

Prevention of trafficking in children and women at the community level in Cambodia and Vietnam



UN Trust Fund for Human Security

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Fast Facts

Country: Cambodia; Vietnam

Duration: June 2003 to October 2006

Implementing UN Agencies: ILO

Other Implementing Partners: Vietnamese Women's Union; National Ministries; local Governments; local NGOs

Budget: \$1,214,464.76

Key Words: Human trafficking; women; children

BACKGROUND

In 2003, the Governments of Cambodia and Vietnam recognized the urgent need to fight the increasing problem of human trafficking as both countries were major source, transit and destination zones for trafficking in the region. Victims of trafficking were not only subjected to sexual exploitation but also endured brutal working conditions in manufacturing,

agriculture, fisheries and the domestic service sector. Due to abject poverty, lack of economic opportunities, gender inequalities and insufficient legal protection for migrants in search for new livelihoods, human trafficking presented a serious threat to the well-being of the most vulnerable in Cambodia and Vietnam.

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This three-year project sought to assist the Governments of Cambodia and Vietnam in preventing trafficking through comprehensive and community-based interventions in source communities. On both sides of the border, the project implemented an integrated strategy with the aim to (i) raise awareness about the dangers of human trafficking; (ii) generate

incomes through vocational training and micro financing; and (iii) provide educational support to women and children at risk. The project aimed to raise awareness, mobilize and empower communities, lift incomes and increase food security so that people at risk were better equipped to protect themselves and resist the deceit and coercion of traffickers.

BENEFICIARIES

The project targeted rural communities in six provinces in Cambodia (Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Kampong Cham) and in Vietnam (Tay Ninh, Hau Giang and Can Tho). In all, the project reached an

estimated 20,000 villagers in 50 communities who benefitted from informal education programmes in literacy and math, as well as vocational training and income-generating activities.