

## QUICK GUIDE TO ADDRESSING SEXUAL RIGHTS ISSUES DURING THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW ON CAMBODIA

These Guides include:

- A list of issues mentioned in the National Report, the Compilation of official UN Documents and the Summary of Other Stakeholders Submissions, with references to the particular paragraphs in which they can be found.
- The full text of those paragraphs
- In those cases in which the Sexual Rights Initiative has submitted reports, we have included an Annex with our recommendations.

References in the two working languages of the Council (English and French) have been kept in their original language.

**Issues** are highlighted-References in the National Report are *in Italics*.

**Recommendations** -including those from UN treaty-monitoring bodies, are at the end of the document.

All sexual rights issues that do not relate specifically to women are referred to in this Guide. Sexual rights' issues referring specifically to women -as well as other women's issues- are referred to in the Guide on Women's Issues

OP-CRC-SC (Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography) ratified.

ISSUE	N Report	Compilation	Summary
<b>Child sexual abuse/ sexual exploitation /pornography</b>		At very early age. Lack of legislation prohibiting child pornography (28). Ask for measures to combat child sexual exploitation (30)	
<b>Child sexual violence in prison</b>		Children and adults jointed detained (31)	Conditions of detention facilitates sexual abuse (21)
<b>Trafficking/sexual exploitation /violence against children</b>	Legislation (80). Implementation of law against sex abuse, sex trade and trafficking. It includes police training (91) Regional activities against child sex abuse and trafficking (92)	Government plans against trafficking welcomed (12). Key, transit and destination country for sexual exploitation (27)	Arrest of sex workers instead of traffickers (6)

### **Child sexual abuse / sexual exploitation / pornography**

The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children raised concerns about alleged sexual exploitation of children as young as 7. Laws reportedly neither addressed nor penalized the existence, distribution, sale and display of child pornography, and prosecution was rare (Para 28, Compilation)

### **Child sexual violence in prison**

A 2009 United Nations Country Team in Cambodia (UNCT) report indicated that measures and facilities for juvenile justice, including courts and specialists, were inadequate, often causing juveniles to be detained with adults despite legal provisions for their separation (Para 31, Compilation). According to Friends - International (F-I) accused children (often as young as 14) and youths are not segregated from convicted adults in detention facilities across the country, making them particularly vulnerable to abuse (Para 21, Summary)

### **Trafficking/sexual exploitation/violence against children**

( ) The Royal Government has exerted all efforts to fight ( ) children trafficking since 2006. The Law on Anti-trafficking was also passed in 2008 and the enforcement of it is now being carried out forward. ( ) (Para 80, NR)

Amnesty International (AI) noted NGOs' criticism against a new anti-trafficking law for focusing on the arrest and detention of sex workers instead of traffickers (Para 6, Summary)

The Department of Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection of the Ministry of Interior has worked cooperatively with the coordination committee of UNICEF, World Vision, Save the Children \_Norway, and UNOHCHR to implement the Program called the implementation of law against sex abuse, sex trade, ( ) child trafficking (LEASETC). Those partnership include, for example, a series of courses for training that have been conducted to enhance the capacity for provincial/municipal police sub-commissioners and police experts (in total of 600), 1,500 of justice police, and 294 special police. The aim of trainings was to upgrade the skill of investigation, seeking evidences, providing assistance, interview procedure, and filing a case being sent to the Court (Para 91, NR). Children were invited to attend some national and international forums and consultative discussions organized by the National Council for Children, NGOs, and a number of other international organizations. The seminars and meetings conducted were related to the promotion of activities against child sex abuse and child trafficking ( ) (Para 92, NR)

CESCR noted with appreciation ( ) the establishment of the Second National Plan on Human Trafficking and Sex Trafficking, 2006-2010, also welcomed by a 2008 UNCT joint framework report, and the establishment of the National Action Plan for 2008-2012 on the Elimination of Serious Forms of Child Labour. (Para 12, Compilation)

The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children in 2007 stated that Cambodia was said to be a key trafficking, transit and destination country for sexual exploitation ( ) (Para 27, Compilation)

### **Suggested questions and recommendations**

CESCR

- To intensify efforts to combat ( ) sexual and economic exploitation, including the worst forms of child labour (Para 30, Compilation)

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- To launch a public awareness campaign aimed at addressing cultural stereotypes and traditional behaviors that might result in increased vulnerability to HIV/AIDS among men and women.
- To take the necessary measures to implement voluntary access to safe and anonymous testing and treatment and adequate provision of condoms and other protective methods, as well as counseling and information about their use.

- To outlaw hardcore pornography and also launch an awareness raising program to work with young men who have been exposed to hardcore pornography to mitigate its effects.
- To implement existing legal provisions related to separate children from male adults in prison, including specific measures to protect them from sexual abuse
- (Question) Ask what specific measures have been taken to protect sex workers and victims of trafficking of detention and arrest based in new trafficking law.