Exploitation Sector (Low, Medium, High)</td>
<td>Available activities and/or networks</td>
<td>Stated interest to work on local demand issues? (Yes, Maybe, No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodian National Council for Children (CNCC)</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Established links with provincial and municipal authorities to conduct awareness-raising campaigns on trafficking issues</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy Carter with German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)</td>
<td>Independent Researcher/NGO</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Developed toolkit approved by Ministry of Women’s Affairs to talk about gender-based violence with young people, discussing issues on gender and sexual relationships</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends International</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Established networks with travel industry (hotel staff and moto-taxi drivers) to report pedophiles; has existing hotline to report sexual exploitation of children</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization (VCAO)</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Established village safety net programs with local communities and with local authorities; conducted awareness-raising workshops on issues facing children in community</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chab Dai</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Is working with Ministry of Education to incorporate trafficking lessons in school curriculums; developed karaoke training pack</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization name</td>
<td>Type of Organization (NGO or Government)</td>
<td>Level of Influence in Trafficking/Sexual Exploitation Sector (Low, Medium, High)</td>
<td>Available activities and/or networks</td>
<td>Stated interest to work on local demand issues? (Yes, Maybe, No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Conducted trainings on 2008 law on trafficking and sexual exploitation</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDP</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Established links with anti-trafficking police; has experience training police on investigation techniques; conducted research on local Cambodian men’s perspectives on prostitution</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodian Women’s Crisis Center (CWCC)</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Established anger management program for men to discuss violence and gender issues; works with communities to counsel and reach out to men to be better role models</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender and Development for Cambodia (GAD/C)</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Established men’s network to discuss gender and sexual violence issues; previously conducted campaigns to advocate passage of law on domestic violence</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Network Unity (WNU)</td>
<td>Sex Workers’ Union</td>
<td>Low/Medium</td>
<td>Sex workers’ union with over 5,000 members; has experience identifying and reporting cases of trafficked victims and underage girls working in sex establishments</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finding 8: Increasing donor attention on demand-side interventions, especially from the U.S. Government, presents unique opportunities to tackle local demand in Cambodia.

With the reauthorization of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act in 2008, the United States Government established minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, which now calls on countries to make serious and sustained efforts to 1) reduce the demand for commercial sex acts and 2) reduce the participation of nationals of the country in international sex tourism (110th Congress of the United States of America). Such increasing attention on demand issues figured in the latest 2009 Trafficking in Persons Report, which called on the Cambodian Government to do more to reduce demand by the local population (U.S. Department of State 2009). For NGOs interested in tackling local demand, this increased attention from one of Cambodia’s major donors presents a unique opportunity to begin addressing the issue.

In addition to the U.S. Government, other donors have begun to take interest on demand-side interventions, including several foundations in the United States, such as Hunts Alternatives in Cambridge, the Nobo Foundation, Humanity United, and Warren Buffet in Chicago. According to my discussions with demand experts, while some of these foundations are mainly focused on demand-side interventions in the United States, policy research documenting the major role played by local demand in fueling and sustaining the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia could attract some interest.
5. POLICY OPTIONS

Tools Available to Address Demand

Policy tools available to address the demand side of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children include prevention, prosecution, and protection and assistance programs. According to Dr. Lederer, prevention strategies include “social marketing campaigns aimed at boys and young men to reach them before they become customers/users” (“Ask Dr. Lederer: Questions on Demand” 1). Such efforts include developing curriculums in schools and carrying out awareness-raising campaigns in communities to discuss healthy gender and sexual relations, including how men as buyers contribute to the sexual exploitation of women and children in the sex industry and how having many sex partners does not enhance one’s masculinity.

In addition, prosecution strategies focus on “enforcement operations to arrest, prosecute, and convict child sex predators” (“Ask Dr. Lederer: Questions on Demand” 1). In the case of sexual exploitation involving children, prosecution efforts include criminalizing the purchase of sexual services with children, carrying out sting operations to arrest buyers, and establishing community watch groups to report suspicious activities involving the sexual exploitation of children. Where law enforcement is weak, some communities have created public shaming campaigns, aimed at identifying buyers of commercial sex with children and naming them publicly in newspapers, on television, on the radio, or through posters to deter them from further participation in the sex industry.

Protection and assistance programs are additional tools available to address demand. Such programs attempt to reach men who already participate as buyers in the sex industry by educating them, through testimonies of former sex workers, on the exploitative situation that
women and children face in the sex industry. By creating empathy and demonstrating that commercial sex is not a harmless situation, men are asked to re-think their roles as buyers and their own contribution to the sexual abuse and exploitation of women and children. Such efforts can be mandated by the government when buyers are arrested for soliciting or can be encouraged by communities, families, and religious groups.

**Issues to Consider for Selecting a Strategy to Address Demand**

Addressing local demand should begin with the buyers themselves and ask what deterrence mechanisms would lead to the reduction in their participation in the commercial sex industry. As my meetings with local stakeholders and demand experts indicated, buyers differ in their level of participation in the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Some are preferential buyers, such as virginity-seekers and pedophiles, who recognize that their preferences for children under 18 are against the law but who participate nonetheless because of weak law enforcement and corruption. For these individuals, strategies to address their demand preferences may need to focus on prosecution strategies. Others, however, are situational buyers who engage in the sexual exploitation of children not because of a direct interest in children under 18 but because of the availability of such services within a particular sex establishment, a lack of awareness about the law, and/or the absence of deterrence mechanisms. For these buyers, demand strategies may need to focus on prevention and protection and assistance programs, in addition to prosecution programs.

---

5 According to demand experts, men can start to feel empathy if they start to realize that there is a real life, face, and story to the girls and women that they purchase for sex. As Dr. Lederer notes, in some programs in the United States, known as the Johns Schools, when arrested, first-time offenders participate in an eight-hour course taught by sex trafficking experts, prosecutors, police, and former sex workers and victims of trafficking. In this course, men “hear from victims of trafficking, examine their own motivations for buying sex, and learn about the nature and scope and harm of trafficking” (“Ask Dr. Lederer: Questions on Demand” 1). In this process, the men come to realize that the sex industry is not such a harmless crime after all.
Based on the PAE survey with Cambodian men, potential effective strategies mentioned by the respondents themselves to address local demand in Cambodia included:

- **Campaigns targeted at Cambodian men** that raise awareness on the abuse and sexual exploitation of children under 18 in the sex industry and encourage men to rethink their roles as buyers (78.6% of the Cambodian men respondents stated that this would be effective);

- **Education classes for Cambodian men required by the Cambodian Government, families, communities, and/or religious groups** on the abuse and exploitation faced by sex workers (75.0% of the Cambodian men respondents stated that this would be effective);

- **Arresting Cambodian men** for purchasing sex acts with children under 18 (60% of the Cambodian men respondents stated that this would be effective);

- **More active involvement from the men’s families** to ask the men to stop buying commercial sex acts (52.4% of the Cambodian men respondents stated that this would be effective); and

- **Establishing community pressure mechanisms**, such as community watch groups and public shaming campaigns, to name and shame men participating as buyers (46.7% of the Cambodian men respondents stated this would be effective).

In addition to looking at the policy strategies that would deter the men from purchasing commercial sex acts with children, a strategy to address local demand should discuss the enabling environments that facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children and examine the policies and programs that can be implemented to push communities, governments, and

---

6 For those who responded that arrests would not be as effective, reasons given are that the police can be paid off.
NGOs to increase their attention to the issue. Getting communities, NGOs, and the government to examine and challenge the cultural and social norms around gender, masculinity and feminity, sexual relations, and perceptions of sex workers will therefore be crucial in tackling the enabling environments that facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children.
6. RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

Based on the findings of this PAE, I recommend that ECPAT-Cambodia’s strategy to address local demand focus on **three key areas**:

1) Advocating for a shift in how NGOs, the Cambodian Government, and donors think about the commercial sexual exploitation of children, moving away from a restrictive focus on trafficking and international sex tourists;

2) Working with local stakeholders, including NGO partners, Cambodian government agencies, and donors to include a local demand focus on existing programs and activities that address the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children in Cambodia; and

3) Creating partnerships with key local stakeholders to implement comprehensive programming on local demand that focuses not only on the local buyers but also the enabling environments that facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

To carry out this strategy, I propose the following **four recommendations and respective implementation steps**:

**Recommendation 1: Increase research on local demand from Cambodian men for commercial sex services, replicating the methodology used in the PAE survey with Cambodian men**

The PAE survey with Cambodian men is one of the few surveys conducted in Cambodia that tries to understand the scale and extent of demand from Cambodian men, with a focus on sex services from children under 18. Whereas most methodologies in other studies have used the snowballing sampling technique to access users of commercial sex services, the methodology used in this PAE attempted to generate a more random and representative sample, minimizing
the bias that might result from interviewing men based on direct referrals. Trained in the PAE survey methodology, ECPAT-Cambodia is now well-placed to take the lead in carrying out the survey in other parts of Cambodia. As discussed already, the survey would require modifications in the selection of male-frequented establishments to better sample Cambodian men from the lower social class.

Based on meetings with local stakeholders, many, including the Asia Foundation, the U.S. Embassy, UNIAP, Chab Dai and the National AIDS Authority, expressed interest in this PAE, given its unique focus on local demand and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Clearly, by taking a lead in increasing research on local demand, ECPAT-Cambodia can act as a catalyst to mobilize interest and focus on local demand, demonstrating the need to shift focus from one that emphasizes the role of foreigners and views sexual exploitation through the lens of trafficking to one that also includes local participation and understands commercial sexual exploitation more broadly.

**Next implementation steps:**

- Determine key cities in Cambodia where survey with Cambodian men could be carried out and develop project proposal to conduct additional research;
- Approach current ECPAT donors with project proposal to determine funding interest;
- At next ECPAT network meeting with NGO partners, discuss PAE report and assess potential donors interested in funding additional research on local demand; and
- Share PAE report and project proposal with non-ECPAT network NGO partners, Cambodian government agencies, and other donors to determine interest in funding further research.
Recommendation 2: Based on initial and additional research on local demand, advocate with local stakeholders to start expanding programming activities on trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children

Through its research and advocacy, ECPAT-Cambodia has successfully led numerous public campaigns, including the Make-IT-Safe Campaign and the Child Sex Tourism Campaign, demonstrating ECPAT’s experience in mobilizing key local stakeholders and raising attention to new areas of focus when tackling trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. As a result, ECPAT-Cambodia is uniquely placed to begin advocating language change and programmatic shift in how the commercial sexual exploitation of children is currently addressed in Cambodia.

ECPAT-Cambodia should therefore use its network access with NGO partners, Cambodian government agencies, and donors to advocate that local stakeholders begin to pay attention to local demand issues and expand sexual exploitation programming beyond the restrictive lens of trafficking. Immediate measures that can be taken with local stakeholders include 1) advocating that the Cambodian National Committee to Lead the Suppression of Human Trafficking, Smuggling, Labor Exploitation, and Sexual Exploitation in Women and Children, which is the agency in Cambodia in charge of coordinating and setting the direction on trafficking and sexual exploitation activities in Cambodia, includes local demand as a priority area; 2) encouraging stakeholders to update examples used in trainings on trafficking and sexual exploitation to include local demand situations; 3) advocating that stakeholders translate materials distributed to communities and tourism personnel into Khmer, highlighting that all, and not just foreigners, are punishable under the law if they pay for commercial sex with children; and 4) pushing stakeholders to discuss the role of local demand when conducting awareness-raising campaigns on trafficking and sexual exploitation.
Next implementation steps:

- Share PAE report and future research on local demand conducted by ECPAT-Cambodia with local stakeholders and advocate language change and programmatic shift in how NGOs, Cambodian government agencies, and donors typically focus on international demand and trafficking. Specifically, ECPAT-Cambodia should focus its advocacy on the National Committee as it is an important source of legitimacy that can help engage other key local stakeholders and donors; and

- Work with local stakeholders to review, update, and/or translate into Cambodian awareness-raising materials and trainings on trafficking and sexual exploitation to include local demand issues and expand understanding of sexual exploitation beyond trafficking.

Recommendation 3: Create partnerships with key local stakeholders to develop and implement comprehensive programming on local demand

This PAE found that to address local demand for commercial sexual services with children under 18, the strategy should take a comprehensive programmatic approach that implements prosecution, prevention, protection and assistance programs, as well as addresses the enabling environments that facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children. To do so, ECPAT-Cambodia should create partnerships with key stakeholders who have unique expertise on these issues and work with them to formulate comprehensive local demand programming. In particular:

- On prosecution efforts to arrest Cambodian men who participate in the purchase of commercial sex with children under 18, ECPAT-Cambodia should seek to partner with organizations such as APLE, South East Asia Investigations into Social and Humanitarian
Activities (SISHA), the International Justice Mission, or any other local organization well
known for its investigation skills and effective relationships with local authorities.

- **On prosecution efforts**, ECPAT-Cambodia should also partner with an organization or local
government agency experienced in creating community watch groups, which would assist in
reporting local Cambodians who participate in the virginity trade, pedophilia, or as
situational buyers. Based on my discussions with local stakeholders, there already exist
community leaders registered with the city municipalities who could lead such endeavors, or
ECPAT-Cambodia could partner with organizations such as VCAO, GAD/C, or CWCC, who
have such community networks already established. In addition, ECPAT-Cambodia may
consider partnering with sex workers’ unions, such as the Women’s Network Unity, who
have unique access within the commercial sex industry to identify minors, voluntary or
involuntary, and who could help report local buyers to authorities or NGOs.

- **On prevention efforts and efforts to tackle the enabling environments that facilitate the
commercial sexual exploitation of children**, ECPAT-Cambodia should partner with
organizations that already work with schools, youth groups, or communities to raise
awareness on issues related to gender inequality and/or sexual violence. These organizations
can conduct workshops and trainings to prevent young men from becoming buyers and/or
empower communities, including the men’s wives and families, to discuss and no longer
tolerate the participation of Cambodian men in the commercial sexual exploitation of
children under 18. In addition, these organizations can help to develop educational materials
and programs in Khmer, such as op-eds, radio programs, songs, documentaries, posters, and
banners, that portray the exploitative situation of children in the commercial sex industry and
highlight the role of local buyers in perpetuating this cycle of exploitation (see Annex 7 for a
sample op-ed that ECPAT-Cambodia could submit to local newspapers to raise awareness on local demand). Potential partner organizations include VCAO, Chab Dai, CWCC, GAD/C, and Karol and Setha. Based on discussions with filmmakers in the United States, Michael Sheridan from Sheridan Works expressed an interest in collaborating on efforts to develop local media materials. It is important to note also that some training experts, such as Lucy Carter and Dr. Glenn Miles, have already developed toolkits on gender, sexual relations, and/or children’s rights, which could be adapted to fit the purposes of programming to address local demand issues. Based on my personal discussions with these experts, they have mentioned being open to sharing their materials with ECPAT-Cambodia.

- On protection and assistance efforts to change the mindset of buyers and encourage them to empathize with sex workers and see their own role in the commercial sexual exploitation of children, ECPAT-Cambodia should partner with organizations who already have established networks with Cambodian men groups and have expertise conducting trainings and discussions on gender-based violence, sexual relations, and/or trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. Potential organizations include GAD/C and CWCC, who each have between 100 and 1,200 members in their networks.

Next implementation steps:

- For each programmatic area (prosecution, prevention, protection and assistance, and tackling enabling environments), approach potential partners and assess their level of interest in implementing comprehensive demand-side interventions to tackle local demand for commercial sex with children under 18;
Recommendations and Implementation Steps

- Once partners have been identified, work with partners to develop a concept note, program plan and activities, and estimated budget; and
- Engage with partners and other interested local stakeholders to determine donors that could be interested in funding comprehensive programming on local demand.

**Recommendation 4: Develop a strategy to engage key donors, especially the Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons within the U.S. Department of State (G/TIP), to begin addressing local demand for commercial sex with children under 18**

Currently, the U.S. Government is investing almost $3.8 million to tackle trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children in Cambodia, including $2.3 million administered by the G/TIP Office and $1.5 million by USAID (Johnson). By securing the support of the U.S. Government to implement local demand-side interventions, ECPAT-Cambodia can more easily engage other donors to match and/or increase assistance to local-demand side programming.

In the case of the G/TIP Office, ECPAT-Cambodia should capitalize on the 2008 Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA), which introduced, for the first time, a section on minimum standards that advocates that host governments do more to curb local demand. By demonstrating that local demand is a large contributor to the sexual exploitation of women and children in Cambodia and by linking these findings to the minimum standards section in the 2008 TVPRA, ECPAT-Cambodia can engage the G/TIP Office to support comprehensive programming on demand.

In addition, my discussions with demand experts in the United States and internationally highlighted increasing interests on demand-side interventions from donors and foundations such as AusAid, Hunts Alternatives, the Nobo Foundation, Humanity United, and Warren Buffet in Chicago. Once a program plan and activities have been developed by ECPAT-Cambodia and its
partners, ECPAT-Cambodia should begin to engage with these donors to assess their level of interest in tackling local demand in Cambodia. An engagement strategy with these donors should highlight 1) how the proposed demand interventions take a comprehensive approach to address local demand; 2) how program activities have been developed based on a direct consultation with Cambodian men on which particular tools would be effective to reduce their demand; and 3) how a comprehensive local demand strategy would be the first of its kind in Cambodia and could shift the way traditional trafficking and sexual exploitation programming is carried out in Cambodia.

Next implementation steps:

- Identify and create a list of key donors and their policy interests or priority areas on trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children, in general and/or in Cambodia.
- Create a one- or two-page concept paper highlighting the scale and extent of local demand, gaps in programming, and efforts to be undertaken by ECPAT-Cambodia and its partners to address local demand.
- Work with the U.S. Embassy and G/TIP Office to develop policies and strategies on how to increase pressure on the Cambodian Government, including the National Committee, to target local demand through aggressive advertising, awareness-raising, public education, and prosecution of local buyers.
7. BIBLIOGRAPHY


Baruah, Nandita and Anna Olsen. The Asia Foundation. Personal interview. 7 January 2010.


Capaldi, Mark Capaldi. ECPAT-International. Personal interview. 2 December 2009.


Chin, Chanveasna. ECPAT-Cambodia. Email interview. 2 October 2009.


Farley, Melissa. Prostitution, Research, and Education. Personal interview. 5 December 2009.


   <http://www.sctnow.org/FAITHNETWORK_USERFILESTORE/filecabinet/ministries/8
   66b8aa0-3df6-415f-9daf-845429490f28/AskDrLederer.pdf>.


Miles, Glenn. Chab Dai. Personal interview. 9 November 2009.


National AIDS Authority. Research Results: Policies Environment Regarding Universal Access

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STDs. Behavioral Sentinel Survey V: Sexual


Renault, Raphaël. Action Pour Les Enfants. Survey on street-based child sexual exploitation in


Smith, Reid. Population Service International and Family Health International. Let’s Go for a
   Walk: Sexual Decision-Making Among Clients of Female Entertainment Service

Sok, Sam Oeun. Cambodian Defenders Project. Personal interview. 14 January 2010.

   December 2009.


# 8. ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1: List of Demand Experts Interviewed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliated Organization(s)</th>
<th>Date Interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Laura Lederer</td>
<td>Global Centurion and formerly U.S. Department of State</td>
<td>October 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Christine Chan-Downer</td>
<td>U.S. Department of State</td>
<td>October 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dr. Michael Shively</td>
<td>Abt Associates Inc.</td>
<td>November 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Benjamin Skinner</td>
<td>Journalist</td>
<td>November 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Leaksmy Norin</td>
<td>U.S. Department of State</td>
<td>November 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ambassador Swanee Hunt</td>
<td>Hunts Alternatives and formerly U.S. Department of State</td>
<td>November 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dr. Melissa Farley</td>
<td>Prostitution, Research, and Education</td>
<td>November 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mark Capaldi</td>
<td>ECPAT-International</td>
<td>December 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dr. Joanna Busza</td>
<td>London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine</td>
<td>December 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANNEX 2: List of Local Stakeholders Interviewed in Cambodia in January 2010 and Sample Interview Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Affiliated Organization(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Mu Sochua</td>
<td>National Assembly member, former Minister</td>
<td>Member of the Cambodian National Assembly and former Cambodian Minister of Women's Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Nandita Baruah</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>The Asia Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Olsen</td>
<td>Country Director</td>
<td>Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Run Saray</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Samleang Seila</td>
<td>Advisor</td>
<td>Chab Dai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Brig. Gen. Chiv</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
<td>Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department, Ministry of Interior (MOI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phally</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Dr. Tia Phalla</td>
<td>Vice Chair</td>
<td>National AIDS Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Keo Tha</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Women's Network Unity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ly Pisey</td>
<td>Advocacy Manager</td>
<td>Friends International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Khemreth Vann</td>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
<td>Ministry of Women’s Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Pech Boonrawdh</td>
<td>Village Safety Net Program Manager</td>
<td>Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization (VCAO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 San Arun</td>
<td>Village Safety Net Program Manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Say Vathany,</td>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
<td>Cambodian Women’s Crisis Center (CWCC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Say Vathany,</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Sok Sam Oeun</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Nget Thy</td>
<td>Acting Director</td>
<td>Cambodian Center for the Protection of Children's Rights (CCPCR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Hun Phanna</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Cambodian Women's Development Agency (CWDA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keo Sichan</td>
<td>Women’s Health and HIV/AIDS Program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Sen Seny</td>
<td>Child Safe Project Manager</td>
<td>Mith Simlanh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Ith Rady</td>
<td>Under-Secretary of State</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Chou Bun Eng</td>
<td>Chair of National Secretariat</td>
<td>National Committee to Lead the Suppression of Human Trafficking, Smuggling, Labor Exploitation, and Sexual Exploitation in Women and Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Jenae Johnson</td>
<td>Human Rights and Trafficking Officer</td>
<td>U.S. Embassy Phnom Penh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Alastair Hilton</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Affiliated Organization(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Bora Tep Chan</td>
<td>Advocacy Program Manager</td>
<td>Gender and Development for Cambodia (GAD/C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhay Kim Sore</td>
<td>Community Outreach Program Manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Chan Haran Vaddey</td>
<td>Under-Secretary of State</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSAVY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Heidi Hoefinger</td>
<td>PhD Student</td>
<td>Goldsmiths, University of London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Khiev Bory</td>
<td>Secretary General</td>
<td>Cambodian National Council for Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Lucy Carter</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Oung Cheng</td>
<td>Outreach Program Manager</td>
<td>Agir Pour Les Femmes en Situations Precaires (AFESIP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Sovorn To</td>
<td>Deputy Program Manager, Peace and Justice Program</td>
<td>World Vision Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Tith Lim</td>
<td>National Project Coordinator</td>
<td>United Nations Interagency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Interview Questions:

1) Do you think it is important to look at demand when addressing commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking?

2) What do you think contributes to local demand in Cambodia? Are there specific groups of men who participate or is it a general trend among men?

3) What are the Cambodian laws governing prostitution and commercial sex? Who usually gets targeted? Are buyers punishable by law? Where would be areas for improvement?

4) Who are the major stakeholders (NGOs, government agencies, and donors) working to address local demand? Where are the gaps?

5) How do you think we should go about addressing local demand? Potential approaches? What are the constraints/issues to think about? Whose support or involvement is needed to make these approaches effective?
ANNEX 3: Guidelines for Surveying Cambodian Men about their Sexual Behavior, Survey Template, and Coding Used for Analysis

GUIDELINES

1) Selection of male-frequented establishments

Based on initial discussions with ECPAT-Cambodia and discussions with researchers, such as Andrea Rossi of the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy, who have prior experience carrying out surveys of men about their sexual activities, we will interview Cambodian men at typical male-frequented establishments. Following such a methodology will help remove potential barriers that might impede men from speaking about their sexual behaviors (for example, if conducted in private homes or in the streets). These male-frequented establishments will be beer gardens (for males typically aged 30 or older) and snooker clubs (for males typically between 20 and 30 years old).

A list of all beer gardens and snooker clubs in Phnom Penh is available on www.yellowpages.com.kh. The beer gardens and snooker clubs will be categorized based on social class of clients (lower, middle, and upper). From each category, a random sample of 2 establishments will be selected.

Once the establishments are randomly selected using the RAND function in Excel, ECPAT-Cambodia will contact the establishments’ owners to obtain permission to conduct surveys of their customers on January 8-10 (Friday through Sunday) and on January 15-17 (also Friday through Sunday). The days are selected on the basis of when men actually frequent these establishments most popularly.

If owners of these establishments do not grant permission, we will randomly select another establishment from the list and follow the same process of asking permission. When seeking permission, we should inform the owners that the surveys are being conducted for a student at Harvard University who wants to better understand the sexual behavior of Cambodian men. We should make clear that the establishment would in no way be mentioned in the research and that all information would be kept confidential.

2) Time and location of surveys

The surveys will be conducted on the days when men typically frequent beer gardens and snooker clubs, which according to ECPAT-Cambodia is from Friday through Sunday. The time for conducting the surveys at the beer gardens will be from 7-11pm. For the surveys at the snooker clubs, the time for conducting the surveys will be from 2-6pm. From January 8-10, the
surveys will be conducted at 2 beer gardens and 2 snooker clubs. From January 15-17, the surveys will be conducted at the remaining 2 beer gardens and 2 snooker clubs. The surveys will be conducted at the first snooker club from 2-3:30pm and the second snooker club from 4-5:30pm. The surveys will be conducted at the first beer garden from 7-8:30pm and at the second beer garden from 9-10:30pm.

3) Process of selecting Cambodian men

At the beer gardens, the research assistant will find a table at a private corner of the establishment, to ensure privacy. The research assistant will select the \( k \)th Cambodian man sitting from him to interview (counting system will be left to the discretion of the research assistant based on how many clients are at the establishment). If any of the Cambodian men refuse to participate, the assistant will proceed with the next \( k \)th Cambodian men sitting from him and note the refusal.

At the snooker clubs, given that there are both players and observers, the research assistant will only survey the players sitting down. This will ensure that the assistant does not disrupt the business establishment. The players sitting down are from similar age groups and social classes as the players. There is no reason for why some are sitting down and some are watching, which helps to create a random selection already for carrying out the surveys.

4) Feedback process, translation, and data inputting

Each day following the carrying out of surveys, the research assistant will meet with Isabelle and other ECPAT staff to discuss the survey procedure and make suggestions for improvement. The assistant will translate the responses into English and input the data into Excel. Isabelle will go through responses, assign codes for responses, and code the response surveys on Excel. The data analysis will be conducted using Excel.
TEMPLATE OF SURVEY CARRIED OUT WITH CAMBODIAN MEN

Introduction to be read by interviewer:

*My name is ________(interviewer’s name). I am working with a student from Harvard University in the United States who is conducting a survey of men in Phnom Penh to learn more about the sexual behavior of men in Cambodia. We would like to request your cooperation for no more than 15 minutes to ask you questions. Some of these questions are personal. You are free to refuse to participate or to terminate the interview at any time. All answers are totally confidential. I do not know your name, and there is no way that anyone can learn how you answered these questions. Please be totally truthful in your responses.*

1. Was the survey completed? **Yes**  **No**

2. (Skip if survey completed) If NOT completed, can you tell us a bit about the person who refused to take the survey (guess their age, reason for refusal if any, guess their social class)

3. Date and current time (interviewer writes date and time)

*Interviewer reads: I will begin by asking you a number of questions about your background and your current household structure.*

4. How many years have you lived in this city?

5. Which province or city did you live in before here?

6. How old are you?

7. How many years of schooling did you complete?

8. What do you do for a living?

9. How long have you been working in this job(s)? Years?

10. Do you own your house or do you rent? **Own**  **Rent**

11. Do you own a car? **Yes**  **No**

12. Do you own a motorcycle? **Yes**  **No**

13. What is your marital status? **Single** **Married** **Divorced** **Widow**
14. Do you have any children? If so, how many?

15. Who do you live with?

   Alone   With my immediate family   With my extended family   With my friends

Other (please write):

16. Do you have a girlfriend?   Yes   No

17. Do you intend to marry your girlfriend? (Skip if no girlfriend)   Yes   No

18. In the last 12 months, did you have a girlfriend?   Yes   No

19. How often do you give your current or last girlfriend money (read all options)?
   a. Every time you have sex?
   b. Every week?
   c. Every month?
   d. On occasion, but not regularly?
   e. Never give money?

Interviewer reads: I would now like to turn to questions about your sexual history. Again, I would like to remind you that all your answers are totally anonymous. Please be totally truthful as it will help us very much with our research.

20. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse? (If never had sexual intercourse, skip to Question 24)

21. Tell me a little bit about your first sex partner? Was it a girlfriend or a casual encounter with a sex worker?   Girlfriend   Sex Worker   Other (please write)

22. Until now, how many different women have you had sexual intercourse with?

23. In the past year, did you ever have sexual intercourse with a
   a. Bar girl?   Yes   No
   b. Sex worker in brothel?   Yes   No
   c. Woman in massage place?   Yes   No
   d. Sex worker in restaurants or beer gardens?   Yes   No
   e. Sex worker from the street or park?   Yes   No
   f. Beer promotion girl?   Yes   No
   g. Karaoke girl?   Yes   No
24. Is sexual intimacy different from sexual intercourse?  
Yes  No

25. In the last 12 months, how many different people have you been sexually intimate with? (If never had sexual intercourse or sexual intimacy with someone, skip to Question 27)

26. If have been sexually intimate with someone in the last 12 months, how many did you pay money to? (Specific number if possible)

27. Of the different people you were sexually intimate with in the last 12 months, were any:
   a. Bar girl?  Yes  No
   b. Sex worker in brothel?  Yes  No
   c. Woman in massage place?  Yes  No
   d. Sex worker in restaurants or beer gardens?  Yes  No
   e. Sex worker from the street or park?  Yes  No
   f. Beer promotion girl?  Yes  No
   g. Karaoke girl?  Yes  No

28. How many of your friends you know have paid a woman to have sexual intimacy with them?
   a. All
   b. A lot/most
   c. A few
   d. None
   e. Don’t know

*Interviewer reads: I would now like to ask you questions about your experience if you have ever paid for sexual intimacy with someone that is not your girlfriend.*

29. How old were you when you first paid someone for sexual intimacy? Who was it?

30. What are the reasons you go to a sex worker?

31. How much did you pay the last time you had sexual intimacy with someone?

32. Where do you usually go to look for a sex worker? How far is it from where you live?

33. When you pay to have sexual intimacy with someone, how old are they usually?

34. What is the youngest age of the women you have paid to have sexual intimacy with? Oldest age?
35. What do you look for in the women when you pay for sexual intimacy?
   a. Physical looks? If yes, what kind?
   b. Age? If yes, how old?
   c. Other?

36. What do you think of the women you have paid to have sexual intimacy with?
   a. Do you know their names? Yes No Sometimes
   b. Do you think they liked it? Yes No Sometimes
   c. Were they willingly participating? Yes No Sometimes
   d. Are they good persons? Yes No
   e. Did you give the money to them directly or to someone else? To her Other (specify):

Interviewer: the questions that I will now ask you are related to social trends and sexual behavior.

37. Do you watch pornography? Yes No

38. If so, where do you get your pornography?

39. Have you ever gone to pay for sexual intimacy with someone after watching pornography?

40. If so, did you ever try to imitate what you saw in the pornography? What did you do for example?

41. Does your wife, girlfriend, or family know when you go pay someone for sexual intimacy?
   Yes No Not applicable

Interviewer reads: In this last section of questions, I would like to ask you some general questions about your views on social policy and male sexual behavior in Cambodia.

42. Why do you think Cambodian men like to pay for sexual services?

43. Do you think it is ok for men to have sex with a sex worker if she is not willing and if she still gets paid? Yes No

44. Do you think it is a good thing for Cambodian men to have access to sex services, such as those offered in karaoke bars, on the street, in brothels, in massage parlors, and in beer gardens?
   Yes No
45. As you may know, Cambodia has a law that makes prostitution illegal but it is rarely enforced by local authorities. Do you think the Cambodian government should take more action enforce it?  

Yes  No

46. Do you know about the 2008 Anti-Trafficking law?  Yes  No

47. If the Cambodian Government was to enforce the law against prostitution, what do you think would reduce men from paying for sexual intimacy services?  
   a. Cambodian laws that would arrest Cambodian men for buying sex?  Yes  No
   b. Community pressure for the men to stop, such as public shaming and naming of those who pay for sex services?  Yes  No
   c. Awareness-raising campaigns by the government and NGOs on the abuse and violence that women in the sex industry face?  Yes  No
   d. If the Cambodian Government forced anyone caught buying sex to go through education classes?  Yes  No
   e. If your wife, girlfriend, or family asked you to stop?  Yes  No
   f. Anything else?

*Interviewer reads: the survey is now over. Thank you very much for your participation in this survey and for your answers.*
ព្រៃពេញ

1. អស់ស្រស់

2. សុវត្ថិភាព

3. សុខភាព

4. មនុស្សប្រតិបត្តិការពារ

5. ការអភឺ

6. ការប្រឈមភាព

7. ការប្រឈមប្រាស់

8. ការវិស័យគោលនយោបាញ

9. ការប្រឈមទំនើប

10. ការទូទៅ

11. ការប្រឈមទំនើប

12. ការទូទៅ

13. ការវិស័យគោលនយោបាញ

14. ការអភឺ

15. ការប្រឈមភាព

16. ការប្រឈមទំនើប

\begin{center}

Annexes
\end{center}
| 1.  | ឈឺម្រួលបំពង់ស្វើនបុណ្យមានអាជីវកម្ម?  | នូវភាព  | មានអាជីវកម្ម  |
| 2.  | ឈឺម្រួលបំពង់ស្វើនបុណ្យមានអាជីវកម្ម?  | នូវភាព  | មានអាជីវកម្ម  |
| 3.  | ឈឺម្រួលបំពង់ស្វើនបុណ្យមានអាជីវកម្ម?  | នូវភាព  | មានអាជីវកម្ម  |
| 4.  | ឈឺម្រួលបំពង់ស្វើនបុណ្យមានអាជីវកម្ម?  | នូវភាព  | មានអាជីវកម្ម  |
| 5.  | ឈឺម្រួលបំពង់ស្វើនបុណ្យមានអាជីវកម្ម?  | នូវភាព  | មានអាជីវកម្ម  |

សូមមស្រស់ស្អាតលេខ ៤ សម្រាប់សំណួរដូចខាងក្រោម: មាត់ដំណេះស្នេហ៍ មាត់ដំណេះស្នេហ៍ មាត់ដំណេះស្នេហ៍ មាត់ដំណេះស្នេហ៍ មាត់ដំណេះស្នេហ៍ មាត់ដំណេះស្នេហ៍ មាត់ដំណេះស្នេហ៍ មាត់ដំណេះស្នេហ៍
៣៤. ពីអ្នកណាដែលមានកម្រិតពិភពលោកម៉ូតូម៉ូតូស៊ីរ៉ូឡាបងនៅឈ្មោះម៉ូតូម៉ូតូស៊ីរ៉ូឡាបង? ខែសីហា ខែមករា ខែមី ខែធ្វើឈ្លា ខែកុស្ភារ
៣៥. ក្នុងពេលដែលអ្នកលោងទំនិញម៉ូតូម៉ូតូស៊ីរ៉ូឡាបងម៉ាស៊ីនម៉ូតូម៉ូតូស៊ីរ៉ូឡាបងឆ្នោត? .................................សម្រាប់
៣៦. ក្នុងពេលដែលអ្នកលោងទំនិញម៉ូតូម៉ូតូស៊ីរ៉ូឡាបងម៉ាស៊ីនម៉ូតូម៉ូតូស៊ីរ៉ូឡាបងឆ្នោត? .................................សម្រាប់
៣៧. ក្នុងពេលដែលអ្នកលោងទំនិញម៉ូតូម៉ូតូស៊ីរ៉ូឡាបងម៉ាស៊ីនម៉ូតូម៉ូតូស៊ីរ៉ូឡាបងឆ្នោត? .................................សម្រាប់

(ទំនើបពណ៌ខៀវ)

៣៨. ក្នុងពេលដែលអ្នកលោងទំនិញម៉ូតូម៉ូតូស៊ីរ៉ូឡាបងម៉ាស៊ីនម៉ូតូម៉ូតូស៊ីរ៉ូឡាបងឆ្នោត? .................................សម្រាប់

(ទំនើបពណ៌ខៀវ)

៣៩. សូមអោយបញ្ចូលទិន្នន័យខាងក្រោយនេះទៅក្នុងបញ្ហាស័ព្ទស្ថានភាពដែលកើតមកពីអំពីម៉ូតូម៉ូតូស៊ីរ៉ូឡាបង

សូមអោយដឹកនាំការសិក្សាស្ថានភាពដែលកើតមកពីអំពីម៉ូតូម៉ូតូស៊ីរ៉ូឡាបង
Annexes
62  

Annexes
CODING USED FOR CAMBODIAN MEN SURVEYS

1) Survey completion: 0=Not completed, 1=Completed, 2=partially completed

2) Reasons for no completion:
   2a) 1=Busy, 2=Drunk, 3=living abroad, 4=didn’t want to answer, 5=questionnaire too long,
       9=No reason, N/A
   2b) 1=Lower class, 2=Middle class, 3=Upper class
   2c) 1=Under 18 years old, 2=18-25, 3=26-40, 4=41-59, 5=60+

3) Location of survey: 1=snooker club, 2=beer gardens

4) Years living in PNH: write number of years

5) Previous province: 0=Born in Phnom Penh, 1=from other province

6) Age: Write age in numbers

6a) Age category: 1=Under 18 years old, 2=18-25, 3=26-40, 4=41-59, 5=60+

7) Schooling:
   1= No schooling, 2= 1-6 years (primary school), 3=7-9 years (secondary), 4=10-12 (high
    school), 5=some university, 6=associate degree, 7=BA, 8=MBA

8) Occupation:
   1=Businessman, 2=Government official, 3=Police/military, 4=NGO/Office worker/hotel worker/
    teacher, musician, 5=Student, 6=Waiter, technician, 7=doctor

11) Own car: 0=No, 1=Yes

12) Own motorcycle, 0=No, 1=Yes

13) Marital status
   1=Single, 2=Married, 3=Divorced, 4=Widow

16) Girlfriend currently: 0=No, 1=Yes

17) Intend to marry: 0=No, 1=Yes, 2=Not sure, 9=No answer or not applicable because no girlfriend
18) Last 12 months girlfriend?  0=No, 1=Yes, 9=no answer or N/A

19) How often gave money to girlfriend?
0=Never, 1=every time had sex, 2=remaining answers, 9=N/A

20) Age at first sex intercourse: write age, 99=Not applicable or no answer

21) First sex partner:  0=girlfriend, 1=sex worker, 2=friend/student, 9=no answer or N/A

22) Actual number of sex partners: write out number, 99=N/A

22a) Number of sex partners by category:  0=None, 1=1-5 partners (a little), 2=6-10 (average), 3=11-30 (a lot), 4=31+ (many), 9=N/A or no answer

23) Sex intercourse with sex worker in past year: 0=No, 1=Yes, at least 1 type of sex worker

23a) Bar girl:  0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
23b) Brothel:  0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
23c) Massage: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
23d) Restaurants/beer gardens: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
23e) Street/park: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
23f) Beer promotion: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
23g) Karaoke: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

25) Number people sexually intimate with in last 12 months:
0=None, 1=1-5 partners, 2=6-10, 3=11-30, 4=31+, 9=N/A

26) Number of sexual partners paid money to in last 12 months:
0=None, 1=1-5 partners, 2=6-10, 3=11-30, 4=31+, 9=N/A

27) Of sex intimate with, number sex workers: 0=None, 1=At least one

27a) Bar girl:  0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
27b) Brothel:  0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
27c) Massage: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
27d) Restaurants/beer gardens: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
27e) Street/park: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
27f) Beer promotion: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
27g) Karaoke: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
28) Friends who have paid women for sexual intimacy or sex intercourse:
0=None, 1=A few, 2=A lot/Most, 3=All, 9=Not sure, not available

29) Age at first paid sex intercourse or sex intimacy: write age in number, 99=no answer

29a) First paid sex partner:
1=Brothel, 2=bar, 3=massage, 4=restaurant/beer gardens, 5=street/park, 6=student, 7=karaoke, 8=sex workers, 9=N/A, 10=girlfriend

30) Reasons for going to sex worker (more than one answer can be given):
0=Never go, 1=Sexual desire/need, 2=Want experience, 3=peer pressure, 4=need not met at home, 5=drunk, 6=release stress, 9=N/A

31) How much paid for sex worker: 0=Never, 1=$5, 2=$10, 3=$15, 4=$20+, 9=N/A

32) Location of where goes to look for sex worker:
1=Brothel, 2=bar, 3=massage, 4=restaurant/beer gardens, 5=street/park, 6=beer promotion, 7=karaoke, 8=more than one location, 9=N/A

32a) How far location from house: 0=Near, 1=Far, 9=N/A

33) Age of sex worker typically:
0=Never gone to sex worker, 1=under 18, 2=18-25, 3=26+, 9=N/A

34) Youngest age been with:
0=Never gone, 1=Under 18, 2=18, 3=19+, 99=N/A

35) What look for when pay for sex: 0=don’t specify, 1=Specify, 9=N/A

35a) Physical looks: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
35b) Age: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

36) What think of sex workers:
36a) Know names: 0=No, 1=Yes, 2=Sometimes, 9=N/A
36b) Think like it: 0=No, 1=Yes, 2=Sometimes, 9=Don’t know/not applicable/no answer
36c) Willing: 0=No, 1=Yes, 2=Sometimes, 9=Don’t know/not applicable/no answer
36d) Good persons: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don’t know/not applicable/no answer
36e) Money to whom: 1=To her, 2=To owner or broker, 9=Don’t know/not applicable/no answer

37) Watch pornography: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
38) Where get pornography:
1=Friend, 2=Market/store, 3=Internet/phone, 4=café, 9=N/A

39) Pay for sex after porn: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

40) Imitate after porn: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

41) Family knows: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

42) Why Cambodian men pay for sex:
1=Sexual desire/need, 2=Want experience or new experience, 3=peer pressure, 4=need not met
at home with wife/wife sick, 5=drunk, 6=sex services easily available, 7=no wife or girlfriend,
8=release stress, 9=N/A

43) Ok to have sex even if unwilling: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don’t know/no answer

44) Good thing to have access: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don’t know/no answer

45) More government enforcement: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don’t know/no answer

46) Know about anti trafficking law: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don’t know/no answer

47a) Arrest Cambodian men: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don’t know/no answer
47b) Community pressure: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don’t know/no answer
47c) Awareness campaigns: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don’t know/no answer
47d) Education classes: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don’t know/no answer
47e) Family asks to stop: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=Don’t know/no answer

47f) 1=don’t allow for extramarital sex outside marriage, 2=sexual education within marriage to
meet needs, 3=raise awareness on HIV/AIDS on consequences of having sex with sex worker,
4=crack down on brothels/ reduce number of sex workers, 5=legalize sex work and better
regulate, 6=reduce exposure to sexuality/ sexy advertising, 7=more conservatism among women
and reduce poverty among women
ANNEX 4: Guidelines for Surveying Former Child Sex Workers about Cambodian Men’s Sexual Behavior, Survey Template, and Coding Used for Analysis

GUIDELINES

1) Selection of sex workers to interview

Based on discussions with researchers who have conducted research with sex workers, the sex workers to interview will be selected through the assistance of local NGO partners doing work with child sex workers or adult sex workers who began working as children, as well as through the assistance of local sex workers’ collectives. The research assistant(s) to be hired will have prior experience working with sex workers. This will help to ensure that the research assistant(s) have the “entry” and trust of current and former child sex workers.

The sex workers to be interviewed will be children who are currently working or formerly worked as sex workers or adults who entered the sex industry as children. The persons to be interviewed will be referred by local NGO partners or sex workers’ collective to ensure that the children are psychologically ready to respond to such interviews. The research assistant(s) will seek a variation of sex workers to interview based on type of sex workers (beer promotion girls, massage parlors, brothels, park/street, nightclubs, and hotels/guesthouses). Primarily, the research assistant(s) will seek to interview children, but if this is difficult, women who entered as children will be sought for the interviews.

2) Time and location of interviews

The interviews will take place from January 8-16, or whenever convenient for the respondents. Interviews may take place at the office of local NGO partners, at the office of ECPAT-Cambodia, or at the sex workers’ place of work, based on the respondent’s preference.

3) Feedback process, translation, and data inputting

On January 11 and January 13, there will be two feedback meetings to allow the research assistant(s) and other staff carrying out the surveys to discuss challenges in the survey procedures and make suggestions for improvement, if any. Once the surveys are completed, the research assistant will drop off the surveys at the ECPAT office, every day if possible, to ease the translation process. Isabelle will go through responses, assign codes for responses, and work with the ECPAT staff to input the data into an Excel sheet for analysis.
TEMPLATE OF SURVEY CARRIED OUT WITH FORMER CHILD SEX WORKERS

Introduction to be read by interviewer:

My name is ________(interviewer’s name). I am working with a student from Harvard University in the United States who is conducting a survey of sex workers in Phnom Penh to learn more about the sexual behavior of Cambodian men. We would like to request your cooperation for no more than 15 minutes to ask you questions. Some of these questions are personal. You are free to refuse to participate or to terminate the interview at any time. All answers are totally confidential. I do not know your name, and there is no way that anyone can learn how you answered these questions. Please be totally truthful in your responses.

1. Date, time, and type of sex establishment where respondent worked at as a child sex worker (interviewer writes response)

2. Was the survey completed? Yes No

3. If NOT completed, can you tell us a bit about the reason why?

Interviewer reads: I will begin by asking you a number of questions about your background and your current household structure.

4. How long have you lived in this city?

5. Which province or city did you live in before here?

6. What animal year were you born in? (Please write equivalent age in parentheses)

7. Have you ever studied? Yes No

8. If yes, what school year did you complete?

9. What is your marital status?

Single Married Divorced Widow

10. Do you have any children? If so, how many?

11. Do you have a partner? Yes No
12. If you have a partner, do you intend to marry your partner?  Yes  No  Don’t Know

13. In the last 12 months, did you have a partner?  Yes  No

14. What does/did your partner do for a living?

15. Who do you live with?

Interviewer reads: I would now like to turn to questions about your sexual work history when you were a child sex worker.

16. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?

17. Who was your first sex partner? Was it a boyfriend or a client?  Boyfriend  client  Other:

18. What was his nationality?  Khmer  Foreigner

19. Were you a willing partner the first time you had sexual intercourse?  Yes  No

20. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse for money?

21. Were you willing the first time you were paid for sexual intercourse?  Yes  No

22. Were you ever forced to have sex with a client?  Yes  No

23. If yes, what happened?

24. Did you get paid for your work?  Yes  No

25. If yes, who paid you?  Client  Owner/madam  Other:

26. How much did it cost to have sex with you one time?

27. How much money did you earn from sex work in one month?

Interviewer reads: I would now like to ask you questions about your clients who were Cambodian.

28. Were the men who paid to have sex with you usually Cambodians or foreigners?

Cambodian  Foreigner
29. In general, where did you meet the Cambodian clients?
   a. At the brothel?  Yes  No
   b. Hotel?  Yes  No
   c. Night club?  Yes  No
   d. Massage parlor?  Yes  No
   e. Beer garden or restaurant?  Yes  No
   f. Park/street?  Yes  No
   g. Snooker Club?  Yes  No
   h. Karaoke?  Yes  No
   i. Other?

30. Of the Cambodian clients you were with:
   a. How old were they?  Youngster  Middle age  Old age
   b. Were they rich or poor? Poor  Medium  Rich
   c. What did they do for a living?  Government official  NGO  Businessman  Other:
   d. Were they first time customers or regulars?  First time  Regular
   e. Were they single or married?  Single  Married  Don’t Know

31. What sort of sexual services did Cambodian men want when they paid for sexual services with you?

   Interviewer reads: In this last section of questions, I would like to ask you some general questions about Cambodian male sexual practices towards commercial sex and ways to address them.

32. In your opinion, why do Cambodian men pay for sexual services?

33. Do you think it is ok for men to have sex with a sex worker if she is not willing and if she still gets paid?  Yes  No

34. Do you think it is a good thing for Cambodian men to have access to sex services, such as those offered in karaoke bars, on the street, in brothels, in massage parlors, and in beer gardens?  Yes  No

35. Would you change anything about the way in which the Cambodian government treats prostitution?

36. What do you think would reduce Cambodian men from paying for sexual services?
   a. Cambodian laws that would arrest Cambodian men for buying sex?  Yes  No
   b. Community pressure for the men to stop, such as public shaming and naming of those who pay for sex services?  Yes  No
   c. Awareness-raising campaigns by the government and NGOs on the abuse and violence that some women face in the sex industry?  Yes  No
d. If the Cambodian Government forced anyone caught buying sex to go through education classes?  **Yes**  **No**
e. If their wife, girlfriend, or family asked them to stop?  **Yes**  **No**
f. Anything else?

*Interviewer reads: the survey is now over. Thank you very much for your participation in this survey and for your answers.*
ការបក្រាមទូរស័ព្ទអំពីសកម្មភាពពិសោធន៍

ក្រុមហ៊ុន.......................... ក្រុមហ៊ុនសិក្សាស្រុកស្រីស្រុកនេះទូរស័ព្ទ Harvard ស្ថានភាពក្រុមហ៊ុន
ដែលមានព្រោះថ្មីប្រកួតប្រជែងអំពីសកម្មភាពទូរស័ព្ទរបស់នាង នៅក្នុងក្រុមហ៊ុនទូរស័ព្ទ អំពីការប្រកួតប្រជែងរយៈប្រសក្តេសប្រសក្តេស។ នេះជាពីរមួយរយៈពេលនេះ។

1. ការប្រកួតប្រជែងទំព័រស្របសុី (............................................................)
   2. ទំព័រស្របសុី (............................................................)
   3. ទំព័រស្របសុី (............................................................)

ក្រុមហ៊ុនអំពី : ក្រុមហ៊ុនសិក្សាស្រុកស្រុកនេះទូរស័ព្ទ Harvard ស្ថានភាពក្រុមហ៊ុន

6. ទូរស័ព្ទសិរីស្រុកស្រុកនេះទូរស័ព្ទមានគំនិតដំណើរការមុន? 
7. អាជីវកម្មមានការសិក្សាស្រុកស្រុកនេះទូរស័ព្ទមិនមាន?

8. ទូរស័ព្ទក្រុមហ៊ុនសិក្សាស្រុកស្រុកនេះទូរស័ព្ទមានគំនិតដំណើរការមុន? 

9. ទូរស័ព្ទសិក្សាស្រុកស្រុកនេះទូរស័ព្ទមានគំនិតដំណើរការមុន? 

10. ទូរស័ព្ទសិក្សាស្រុកស្រុកនេះទូរស័ព្ទមានគំនិតដំណើរការមុន? 
   11. ទូរស័ព្ទសិក្សាស្រុកស្រុកនេះទូរស័ព្ទមានគំនិតដំណើរការមុន? 
   12. ទូរស័ព្ទសិក្សាស្រុកស្រុកនេះទូរស័ព្ទមានគំនិតដំណើរការមុន? 
   13. ទូរស័ព្ទសិក្សាស្រុកស្រុកនេះទូរស័ព្ទមានគំនិតដំណើរការមុន? 
   14. ទូរស័ព្ទសិក្សាស្រុកស្រុកនេះទូរស័ព្ទមានគំនិតដំណើរការមុន? 

Annexes
ពេញវែងលោកអស់: អស់ប្រយោជន៍សម្រាប់ប្រកួតប្រជល់ក្នុងការណែនាំពេញវែងសម្រាប់មនុស្សប្រជាជនដ៏ប្រសើរជម្រើញពីក្លាយប្រកួតប្រជល់ក្នុងការអនុវត្តន៍ប្រការក្នុងពេលយើងក្នុងការអនុវត្តន៍ប្រការក្នុងកិច្ចការក្នុងពេលយើង

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ទីក្រុង</th>
<th>ប្រការ</th>
<th>ពេលប្រការ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*អតិថិជនសម្រាប់ ស្តីពីការប្រការសម្រាប់អស់ប្រយោជន៍សម្រាប់ប្រកួតប្រជល់*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ស. ទិន្នន័យ</th>
<th>ធម្មតា</th>
<th>ធម្មតាស្មោះ</th>
<th>ធម្មតាឧ្រូវយោង</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>៣០. គឺពិតគោលដៅប្រមូលទៅតាមទូទៅវិទ្យាស្ថានីយ៍ជាសេវីយ៍ពីប្រព័ន្ធការប្រឈមសិក្សារៀបរាប់ការសិក្សានីមួយៗ : ប.ពីគ្រប់គ្រងទៅយកសិក្សារៀបរាប់ការសិក្សានីមួយៗ? ច.ពីជំនួយការសិក្សារៀបរាប់ការសិក្សានីមួយៗ? ដ.ពីគ្រប់គ្រង</td>
<td>ត.ពីជំនួយ</td>
<td>ច.ពីគ្រប់គ្រង</td>
<td>ដ.ពីជំនួយ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>៣១. យើងស្គាល់ថាក្រុមឥតខ្សែមានក្រុមមួយៗ ខ្លះប្រព័ន្ធប្រជុះប្រយោជន៍សេវីយ៍ពីប្រព័ន្ធការប្រឈមសិក្សារៀបរាប់ការសិក្សានីមួយៗ?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>៣២. ប្រព័ន្ធការសិក្សារៀបរាប់ការសិក្សានីមួយៗ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>៣៣. ប្រព័ន្ធការសិក្សារៀបរាប់ការសិក្សានីមួយៗ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>៣៤. ប្រព័ន្ធការសិក្សារៀបរាប់ការសិក្សានីមួយៗ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>៣៥. ប្រព័ន្ធការសិក្សារៀបរាប់ការសិក្សានីមួយៗ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>៣៦. ប្រព័ន្ធការសិក្សារៀបរាប់ការសិក្សានីមួយៗ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>៣៧. ប្រព័ន្ធការសិក្សារៀបរាប់ការសិក្សានីមួយៗ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>៣៨. ប្រព័ន្ធការសិក្សារៀបរាប់ការសិក្សានីមួយៗ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>៣៩. ប្រព័ន្ធការសិក្សារៀបរាប់ការសិក្សានីមួយៗ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ប្រការនេះបានបង្កើតឡើងដោយប្រឃុប្បត្តិរូបចំរៀងមកពីការងាររបស់អ្នកក្នុងការធ្វើការបច្ចុប្បន្ន។
CODING USED FOR FORMER CHILD SEX WORKERS SURVEYS

1) Location where worked as former child sex worker, 1=brothel, 2=karaoke, 3=massage, 4=café, 5=restaurant, 6=beer gardens, 7=park/street, 8=nightclub, 9=guesthouse, 10=bars, 11=more than one location

2) Survey completion: 0=Not completed, 1=Completed

4) Years living in PNH: write out number of years

5) Previous province: 0=PNH, 1=other province

6) Age: write out age, 99=N/A

7) Studied: 0=No, 1=yes, 9=N/A

8) School year completed: 1=no schooling, 2=1-6 years (primary school), 3=7-9 years (secondary), 4=10-12 (high school), 9=N/A

9) Marital status: 1=single, 2=married, 3=divorced, 4=widow

10) Number of children currently: write out number (0 if none)

11) Partner currently: 0=no, 1=yes

12) Intend to marry current partner: 0=no, 1=yes, 2=don’t know, 9=N/A

13) Last 12 months partner: 0=no, 1=yes

14) Occupation of partner: 1=private company, office worker, NGO, bank, 2=businessman, 3=government official, 4=unemployed, 5=construction, garment, car, carpenter, waiter, driver, 6=student, 7=police/military, 8=musician, 9=not sure/not applicable

16) Age at first sex intercourse: write out age

17) First sex partner: 0=boyfriend, 1=client, 2=other/rape

18) Nationality of first sex partner: 0=foreigner, 1=khmer

18a) If available and with client, cost of first sex: write out cost
19) Willing at first sex: 0=Yes, 1=No, 9=N/A

20) Age at first sex with money: write out age, 99=N/A

21) Willing first time paid for sex: 0=Yes, 1=No, 9=N/A

22) Ever forced to have sex with a client: 0=No, 1=Yes

23) If yes, what happened: 1=use of force, 2=don’t like having sex with client, 3=raped, 4=threatened, 5=client didn’t want to use condom, 9=N/A

24) Paid for work: 0=Yes, 1=No

25) Who paid for work: 1=client, 2=owner/madam, 3=boyfriend, 9=N/A

26) Cost for sex one time: 1=$2.50 or less, 2=$3-5, 3=$10-15, 4=$20-50, 5=$70-100, 9=N/A

27) How much earned in one month: write out in number, 99=N/A

28) Usual customers: 0=foreigners, 1=Khmer, 9=N/A

29) Where usually met clients: 1=1 location, 2=more than one location, 9=N/A

| 29a) brothel:    | 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A |
| 29b) hotel:      | 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A |
| 29c) Nightclub:  | 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A |
| 29d) Massage:    | 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A |
| 29e) Beer garden/restaurant: | 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A |
| 29f) park/street: | 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A |
| 29h) Karaoke:    | 0=no, 1=yes, 9=N/A |

30a) Age of Cambodian clients: 1=younger, 2=middle age, 3=older, 9=N/A

30b) Social status: 1=poorer, 2=medium, 3=rich, 9=N/A

30c) Do for a living: 1=Government, 2=NGO/office worker/private sector/civil servant, 3=businessman, 4=expat, 5=motordup, construction worker, technician, 9=N/A

30d) Regularity: 1=first time, 2=regular, 9=N/A

30e) Marital status: 1=single, 2=married, 3=don’t know, 9=N/A

31) Sort of sexual services: 0=Normal, 1=Different styles, 9=N/A
32) Why Khmer men pay for sex: 1=Sexual desire/need, 2=Want experience, 3=Need not met at home, 4=Men love sex workers, 9=N/A

33) Ok to have sex if unwilling but still get money: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

34) Good thing to have access to sex services: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A

35) What would change about govt approach to prostitution: 1=protect sex workers, don’t arrest sex workers or conduct as many raids, protect sex workers from abuse, 2=more economic opportunities and services to sex workers, 3=crack down on brothels and sex establishments and reduce promotion of sex, 4=punish clients who abuse sex workers, 5=end human trafficking

36a) criminalize buyers: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
36b) Community pressure: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
36c) Awareness campaign: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
36d) Education for johns: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
36e) Family asked to stop: 0=No, 1=Yes, 9=N/A
ANNEX 5: Demographic and Other Statistics from Surveys with Cambodian Men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations where respondents answered surveys</th>
<th>Of Total Cambodian Men Surveyed (n=47)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number at snooker clubs</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number at beer gardens</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status of respondents</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number single</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number married</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of respondents</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average age of total respondents</td>
<td>32.7 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number aged 18-25</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number aged 26-40</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number aged 41-59</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation of Respondents</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of government officials</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of businessmen</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of office workers (NGOs, private companies)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of police/military officers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of students</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of waiters/technicians</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of doctors</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schooling of respondents</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number with 7-9 years (secondary)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with 10-12 years (high school)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with associate degree</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with some university</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with BA</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with Master's</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social class of respondents</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower class</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle class</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper class</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First sexual intercourse</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number who have had sexual intercourse</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average age at first intercourse</td>
<td>21.2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% whose first intercourse was with sex worker</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of Total Cambodian Men Surveyed (n=47)</td>
<td>Number of respondents who had sexual intercourse with at least one sex worker within the last 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of men who were single</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who were married</td>
<td>53.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who were lower class</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who were middle class</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who were upper class</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who were 18-25</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who were 26-40</td>
<td>56.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who were 41-59</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| % who know the names of sex workers, based on number who responded | 61.1% |
| % who think sex workers like their jobs, based on number who responded | 66.7% |
| % who think sex workers are willing participants, based on number who responded | 97.2% |
| % who think sex workers are good persons, based on number who responded | 68.2% |
| % who usually pay money directly to the sex workers, based on number who responded | 78.8% |

| Number who responded to this question | 32 |
| Number who responded $5              | 10 |
| Number who responded $10             | 5  |
| Number who responded $15             | 4  |
| Number who responded $20 or more     | 13 |

| % who seek sex workers far from their home, based on number who responded | 91.4% |
| % whose family does not know when seek sex workers, based on number who responded | 81.6% |

| % who watch pornography, based on number who responded | 97.8% |
| % who have tried to imitate pornography with sex worker, based on number who responded | 41.5% |
ANNEX 6: Demographic and Other Statistics from Surveys with Former Girl Sex Workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where respondents originally from</th>
<th>Of Total Former Girl Sex Workers Surveyed (n=46)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number from outside Phnom Penh</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number from Phnom Penh</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status of respondents</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number single</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number married</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number divorced</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number widowed</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schooling of respondents</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number with no schooling</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with 1-6 years (primary school)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with 7-9 years (secondary school)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with 10-12 years (high school)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First time paid sex of respondents</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average age at first time paid sex</td>
<td>16.1 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% unwilling at first time paid sex</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experience in sex work</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% who ever experienced use or threat of force to have sex with a client</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average monthly earnings, based on number who responded</td>
<td>$65.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perceptions about sex work</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% who think it is a good thing for Cambodian men to have access to sex services</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who believe the government should protect sex workers and not arrest them, based on number who responded</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who believe the government should provide more economic alternatives to sex workers and services to sex workers, based on number who responded</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who believe the government should reduce crackdown, based on number who responded</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who believe the government should punish clients who abuse sex workers, based on number who responded</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who believe the government end trafficking of women and children, based on number who responded</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 7: Sample Op-Ed for Raising Awareness on Local Demand in Local Newspapers

“Cambodian men are large buyers of commercial sex with children—increasing attention needed”

Over the last five to ten years, we have seen increasing evidence, from a 2003 report by the International Office for Migration (IOM) to a recent policy study by a Harvard Kennedy School of Government student, indicating that Cambodian men are large participants in the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia. Estimates from the IOM and Al-Jazeera show that Cambodian men make up between 49 to 70 percent of the demand for commercial sex. In a survey conducted with 46 former girl sex workers this January, Harvard policy student Isabelle Chan found that as high as 97.7% of the girl sex workers responded that their usual clients were Cambodians. While these numbers may not come as a surprise to some of us working in the field of trafficking and sexual exploitation, they nonetheless indicate a clear need for civil society and the Cambodian Government to start addressing local demand.

So what must we do? Addressing local demand means that we must begin to change our language and approach when we talk about trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children. It means not limiting our interpretation of sexual exploitation to only trafficked victims but also to include any children under 18 working in the sex industry. It means not assuming that clients are only foreign pedophiles or sex tourists but acknowledging that local Cambodian men also participate in the commercial sexual exploitation of children. For civil society and the Cambodian Government, it means addressing local demand in our activities and policies.

How do we do it? Addressing local demand can begin right now within our families, our communities, and in the way NGOs and the Cambodian Government carry out activities and policies on trafficking and sexual exploitation. Within our families, we can start holding our
brothers, fathers, sons, and cousins accountable when they go to beer gardens, nightclubs, massage parlors, or karaoke bars. By speaking out, we tell our Cambodian men that we do not want them to run into the possibility of sexually exploiting Cambodian children. Within our communities, it means raising awareness on the links between the sex industry and the sexual exploitation of children and naming and shaming Cambodian men who participate in the sex trade of children. We can do this by creating posters and banners, engaging in dialogue and discussions in radio and television programs, carrying out community discussions with men, women, and youth on the topic of local demand, and developing community action plans to tackle local demand. We are going through this process today as we seek to change how domestic violence is tolerated in Cambodian society. We must do the same for the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Finally, within NGOs and the Cambodian Government, addressing local demand means increasing attention on the issue, updating our training and awareness-raising materials to include examples of local participation, translating our documents into Cambodian, and working together to implement comprehensive demand programming that target not only the buyers through prosecution, education, and prevention but also the enabling environments of corruption, sexual norms, and gender inequality that facilitate the sexual exploitation of children.

While some of us may continue to believe that trafficking and sexual exploitation of children is a problem caused by foreigners, the reality points to a locally based problem long denied. Until we face that reality and adjust the way in which we tolerate by our silence the sexual exploitation of our children, trafficking and sexual exploitation of Cambodia’s children will continue to take place. It is time that as a society we begin to hold ourselves and those around us accountable for practices that harm and exploit our children.