

Survey of Cambodian children and youth beneficiaries one year after repatriation from Thailand

Peuan Peuan ChildSafe Migration Program

Friends-International
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Acknowledgement

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This beneficiary survey was conducted under the direction of Friends International's Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research team, in collaboration with 3PC and ChildSafe Alliance.

Participating implementing partners for the survey were: Peuan Peuan, Damnok Toek, Krousar Thmey, and Komar Rikreay.



Background

Goal of Peuan Peuan's ChildSafe Migration program

- To protect marginalized urban children and youth
- To reintegrate marginalized urban children and youth
- To prevent urban children and youth from engaging in risky behavior and/or in dangerous situations

The program provides services at three government shelters in Thailand

- Peuan Peuan's partnership with shelters began in 2006
- Each year, over 90 Cambodian children and youths are served in the government shelters
- In 2014, a total of 37 Cambodian children and youth were repatriated after staying between 8 to 18 months in 2 shelters in Bangkok

Purpose of beneficiary survey

- To identify areas of improvement in the ChildSafe Migration Program
- To understand the knowledge, attitude and practices of migration experience of at-risk Cambodian children, with focus on their repatriation and reintegration back in Cambodia



Methodology

Survey sample

- 25 repatriated Cambodian children and youth (8 female) who stayed at 2 government shelters -- Ban Kretrakarn (Protection and Occupational Development Center for Girls) and Ban Phumvet (Pakkred Reception Home for Boys)

Survey questions are divided into the following categories

- General profile
- Support received in Bangkok, services of Peuan Peuan
- Awareness of safe migration
- After returning to Cambodia -- assistance received in Cambodia
- Quality of life after return -- educational support or job readiness, future plans

Survey process

- Staff from 7 Cambodian NGOs were trained to conduct individual interviews at respondents' family homes and temporary shelters in Cambodia*
- Data analysis and conclusion
- Conducted by M&E and senior staff at Friends International

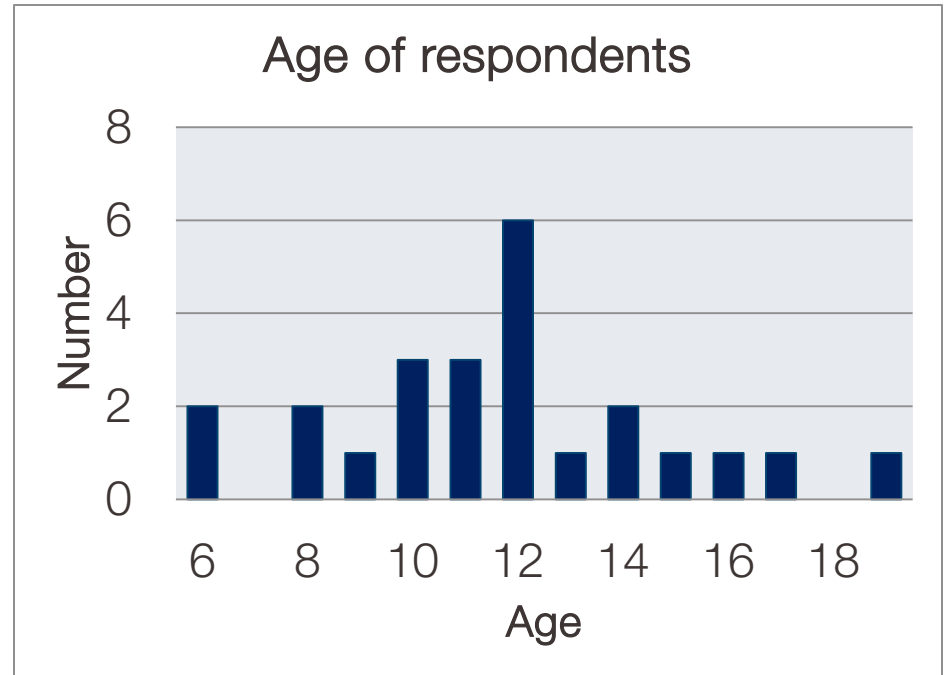
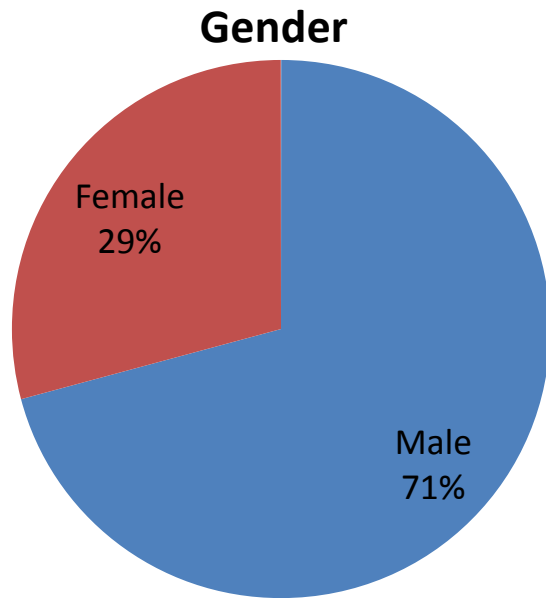
*one interview was conducted in Thailand after the child was reunited with family in Thailand



Survey limitations

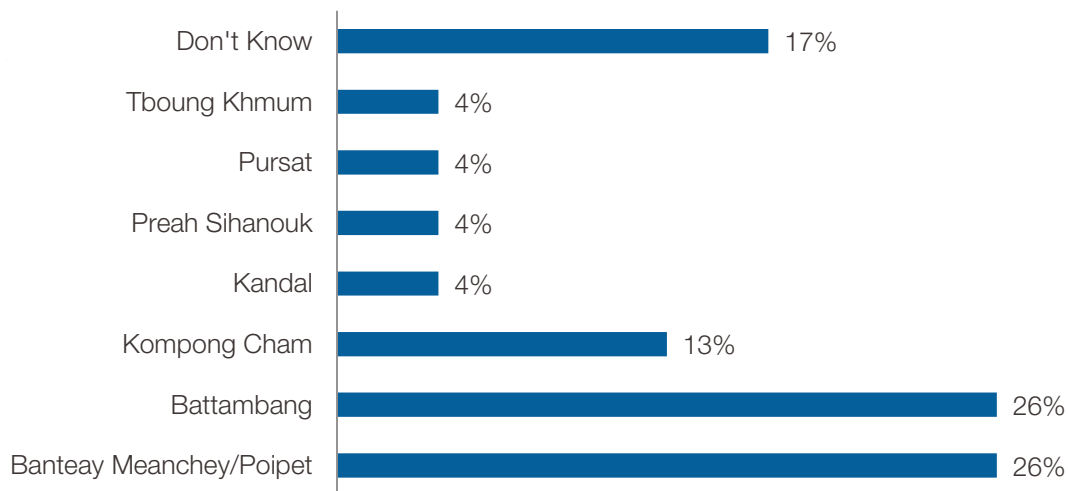
- More than a year has lapsed since services in Thailand were delivered. This gap is too long for some respondents to remember all the services received during repatriation
- Some children were too young at the time of service delivery (before 2014) and or at time of evaluation (2015) to understand clearly what type of services they were received and from which organization
- Additional difficulty encountered by surveyors:
 - One child is deaf, despite facilitation from a sign language teacher, the interview questions were not clearly understood by the child

Profile of survey sample

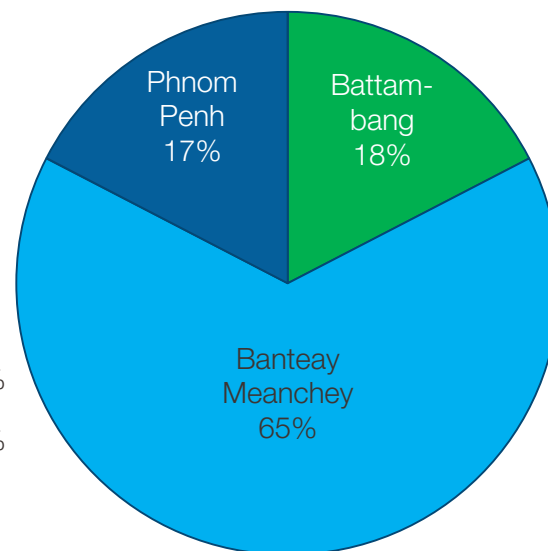


Profile of survey sample

Province of Origin



Province of Repatriation



*1 respondent was reunited with family in Thailand

Profile of survey sample

- A total of 25 repatriated children and youth (ages 6-19) were interviewed
 - From Ban Kretrakarn (Protection and Occupational Development Center for Girls), 8 children were traced and interviewed
 - From Ban Phumvet (Pakkred Reception Home for Boys), 17 children were traced and interviewed



Findings: Type and quality of services received in shelters

- **What services were delivered by Peuan Peuan in the shelters?**
 - 53.8 % Repatriation assistance
 - 53.8 % Safe migration information
 - 31 % Education/learning
- **Response to the quality of services repatriated children and youth received**
 - 100% respondents felt they were treated with respect
 - 87.5% felt they had a choice in the services they were provided
 - 84 % were satisfied with services received at the shelters

Findings: Responses to Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices survey about safe migration

- **Who can you call for help in Bangkok?**
 - Don't know (39 %)
 - Peuan Peuan (23 %)
 - Authorities (15 %)
 - Nobody (15 %)
 - Family (8 %)
- **What should you do (or don't do)?**
 - Need legal document/passport (46 %)
 - Don't trust strangers (8 %)
 - Don't know / forgot (23 %)
- **How would you avoid being trafficked?**
 - Go with family (31 %)
 - Call Peuan Peuan (8 %)
 - Don't beg (8 %)
 - Travel legally (8 %)
 - Don't migrate (8 %)
 - Don't know (31 %)

Findings: Responses to reintegration services provided in Cambodia

All respondents received follow up support through Friends International's partners in Cambodia -- Damnok Toek, CWCC, Krousar Thmey, Mith Samlanh, Komar Rikreay, Komar Let Prodan Kampuchea

78% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied by the follow-up services they received

Type of follow-up received

- Health (62.5 %)
- Education (42 %)
- Financial (25 %)
- Material (clothes, equipment...) (8.3 %)
- Other (Family tracing, food, vocational training) (12.6%)

Frequency of follow-up after case assessment

- Once per week (12.5 %) – these were coded as red cases due to difficulties (e.g. sickness, school drop out, violence) or needed support to set up income generation activities
- Once per month (25 %) – these were coded as yellow cases due to improvement in the children's family situation
- Every 3 months (6.25 %) – these were coded as green cases due to stable family situation, or small business management is good

Types of support received

- 21 out of 24 respondents were offered school support
- 79% of respondents were supported to remain at school
- 8% of respondents were supported in finding employment or vocational training

Findings: Responses about repatriation and reintegration

- **73% respondents said they would not go back to Thailand**
- **66% respondents have positive feelings towards reintegration**
 - These feelings are associated with their access to education, living in residential care institutions and are closer to home so they can see family during holidays
- **What type of additional support would they like to have?**
 - School support (17 %)
 - Family tracing (12.5 %)
 - Materials (e.g. bicycle) (8.3 %)



Findings: Quality of life during reintegration

In general, respondents felt a decrease in severity of problems that led them to migrate in the first place, many felt their health improved

- **78% think family support is important for reintegration**
 - 5 were living in families (mainly with grandparents)
 - 1 independent living
 - 19 live in safe shelters
- **Type of family support received during reintegration**
 - Emotional (29%)
 - Information/advice (25%)
 - Finance (21%)
- **Barriers to reintegration**
 - Can't find the family (33 %)
 - Health issues (22%)
 - Poor living condition (11%)
 - Not enough food (11%)
 - Poverty (11%)

Conclusion

Upon reviewing results of the survey, assessing program objectives, and current situations facing Cambodian children migrants, Peuan Peuan recommends the following as areas of improvement for its ChildSafe Migration program

- Need to re-assess existing informational materials to ensure age and gender appropriateness
- Strengthen key educational messages on safe migration and anti-trafficking life skills
- Given the importance survey respondents placed on their families during reintegration, future research could seek better understanding on family situations
- Explore closer collaborations with 3PC partners and government