

*The Butterfly Longitudinal Reintegration Research 2010-*  
*2020*

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Chab Dai Coalition

# What is Human Trafficking?





15th Annual UNESCO Chair & Institute of Comparative Human Rights International Conference

# HUMAN TRAFFICKING



# Human Trafficking –

## Background-1

- Since the 1990's increasing global attention
- End of Cold war
- Increased Migration across Europe and rest of world,
- First world concerned about border control/security

# Trafficking –How developed -2

- Influencers and players
- Radical Feminist (Abolitionist Feminists) in USA
  - White slave trade
  - Against Male patriarchy-violence
- (Neo-) Abolitionists (Faith based)- Slavery
  - Kevin Bales,
- USA-1990's -Clinton, 2000 Bush
  - Definition of Human Trafficking (Palermo)
  - TIP Report

# Modern Day Human Trafficking

## Step 1: Acquisition Process

**Perpetrator(s) acquire, move and control a person by:**

Recruitment  
or  
Transportation  
or  
Transferring  
or  
Harboring  
or  
Receiving

Acquisition  
Process

## Step 2: Profit by Exploitation

**Perpetrator(s) exploit person for profit in:**  
Labor  
or  
Sex  
or  
Pornography  
or  
Organ Harvest

Profit by  
Exploitation

## Step 3: Powerless Victim

**Person is not free to leave perpetrator due to:** Threat, Coercion, Abduction, Fraud, Deceit, Deception, Debt Bondage

Powerless  
Victim

**Human  
Trafficking**

+

+

=

**Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime Palermo Protocol- 2000**

**Means-** threat, force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power

**Exploitation-**prostitution, sexual exploitation, forced labour, removal of organs

**Consent irrelevant** if above means  
Or a Child <18

- (a) "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring 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 labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;
- (b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;
- (c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring 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 in subparagraph (a) of this article;
- (d) "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.

# Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP)

## **Tier 1-**

Fully comply with TVPA's minimum standards

USA, UK, S. Korea

## **Tier 2-**

Don't fully comply but are making significant efforts

Indonesia, Vietnam, Singapore

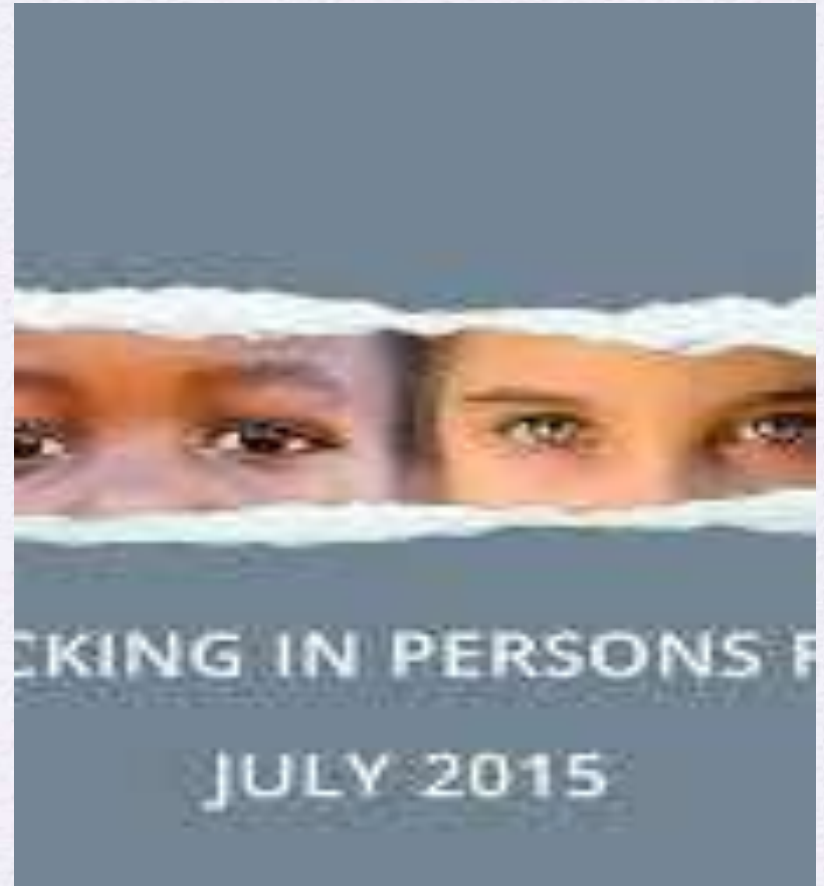
## **Tier 2-Watch list**

Cambodia, China, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar

## **Tier 3-**

Don't comply and are not making significant efforts

Thailand





# Palermo Protocol and TIP ratings

- As of 2010 there were 117 state signatories to the Protocol and 141 parties.
- The number of countries having anti-trafficking legislation more than doubled between 2003 and 2008; more than half of the responding States have established an anti-human trafficking police unit; and many have launched a national action plan.
- Cambodia: Law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking 2008

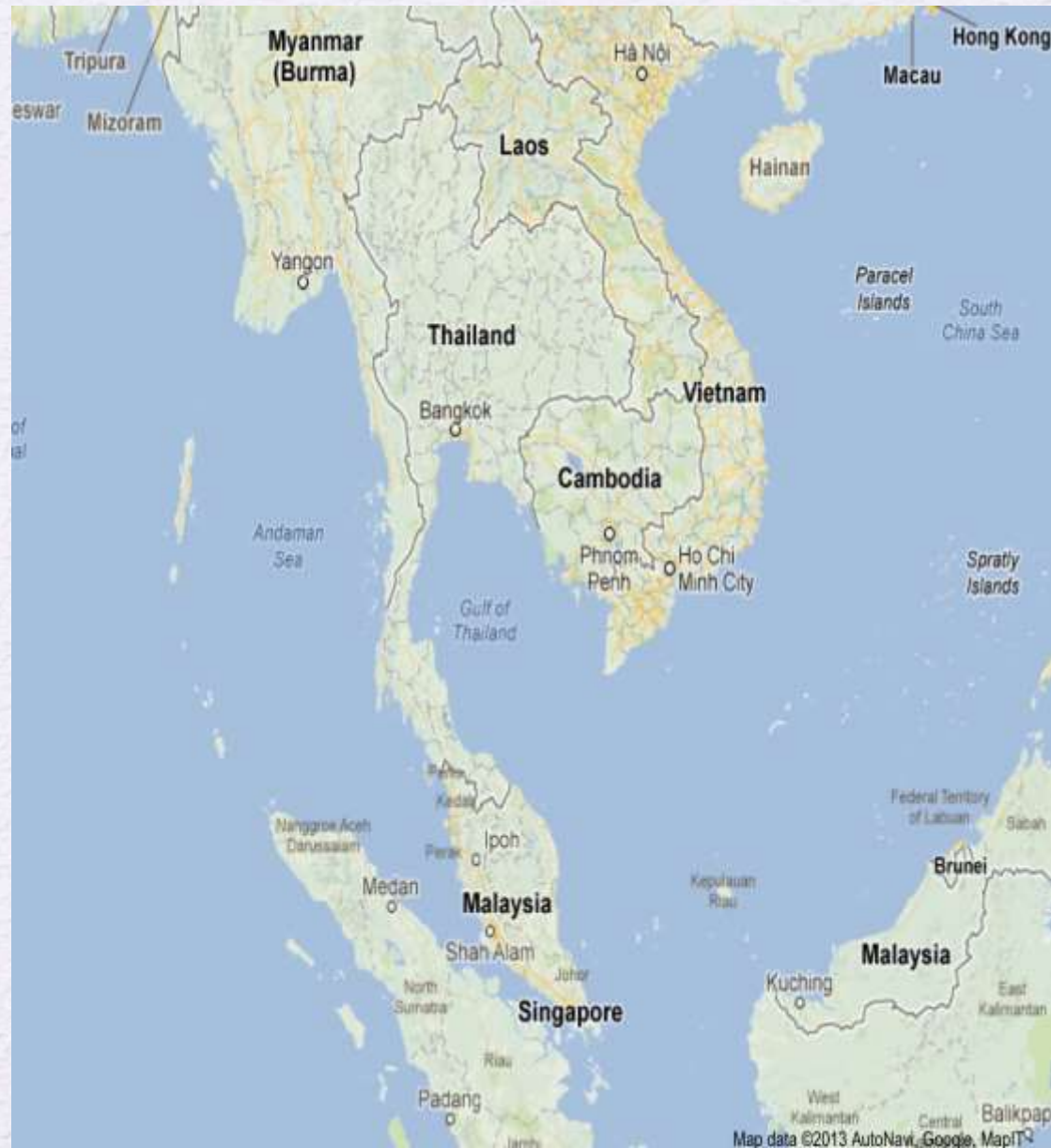
# Trafficking Estimates Vary widely-



- 2.4 million to 27 million
- The **clandestine** nature of human trafficking makes it difficult to arrive at authentic numbers
- In some countries there is either no specific anti-trafficking legislation or the **definition** of human trafficking does not comply with the Trafficking Protocol.
- Victims of human trafficking are also very often **not identified as victims of a crime**, but rather considered as persons who have violated migration, labour and/or prostitution laws.

# Cambodia

- 1975-1979- Khmer Rouge auto-genocide
- 1980-1989- Vietnamese liberation/occupation/ Displaced camps/ cold war era
- 1991- Paris Peace Accord
- 1993- UNTAC and Elections and increase prostitution/ trafficking



# Cambodian Context

since 2000's

- “The traffickers: organized crime syndicates, parents, relatives, friends, intimate partners, and neighbours.”  
UNAIP
- “Trafficking victims are predominantly women and girls-  
sexual exploitation (and Virgin sales)
- Sexual Exploitation occurs in brothels, massage parlours, salons, beer gardens and karaoke bars” (UN-  
ACT)
- Epicenter- source, transit and destitution
- Some context this:- moral panic? Numbers? Crime rings”

# Chab Dai (Hands Together) Coalition

- Founded 2005
- 50 plus agencies working in counter human trafficking
- Rescues, Shelters, Training programs, Work programs, community programs, Legal support
- Does any of this work do any good to people who move on from their programs? No long term f/u
- Commissioned Butterfly Longitudinal research

# The Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project

- First Longitudinal project – prospectively following a cohort of survivors of trafficking for sexual exploitation
- Cross sectional data can be tricky and the quality of data will depend greatly on the trust and truthfulness of participants
- Exploratory
- Team –One expatriate and 3 Nationals

# Definitions

- Reintegration: is the process of recovery, and economic and social inclusion following a trafficking experience. A central aspect of successful (re)integration is the empowerment of trafficking victims
- “Assistance” refers to formal anti-trafficking assistance, provided by national and international NGOs, IOs and state bodies as well as more generalized assistance (i.e. non-trafficking specific assistance), provided by state agencies (e.g. social services, child protection agencies, health departments), NGOs or IOs. For the purpose of the Butterfly research, means Chab Dai NGOs partnering with the Butterfly research.

**The Asia Foundation study (2005) on reintegration assistance in Cambodia identified seven major components that nearly all reintegration efforts (globally) include.**

- 1. Preventing stigmatization (awareness and sensitization campaigns).**
- 2. Education (formal education, literacy, life-skills).**
- 3. Job / skills training / (could include assistance with job placement – but not many programmes pay attention to this).**
- 4. Legal support and assistance.**
- 5. Health / medical care.**
- 6. Social services (including material and economic assistance, follow-up by NGO, advocacy to link the child to whatever support networks already exist in the community, i.e. educational scholarships through another NGO).**
- 7. Psychological services (counseling for the child; theoretically may include family/ community reconciliation efforts but this is seldom practiced).**



# Butterfly Overarching Purposes

- Provide a safe opportunity for survivors of sexual exploitation/trafficking to express their perspectives about their reintegration experiences....
- Inform Policy and Practice of Cambodian government, and anti-trafficking stakeholders based on survivor voices
- Contribute to wider anti-trafficking movement/efforts

# Challenges with NGO partners (Access)

- Challenges to initiate amongst NGO who commissioned research - 2009-
- Distrust of researchers and each other (AFESIP)
  - Inclusion criteria- in their own programs
  - Informed Consent/Assent
  - MOUs (Changing personnel)

# Methodology and Cohort

- Cohort of 128 participants (2010)
- 80% female
- 20% male
- Age range:
  - <12->35
- Prospective Panel Longitudinal design
- Initially mixed methods, 2010-2014
  - Broad End of year Reports
- To Qualitative, since end 2014
  - Thematic Papers

# Ethics

- Annual Ethics approval/ International Advisory Panel
- Children Assent and recheck every year
- Adults-Consent and recheck every year
- Confidentiality- critical
- Child protection/ Human protection
- Surprises- some NGOS wanted names and our data!

# Methodology and Limitations/Lessons Learned

- Inherent attrition (potential)
- Inconsistent Participant Responses due to:
  - Varying emotional states on different interview days
  - Sexual trauma and its negative affect on memory
  - Second guessing ‘answers’
  - Evolving trust, increasing ‘truth’, contradicting earlier answers
  - Increasing ‘truth’, contradicting earlier answers
- Inter-year ‘missing’ numbered data means numbers cannot be merged, thereby lowering already low numbers.
- 2014-2015 shift to primarily qualitative –thematic papers

# Methodology and Limitations/Lessons

## Learned/Vulnerable group

- Trust earned- keeping secrets
- Patron Client
- Listening/Respect/ Empathy
- “I do not trust anyone because I am afraid they cannot keep my secrets.” – 2013
- “I think people are good in front of us but behind our backs they same something bad about us.” - 2013

# Surprises- Workshops

- Child Protection issues
  - Reintegration Social worker follow up- missing abuse 2013
  - Peer-on Peer Sexual abuse in Shelters- lack trust in staff and shame- taboo subject 2012
- Sexual harassment on Work placements- shamed and thought staff would not believe their accounts- 2013

# Resilience -2014/2015

Objective: To build a broad scale understanding of resilience over time using the collective ‘voices’ of survivors of sexual exploitation and trafficking

*“Before I blamed myself a lot, but now I don’t. I know more and I have new ideas and I don’t dwell on my past problems.” - Female, 2013*



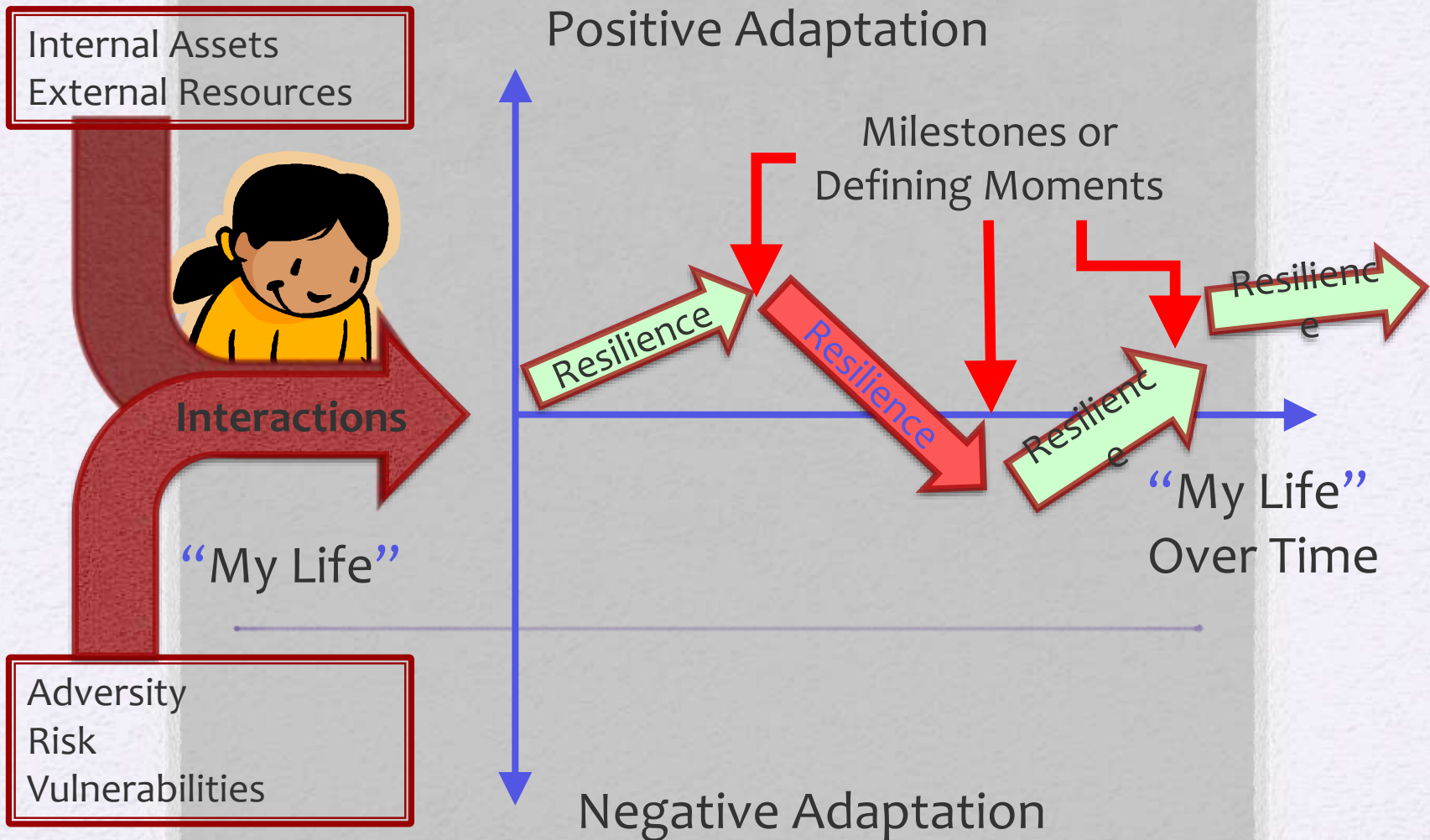


# Working definitions of Resilience

- Resilience is personal **inner strength and skills** plus **external resources and support** that allow growth, change, and “bend but not break” during life experiences. (Goldstein 1997)
- Resilience is broadly defined as the capacity of a person to withstand challenging life circumstances and persevere in the face of adversity (such as financial stress, social stigma/exclusion, violence/trauma, poor health, death of a loved one).
- In this way, resilience draws on and interacts with a learned set of internal assets or skill sets, behaviors, thoughts, and actions that affect positive adaptation, growth, and/or change over time.

# Survivor Expressions of Resilience Over Time

## 2015 paper



# Things to Keep in Mind Regarding Resilience

- There are culturally important aspects
- Resilience is comprised of many factors and measured using many scalar assessments
- Generally most aftercare programs incorporate components of resilience in life skills, education and job training, and reintegration
- Some groups use “resilience” components to evaluate and measure individual change and program success

# Ten Considerations in Successful Reintegration

1 -

Effective programming and resources are those that “envision” a survivor’s life after reintegration

# Develop an Individual Plan

Focus on resources and life skills necessary to successfully reach significant personal milestones (developed collaboratively) such as a devoted faith, supportive marriage, family, education, stable earnings, community respect, or others

Teach Life Skills to Reach Milestones

Begin Planning Exit Transitions as a Survivor Enters a Program

# Envisioning Fullness of Life

*Although my family is poor, we are living together without arguments. -Female Survivor, Age 19, 2013*

# Ten Considerations in Successful Reintegration

2-

Effective programming and care targets three levels – individual, family, and community

# Highest Functioning Survivors in Butterfly Project

1. **Family Unit** has sufficient earnings to meet family needs
2. Survivor has close personal supportive relationship (s)
3. Mutual value and acceptance between the individual / **family unit** and the Community



# Ten Considerations in Successful Reintegration

3-

Education and training programs  
provide hope for the future

# Butterfly Project – Hope for Survivors in the Community

<b>Hope for the Future</b>	<b>Total Comment Counts</b>
employment with sufficient earning	12
accepts job training after (re-) integration	6
close relationship that provides financial security	6
marriage	5
shows promise in school	5
relationship building in family or community	5
learning to achieve life balance	5
faith	4
job promotion	3
home being built	2

# Where are the jobs in Cambodia?

- Most participants that indicate they are earning enough money to meet their family needs are employed by NGOs
- Two survivors have their own business (family shop/restaurant and sewing business)
- Cleaning/hospitality services and supervisors in the garment industry are two positions in private industry

# What kind of job training is useful?

- Rural development studies in Cambodia suggest that people who diversify job strategies improve their standard of living and are more resilient (Nuorteva 2009; Marschke and Berkes 2006)
- Should we train and encourage people to diversify their livelihood in rural or urban settings?

Marschke, M. J., and F. Berkes. 2006. Exploring strategies that build livelihood resilience: a case from Cambodia. *Ecology and Society* 11(1): 42. [online] URL: <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss1/art42/>

Nuorteva, P. (2009). *Resilience and Adaptation Strategies of Rural Livelihoods in Tonle Sap area, Cambodia* (Doctoral dissertation, Master's Thesis. Department of Geography, University of Helsinki).

# How do we think about livelihood strategies?

Training and education for select family members not just survivors is the best livelihood strategy for family units.

## Personal Strategies:

1. Rice & Fishing & Collecting Recycling – man in a rural fishing village in Cambodia
2. Woodworking & Collecting Recycling – transgender man in NGO work program Phnom Penh
3. School & Selling Lottery Tickets – boy and girl reintegrated in community in Cambodia

# Ten Considerations in Successful Reintegration

4-

Healthy encouraging relationships are the most important factor in sustaining successful reintegration

# Importance of Family Relationships

- One of the most important indicators of the possibility of successful reintegration is the overall quality of relationships within the family (Mann 2014)
- Relationships are the most influential factor facilitating recovery (Theresa Nowak-Carter 2012)
- Healthy family relationships foster resilience in children (Noltemeyer and Bush 2013)

# Butterfly Study: Impact of Family and Close Relationships

- Study included 77 individuals and 165 assessment years in the community
- Families provided acceptance, support, balance, safety
- **No** participant described feelings of well being (satisfied and happy) when there was **no** positive family relationship present in his or her life





# Butterfly Project – Family Relationships

Table 9: Total Counts for Family Relationships Expressed by Survivors within Shelter and Community, 2011-2014

Assessment Themes	Total Comment Counts for Family Relationships					
	Shelter (SP)		Community (SP/RC)		Community (RC)	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
mother	12	4	13	14	7	1
spouse / partner	0	0	5	6	16	30
father	4	0	6	2	2	1
sister	2	1	3	0	0	2
brother	3	0	2	0	0	0
parents of spouse / partner	0	0	3	4	1	10
extended family	0	1	2	6	2	3
foster family	0	0	4	0	0	0
inlaw relative	0	0	1	3	0	0
step father or mother	0	0	0	3	0	0
children in law	0	0	0	0	0	2

Notes: All groups combined to Shelter (N=79), Community SP/RC (N=44), and Community RC (N=28)

# The Good and The Ugly

- *I feel comfort when I live with my family. -Female Survivor, Age 17, 2013*
- *Every time I have a problem my mother always comforts me. I trust my parents the most. -Female Survivor, Age 16, 2013*
- *I am not so happy to live with my family because my mother does not allow me to go for a walk outside. When I have problem, I do not know who I can turn to /talk to. If I tell my mother, she will insult me very much. -Male Survivor, Age 13, 2013*
- *My mother hits and curses me and my younger sister a lot...I don't have anyone that I can trust even my mother because she always curses me every day and she doesn't allow me to go to school anymore. -Female Survivor, Age 15, 2013*

# “Focus on the Family”

- Support is needed to nurture family relationships
- Poverty, distance, and work make facilitating relationships a difficult objective
- Not all families want to unite
- Time spent understanding the quality of family relationships is time well spent guiding reintegration plans

# Ten Considerations in Successful Reintegration

5-

Survivors may have difficulty forming and sustaining healthy marriages

# Envisioning Life After Reintegration

The degree to which survivors can foster supportive and encouraging relationships with spouses will likely determine for many whether this milestone becomes a major positive or negative turning point in their lives going forward.

# What's Love Got To Do With It?

- The vast majority of survivors in the Butterfly Project have yet to get married (75%)
- Among the oldest age group Female RC 54% (15 of 28) indicated they have negative family relationships attributed to husbands and/or parents-in-law and **almost all** (14) are and/or



# This situation was too common...

- 1 I have had many arguments with my mother. So, I have decided to marry a man who lives not so far from my mother's house. After I got married I moved to live with him and my parents-in-law. They let us live in a small shack behind their house. It does not have a roof or stairs or 4 walls. - Female Survivor, Age 18, 2012
- 2 I have lots of arguments with my husband. He gets very drunk and is emotionally and physically violent towards me. I am very sad to born into a poor family. My life is so miserable. -Female Survivor, Age 19, 2013
- 3 I have never experienced happiness since I married my husband. He never takes care of me. He never gives me any money to support our family. I have to find food to eat by picking vegetables from around the house.... I want to separate from my husband and take my child with me but my husband and family in law have said I can go but I must leave our child with them. -Female Survivor, Age 20, 2014

# This situation was too rare...

*I decided to get married to my second husband in 2012. My husband actually pursued me all along. He never got married to another woman, he wanted to marry me, so I agreed to take him. In fact, we've known each other since we were very young because we lived in the same village. Although my husband knows about my past story, he still loves me and has compassion for me. -Female Survivor, Age 29, 2012*



# Practical Considerations

- Marriage and relationship training – **cannot be overstated**
- Many women who come out of the sex industry struggle building healthy relationships with men
- Women in the Butterfly Project expressed fears that they wouldn't be able to find a good spouse and if they did they would have to keep their past a secret

# Ten Considerations in Successful Reintegration

**6-**

Teach coping strategies to handle discrimination and domestic violence, if (when) it arises in life

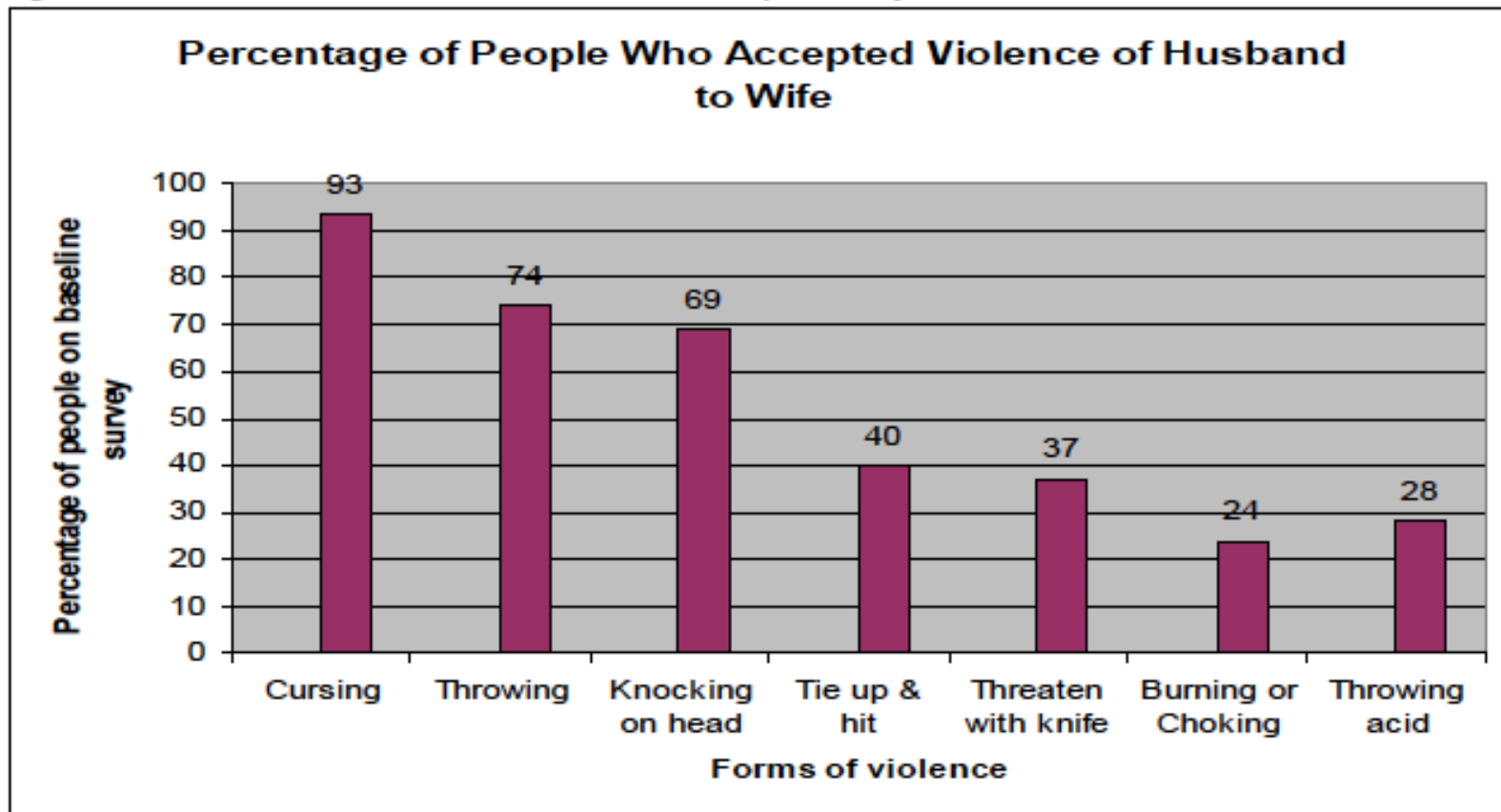
# Butterfly Project – Verbal and/or Physical Abuse Among Survivors

Cambodian Domestic Violence National Average (22.5%)

<b>Relationships with Spouses or Partners</b>			
<b>1 or more years</b>			
<b>Group</b>	<b>Total Number</b>	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>Female SP/RC</b>	8	63%	38%
<b>Female RC</b>	19	32%	68%
<b>2 or more years</b>			
<b>Group</b>	<b>Total Number</b>	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>Female SP/RC</b>	2	0%	100%
<b>Female RC</b>	15	33%	67%
<b>3 or more years</b>			
<b>Group</b>	<b>Total Number</b>	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>Female SP/RC</b>	1	0%	100%
<b>Female RC</b>	8	25%	75%

# Domestic Violence is Entrenched in Cambodia

Figure 1. Various forms of violence found acceptable by wives from their husbands.



Source: Violence Against Women: A Baseline Survey, Final Report Cambodia 2005.

# Butterfly Project: Discrimination Following Reintegration

- Female survivors reported discrimination from families and the communities (about 30-50% of individuals)
- No male survivors expressed discrimination as a result of their background
- “Shelter kid” and “Poor family” were common expressions among younger female survivors in schools

# Discrimination

Table 11: Survivor Experiences of Discrimination from Family, Shelters and Programs, and the Community, 2011-2014

Assessment Groups	Total Number of Individuals	Shelter					
		Discrimination From					
		Family		Shelter / Program		Community	
		Number of Individuals	Total Comment Counts	Number of Individuals	Total Comment Counts	Number of Individuals	Total Comment Counts
Female SP	32	1	1	4	8	4	7
Female SP/RC	34	0	0	2	2	2	3
Male SP/RC	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assessment Groups	Total Number of Individuals	Community					
		Discrimination From					
		Family		Shelter / Program		Community	
		Number of Individuals	Total Comment Counts	Number of Individuals	Total Comment Counts	Number of Individuals	Total Comment Counts
Female RC	28	6	10	0	0	9	13
Female SP/RC	34	3	4	0	0	10	13
Male SP/RC	15	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: SP-Shelter Program

RC - Re-integrated into Community

SP/RC - Shelter Program then Re-integrated into Community

# Coping Strategies

*Every night I cannot sleep unless I drink alcohol because I feel depressed with my husband, as he often does not come home and when he does he is violent toward me.* —

*Female Survivor, Age 33, 2012*

# Butterfly Project - Greater Decision Making in the Community

Table 7: Survivor Decision Making Regarding Higher Risk Behaviors and Situations, 2011-2014

Assessment Themes	Total Comment Counts for Higher Risk Behaviors and Life Situations					
	Shelter (SP)		Community (SP/RC)		Community (RC)	
	Toward	Away From	Toward	Away From	Toward	Away From
drugs/alcohol	2	1	8	0	5	0
staying in violent relationship	1	0	5	1	4	1
relationship	2	0	3	1	4	3
potential family stigma and violence	0	0	2	1	7	0
employment	0	0	2	3	6	3
personal health	2	0	4	0	1	1
sex work	0	0	1	0	5	1

Notes: All groups combined to Shelter (N=79), Community SP/RC (N=44), and Community RC (N=28)



# “High” Risk Decisions in Relationships

- Keeping secrets about the past creates distance in close personal relationships – “no one really knows me and how I feel”
- Pursuing intimate relationships with partner without family support
- Outside of marriage, pregnancy is often a significant and difficult situation

# She Walked Through an Abortion Alone

*I am pregnant with my boyfriend. My boyfriend's family knows and they refused to accept our unborn baby and me. They wanted me to abort our child. I feel very broken-hearted and at the same time afraid of my parents. My parents will physically beat me if they know that I am pregnant. Moreover, if my neighbors know that I am pregnant they will look down on me because this brings shame to my family.* -

*Female Survivor, Age 22, 2012*

# Practical Considerations

- Survivors need to learn healthy coping strategies for discrimination and domestic violence
- Link survivors with resources and support for domestic violence before they reintegrate (keychain, moto sticker, bookmark)

# Ten Considerations in Successful Reintegration

7-

Strong work ethic / perseverance are especially important traits for survivors reintegrating into challenging situations and environments

# In their Own Words

- *I have to work very hard picking coconuts because I am afraid that the money lender will come to take their money back and we don't have money for them. -Male Survivor, Age 16, 2013*
- *Running my own store is not easy work because I have to wake up early in the morning and prepare the foods to sell and spend the whole day in the store and look after the children. -Female Survivor, Age 30, 2013*
- *I feel tired because I work as garment worker and also help my mother's small business. -Female Survivor, Age 15, 2013*

# Practical Considerations

- Hard Work / Perseverance is teachable
- Many survivors are reintegrating into hard core poverty and other challenging situations
- Strong work ethic is a key trait in almost all if not all survivors that now have high paying jobs

# Ten Considerations in Successful Reintegration

# 8-

Young people from marginalized backgrounds or those who are not accepted or active in mainstream society may lack social capital

Source: Reimer, J. K. What do we think we know about... education and training for children affected by sexual exploitation and related trafficking? Working Paper.  
<http://www.childrecovery.info>

# The Definition

- Social capital is about the value of social networks, bonding similar people and bridging between diverse people, with norms of reciprocity
- The goodwill that others have toward us is a valuable resource
- The number of people who can be expected to provide support and the resources those people have at their disposal



# What does it look like in the Community?

- *My neighbors and landlord are kind to me. I have been living alone in a rental room since I left my fiancé. -Female Survivor, Age 21, 2013*
- *Most of the people in this community, especially the children, they like me. The village chief asked me to teach other kids here (english). - Female Survivor, Age 14, 2014*

# Demonstrated Benefits of Incorporating Social Capital in Life Skills

- higher levels of trust between individuals
- less sexual harassment towards girls from males at school
- better self-esteem and attitude toward gender norms
- girls being more likely to develop future goals for their lives

Source: Reimer, J. K. What do we think we know about... education and training for children affected by sexual exploitation and related trafficking? Working Paper. <http://www.childrecovery.info>

# Butterfly Project: Many Survivors Show Signs of Lacking Social Capital

In many instances NGO programs are helpful in connecting survivors with religious institutions and even other NGOs in the local community. **However**, based on the assessment most survivors themselves were not knowledgeable enough or skilled enough to develop their own networks (outside their immediate neighbors).

# My Opinions on Social Capital

- This takes time to develop after reintegration
- It is sometimes more difficult for people that move around frequently
- Difficulty trusting and discrimination and stigma negatively affect the growth of social capital
- It appears that many survivors rely on the significant network/capital they come to realize in the aftercare program but don't understand how to do this themselves once they're in the community

# Practical Considerations

Fostering survivors' abilities to develop positive social capital strengthens resilience.

They garner their own external support and resources pertaining to health, residence, employment opportunities and community support structures, such as religious institutions and other NGOs.

# Ten Considerations in Successful Reintegration

**9** - Engage their spiritual support

# Butterfly Project - Study Conclusions 2015

Educating and raising up leaders and networks within their spiritual communities to provide a greater role in supporting and reaching out to survivors will provide survivors more opportunities to connect into healthy and supportive communities.

# Ten Considerations in Successful Reintegration

10-

Follow-up with survivors in the community and have a clear plan in place for various types of intervention – “interventions” provide hope for the future



# Ten Considerations in Successful Reintegration

1. Effective programming and resources “envision” a survivor’s life after reintegration
2. Effective programming and care targets three levels – individual, family, and community
3. Education and training programs provide hope for the future
4. Healthy encouraging relationships are the most important factor in sustaining successful reintegration
5. Survivors may have difficulty forming and sustaining healthy marriages

# Ten Considerations in Successful Reintegration

6. Teach coping strategies to handle discrimination and domestic violence
7. Strong work ethic / perseverance are important traits for survivors
8. Survivors may lack social capital
9. Engage the local Church
10. Follow-up with survivors in the community and have a clear plan in place for various types of intervention.

# If Life is Complex, “Success” is Complex

Butterfly Project

## Female Survivor, Age 28,29

⇒ (2013) - I changed my job to work as house helper. I now get \$140 per month. But working here is not like the place I use to work. At my old place, I had good relationship with my friends who worked with me. However, working here, my co-workers are rude and make me feel unhappy.

⇒ They begin to stop talking to me when they know my past. They misjudge me and no longer consider me a good person. They share my story with a new person who just came to work with us.

⇒ My mother is very old now and no one looks after her. I have to send money home every month and sometime I have to help my nephew who is working in Thailand as well. I feel sad.

⇒ My family is in debt and I have to send money home to pay all the debt including the interest because my parents are old and cannot work.

⇒ My health is not good. I often get sick as well. My parents are sick.

⇒ (2014) - I have had some difficulty dealing with my boss.

⇒ I stopped working now because I have an argument with my boss and my health was not good as well. I have come to stay with my parents in the province while I am sick. I have spent all of my money on my medical treatment. Now I want to look for another job.

## Push and Pull Factors - 2013

Perceived better employment opportunity

Job related conflicts  
Feeling unhappy

Community stigma

Family obligation  
Feeling unhappy

Debt  
Family obligation

Personal health  
Family health

## Push and Pull Factors – 2014

Job related conflicts

Personal health  
Unemployment  
Insufficient earnings

# Some Key Research in Cambodian and SEA

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