

FDG Reporting Template
Consultation with
Children and Young People on the Move

Name of the country	Cambodia
Date	11-12 May 2017
The place of the consultation	Khemara I Hotel Battambang Province
Number of participants	69 (children and young people=39, charprones= 20, facilitators, minute taker and staff =10)
Age group	14-24 (children and young people)
How many boys and girls	39 persons (20 boys and 19 girls)
Names of the facilitator and note takers	Hor Kosal, Pench Son, Gnem Touch, Mak Vichet, Minh Bonich, Soun Sopheap, Kong Villa, Sor Sontheary
Background of children and young people (<i>select the background of the children and young people who participated in the consultation</i>)	-Child victims of trafficking and/or other children who were returned (deported, etc) from another country. -Children who are currently separated from their parents due to parental labour migration. - Children who cross the border and go back on a daily basis. - Children born to migrant families in the receiving country. - Children currently in shelter/detention.

I. Background

Children comprise 52.1% of the population in Cambodia, and with an estimated 36% of Cambodians living in poverty, the challenge to reduce poverty must include measures specific to the special needs of children. Cambodia's future and economic growth depends on the survival and development of its children. (NGO CRC)

Cambodia ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on October 15th 1992. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) subsequently established the Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC) in 1995, according to Article 44 of the CRC, as a mechanism that coordinates and provides comments to the Royal Government on works related to the survival, development, protection, improved welfare of children and child participation.

On 19th September 2016, the UN General Assembly hosted a high-level summit to address large movements of refugees and migrants. On the day of the Summit, 193 Member States unanimously adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, a common plan for addressing large-scale movements of refugees and migrants. In the build up to the summit children's right organisations and UN Agencies adopted Recommended Principles for Children on the Move and Other Children affected by Migration and worked with governments across the globe to ensure that existing standards and commitments on the treatment of children in the context of migration are given visibility in the outcome document of the summit.

The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, the outcome document of the summit, included five key child rights commitments:

1. Non-Discrimination (CRC Art. 2; New York Declaration para. 32, 58; COM Principles 1,93)
2. Best Interests (CRC Art. 3; New York Declaration para. 32, 58; COM Principles 1, 9)
3. Access to Services (CRC Arts. 3 22 [protection], Art. 24 [health], Art. 28 [education], Art. 39 [psychosocial]); New York Declaration para. 23, 29, 32, 59, 81, 82, Annex 1 n. 5; COM Principles 2, 7)
4. Child Immigration Detention (CRC Committee, General Comment No. 6; New York Declaration para. 22, Annex I n. 5; COM Principles 4, 5)
5. Durable Solutions (CRC Committee, General Comment No. 6; New York Declaration para. 14a, 57, 68, 79, Annex 1; COM Principle 5)

Cambodia ACTs and NGOCRC with the support from PLAN, TDH and AOK Foundation organized the Consultation Workshop on "Child Rights in the Global Compact" on 11-12 May 2017 at Khemara I Hotel in Battamabang Province. There were 69 participants from 14 provinces, of which 39 were children and young people who came from different background and they were key contributors to the consultation workshop.

II. Objective of the Workshop

Ensure that the rights of children on the move and of other children affected by migration are mainstreamed through the consultations related to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration at the national and regional level in Southeast Asia and upheld in the negotiated text of the two Global Compacts and beyond.

III. Expected Outcome

- The views of communities, children and young people are voiced, recorded and contribute to the discussions at the national conference, regional conference, and global conference on children on the move as well as to the identification of key priorities for collective and individual action, thus contributing to the development of the working document "Child Rights in the Global Compacts".
- The views of communities, children and young people are voiced, recorded and contribute to the drafting of the CMW-CRC JGC on the Human Rights of Children in the Context of International Migration.

IV. Expected Outputs

- A 2-day children and young people consultation is conducted in line with the general concept note
- 50+ Children and Young people are consulted in the issues affected to them
- One children statement is developed regarding the finding of the consultation which included the children and young people's view and concerns as well as recommendation
- 10 children and young people are elected for representing to the national conference
- At least 60% of the children and young people's view and concerns are reflected in the Joint Statement and present during the regional conference and global conference by government and CSOs

Themes of the Focus Group Discussion (<i>Select the themes you discussed in the Focus Group Discussion</i>)
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Non-Discrimination

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Discrimination from friends▪ Discrimination from people at hospitals because patients did not have money to pay for medical fee▪ Discrimination from people in the communities▪ Discrimination from some local authorities for migration and affected migrants for services of the documentations▪ Discrimination because of ethnic minorities, religion, languages, colors, tradition |
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Access to services (shelter, education and health)

1. Access to Education

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Poor education (can't catch up with other students)▪ Take more times to concentrate on studies▪ Children are scared in schools▪ Children dropped out from schools▪ Children couldn't access basic education due to lack of birth certificates, family book and identification card▪ Children couldn't go to schools regularly or dropped out from schools▪ Schools pay less attention to migrant children who have returned from another country▪ Counselling on migration and encourage people at communities to consider carefully about migration▪ Providing other services such as skills training, re-training (train them during school holidays) for students who migrated and returned back to schools ,with the support from communities, in particular for girls and women▪ Establishing safe migration networks for migrants to ensure that any information related to migration of children and their parents are collected and report to relevant authorities for their safety
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Collaboration with children and youth clubs to promote safe migration |
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- Providing them social works opportunities so that they could share disadvantages of migration to communities without any discrimination
- Teachers, nurses and local authorities should find ways to eliminate discriminations in schools, public areas and within communities
- Village and commune councils should take care of their people (visits and finding any supports) for migrants and returned migrants
- Establishing children groups to help communities and children at schools about safe migration and disadvantages of migration
- Teachers and friends to train children and people in communities so they could understand more about safe migration
- Providing scholarships, support their studies and finding more resources to help children and vulnerable families and families affected by migration

Shelter/detention/children's home

- Children lose warm and tender love from the families
- Children were scared
- Children lose hope for their future
- Children couldn't get advice from parents, they could get in conflict with the law
- More sponsors to provide materials and funds to each shelter
- Parents should come visit their children regularly, make phone calls and should have a caretaker at home
- Recruit professional caretakers and youth for shelters (with ethics and morality)
- Providing enough foods and drink to children and youth at shelters
- Eliminating discrimination in term of health services to children at shelters and child migrants
- Selecting children who are really in needs(children with difficulties)such as orphanage and child migrants
- Local authorities should check on criteria and procedures for selecting children, transferring children and certified as orphanage
- At shelters should have specific activities to educate children on social and morality

Health services

- Spent much money on transportation, accommodation and medical fee
- Lack of pediatrics, lack of health professionals who understand migration. New migrants in receiving countries do not know where the health centers are.
- Discrimination in hospitals because migrant patients do not have much money for services
- Pay less attention to migrants
- Migrants did not dare to access to health services
- Discriminated against minorities because patients did not have enough money
- Lack of related documents for medical treatment e.g. Poor ID card for health care
- Lack of medical equipments, hygiene and counsellors
- Communication barriers (e.g. language barrier for illegal migrants)

- New migrants did not know where the health centers are
- Migrants faced communication challenges, they did not know the locations and climate issues
- Not many people communicated with them, being look down from neighbours and friends, less attention from nurses
- New migrants in receiving countries do not know where the health centers are.

Reproductive health services (N/A)

For children whose parents have migrated (in addition to any of the above questions)

Questions for refugee children

Questions for child victims of trafficking

Prevention questions



Group Photo of Participants



Small Group Discussion