



# KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA



**Report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on**  
***Trafficking in Women and Girls***  
**Prepared by the Ministry of Women's Affairs Royal**  
**Government of Cambodia**  
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## Introduction

The Royal Government of Cambodia is committed to fighting human trafficking especially trafficking in women and girls. This report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on “Trafficking in Women and Girls” is focused on current trends and concerns and discuss targeted measures to address trafficking in women and girls as per resolution A/RES/77/194 with special focus on groups of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination. This report is covered the period from August 2022 to end 2023.

### Signing, ratifying, and compliance with the UN Convention instruments and ASEAN’s Conventions

UN Conventions/Treaties	Date of Ratification by Cambodia
ICERD	28 November 1983
ICESCR	26 May 1992 a
ICCPR	26 May 1992 a
CEDAW	15 October 1992 a
The Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its protocol	Ratified on 15 Oct 1992
ILO C29	24 February 1969
Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and members of their Families	Ratified on 27 September 2004
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	Signed on 11 November 2001 and ratified on 2 July 2007
ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	Ratified in November 2015
The ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers	Signed November 2017

<sup>1</sup> Cambodia Gender Assessment 2014. Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia. Phnom Penh, 2014.

## Memorandums of Understanding with other Countries

- Cambodia has concluded bilateral labor migration and trafficking agreements with Thailand. In 2014, Cambodia signed a memorandum of understanding with Thailand for Bilateral Cooperation in counter-trafficking, and lately in April 2019, signed the bilateral agreement on the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on Case Management of Repatriation and Reintegration of Victims of Human Trafficking and Development of the Joint Plan of Action of SOPs.
- In 2005, Cambodia signed an agreement with Vietnam for Bilateral Cooperation on Counter Trafficking in Persons and Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking. In 2009, Standard Operating Procedures for the Identification and Repatriation of Trafficked Victims between Vietnam and Cambodia were endorsed and in 2016, developed and adopted the Action Plan for the implantation of the above bilateral agreement.
- In 2016, signed the Bilateral Agreement between China and Cambodia on Strengthening Cooperation in Counter Trafficking in Persons and adopted the Action Plan to implement this agreement and currently, in the process of establishing the working group and focal point of both country for strengthening the cooperation between two countries to protect the victims of trafficking in persons.

## Measures

### National Policy Framework

The Royal Government of Cambodia has made great effort in term of enactment and implementation of gender-sensitive legislation, policies and plans on human trafficking, social protection, ending violence against women migrant workers and migrant girls (including budget allocation to implement laws, policies and plans addressing violence against women migrant workers), as the following results:

- The National Strategic Plan for Counter Trafficking in Persons 2019-2023 has just completed and the development of the next plan for 2024-2028 is underway. It is priority to prevention, promotion of laws and policies enforcement, including suppression and recuse of victims.
- The **Policy on the Protection of the Rights of Victims of Human Trafficking** was endorsed in August 2009. In 2014, the Government approved and disseminated the new “Minimum Standards on Residential Care for Victims of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation” to improve quality of services response to victims.
- The Guidelines on Forms and Procedures for Identification of Victims of Human Trafficking for Appropriate Service Provision adopted in December 2015.
  - The **National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023** targets migrant workers:
    - ✓ Further strengthening the administration of the recruitment of labor to work abroad, as well as enhancing protection of rights, health and safety of Cambodian overseas workers
    - ✓ Improve procedures for the management of Cambodian workers overseas, both legally and illegally
    - ✓ Take measures to protect Cambodian laborers working overseas informally, particularly in Thailand, to ensure them basic rights
- The National Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment 2019-2023 (**Neary Rattanak V**) is the five-years overarching policy to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment in Cambodia and to guide efforts for gender mainstreaming

across Government. This policy has just completed and the next five years strategic plan (Neary Rattanak VI) was launched in early May 2024. It was developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and in cooperation with line ministries, CSOs and development partners. There are some specific measures for women migrant workers which are part of the Strategic Areas of Legal Protection for women and girls of the Neary Rattanak VI:

- ✓ Promote the implementation of legal framework, policies, legislations, and guidelines to prevent gender-based violence against and sexual exploitation of women and girls.
  - ✓ Promote the implementation of National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women, the national and regional action plans related to human trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls.
  - ✓ Allocated budget for the implementation of specific program for the raising public awareness to prevent human trafficking including women and girls trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls.
  - ✓ Capacity development of the fronts line service providers, police and judicial polices and agents.
  - ✓ Address women migrant workers' challenges in the process of developing migration policies and other migration programs.
  - ✓ Ensure the reduction of migration-related risks for Cambodian women workers.
  - ✓ Strengthen gender mainstreaming in laws, regulations and policies and address violence against women, migrants and marginalized women and girls.
- The **Third National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women (NAPVAW)** which consists of 4 strategies (Prevention; Legal protection and coordinated services; Formulation and implementation of laws and policies; and Monitoring and Evaluation), 12 sub-strategies, 88 expected outcomes, 131 indicators, is a road map for ministries, institutions, operators at national and subnational levels, CSOs, private sector, social media and all stakeholders to implement the prevention work, respond and address violence against women and girls more effectively and efficiently in order to reduce all forms of violence against women and girls in a bid to promote equity and inclusive society which is in line with the motto of the Sustainable Development Goals, "Do not leave anyone behind" The NAPVAW3 was developed in a unique participatory process comprised by multiple consultations at sub-national level and a number of consultations at national level. This consultative process engaged a wide variety of actors, including line ministries, NGOs, women survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) themselves and civil society organizations working with groups which are especially vulnerable to GBV, such as women with disabilities, women working in men's entertainment sector, women engaged in prostitution, women workers in the garment industry and women migrant workers. The diversity of the groups involved in the consultation is reflected in the policy document's recognition that some groups of women and girls face particular vulnerability to violence and therefore need targeted interventions.

The fourth NAPVAW builds on the lessons learnt from the third NAPVAW 2019-2023 which was implemented and monitored through a high-level technical working group to address Violence against Women led by the Ministry of Women's Affairs and includes line ministries, CSOs, and international development partners.

- The National Strategic Plan for Counter Trafficking in Person 2019-2023. The National Committee for Counter Trafficking (NCCT) has strengthened cooperation with relevant institutions, national and international NGOs, signing about 18 memoranda of understanding and agreements with various partners from 2019 to 2023.
- The **Third National Plan of Action for Counter-Trafficking in Persons** (2019-2023) is the key policy and roadmap developed by the National Committee for Counter Trafficking in a joint consultative process involving line ministries, CSOs, development partners and private sector. The Plan is based on the findings of the assessment and lessons learnt of the Second Plan of Action. The Third Plan of Action targets the ‘4 Ps’ (Policy, Prevention, Prosecution and Protection) and sets up 6 core values for its implementation: 1) government ownership; 2) human rights-based approach; 3) gender- based programming; 4) active civil society and stakeholder participation; 5) integrated multi-sector approach; and 6) systemic monitoring, evaluation and sustainability.
- This Plan of Action pays special attention to improvement of the ‘4 Ps’ through development and implementation of guidelines or standards procedures, improvement of data collection systems, enhancement of cooperation between stakeholders, implementation of capacity development measures for involved authorities, enhancement of impact of primary prevention campaigns and activities, and increase efforts in research and evidence-based policy making.
- **The Village/Commune Safety Policy**, which served as a top priority policy for the sub-national administration and was implemented for the last 10 years (2010 until 2020) to promote public safety, security and social order, is revised in response to the current situation and rapid societal changes. In January 2021, the Royal Government of Cambodia issued a new Village/Commune/Sangkat Safety Policy which eliminating sexual exploitation, trafficking in persons especially women and children and domestic violence or other crimes is still a core component of the policy.
- Guidelines related to Services for Women and Girls subject to Violence: There are five guidelines (i). the Minimum Standards of Essential Services for Women and Girl Survivors of violence; (ii). The Minimum Standards for Mediation as a Response to VAWG; (iii). the ASEAN Guidelines on the Collection and Analysis of Data on Violence Against Women; (iv). the VAW Prevention Strategy; and (v). the manual for Case Management with Survivors of Gender Based Violence. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Cambodia has adopted and localized these guidelines.

**Preventing violence against women migrant workers, including regulation of labour recruitment and intermediaries, capacity building programs and awareness raising efforts for government and civil society including for migrant girls.**

To address violence against women migrant workers, including regulation of labour recruitment and intermediaries, as well as capacity-building programs and awareness-raising efforts for government and civil society on preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, the Royal Government of Cambodia has some key preventive measures as the following:

- Cambodia has signed the **Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and members of their Families**.

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<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Maltoni, B. *Female Labor Migration in Cambodia*. Phnom Penh, 2011

- The **Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia** stipulate as follows:
  - Article 31 provides that the Kingdom of Cambodia shall recognize and respect human rights as stipulated in the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human rights, the covenants and conventions related to human rights, women's and children's rights.
  - Article 32 provides that Khmer citizens residing abroad shall receive the protection of the state.
  - Article 38 states that the detention of a person shall not be done unless in accordance with the law.
  - Article 45 calls for the abolition of all forms of discrimination against women.
- The **Law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation** (2008) is a comprehensive law addressing trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation crimes in Cambodia in compliance with Cambodia's obligations under the Palermo Protocol. It provides the definitions and sentences applicable to unlawful recruitment, cross border transfer of persons and the act of buying, selling or exchanging a human being for the purposes of exploitation.
- The anti-trafficking legislative framework in Cambodia also includes the **Criminal Code** (2009) and the **Agreement on Guidelines** for practices and cooperation between relevant government institutions and victim support in cases of Trafficking in Persons (2007). The **Criminal Code** addresses the unlawful confinement of people as well as forgery of official documents, bribery of officials and identity fraud. The Trafficking in Persons Agreement provides for victim protection from the time of the identification of the crime, victim rescue and through the judicial process.
- The **Cambodian Labor Law** prohibits forced or compulsory labor and provides for a fine of 61-90 days' reference wages or imprisonment ranging from 6 days to 1 month (Article 15). It also prohibits the hiring of people for work to pay off debts (Article 16).

Currently, Cambodia is one of the countries in ASEAN that implements the Safe and Fair program: realizing women migrant workers' rights and opportunities in the ASEAN Region is part of the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls, a global, multi-year initiative between the European Union and United Nations. For instance, one of the activities of the program is to train service frontline service providers on "Essential Services Packages for Women and Girls Subject to Violence". The other example is that the program works with the two associations of private recruitment agencies to develop code of conduct for the private recruitment agencies.

### **Key Government Institutions and Actors Involved which ensure mechanisms and services for protection, assistance and improved access to justice**

The Cambodian Government agency responsible for the governance of labour migration is the Department of Employment and Manpower, under the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training's General Department of Labour.

Sub-Decree No. 52 (2005) mandates the **Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training** (MOLVT) with two tasks that are directly related to labour migration: (1) to improve the management of overseas employment service provision through private companies and the promotion of employment of Cambodian workers overseas; and (2) to coordinate and cooperate with other ministries (especially the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Women Affairs), local authorities, and regional and international organizations.

Sub-Decree 52 and Declaration No. 062/07 of the MOLVT outline the Department's key responsibilities in the management of overseas workers: (1) study and propose

measures to develop and protect employment; (2) manage, issue work permits and work books, and provide working visas to Cambodian workers overseas; (3) issue to and check work permits for foreigners in the country; (4) prepare legal procedures and monitoring measures; (5) set up employment offices under provincial offices of the Department of Labour and Vocational Training; (6) develop statistics on employment and manpower in-country and overseas; (7) prepare regulations on the management of foreigners working in Cambodia and the management of Cambodian migrant workers overseas; (8) manage foreigners working in Cambodia and Cambodia workers overseas, in cooperation with concerned ministries; and (9) seek employment markets for Cambodian workers to work overseas.

The MoLVT has endorsed **8 prakas** (ministerial orders) to supplement the Sub- Decree 190 with the goal of improving conditions, security and welfare of Cambodian female and male migrant workers abroad:

- a. Prakas on the Use of Key Terms in Sub-Decree 190 (February 2013)
- b. Prakas on Private Recruitment Agency (February 2013)
- c. Prakas on Recruitment Process and Pre-Departure Orientation Training (February 2013)
- d. Prakas on Receiving Complaint Mechanism for Migrant Workers (February 2013)
- e. Prakas on Inspection on Private Recruitment Agency (February 2013)
- f. Prakas on Reward and Penalty to Private Recruitment Agency (February 2013)
- g. Prakas on Services of Private Recruitment on Site and Repatriation (February 2013)
- h. Prakas on Promulgation of Minimum Standards of JobPlacement Services Abroad Contract (September 2013)

The MoLVT is in process of developing guidelines for identification and referrals of victims of trafficking.

The MoLVT established a Labour Migration Information System (LMIS) that collects sex and sector-disaggregated data on the number of Cambodian workers that migrate through regular channels, with support from partners such as IOM.

The MoLVT has been involved in the regional discussions on the drafting of an ASEAN Agreement on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers.

The MoLVT hosted the Fifth ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour in Siem Reap in October 2012, the theme of which was “Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers: Towards Effective Recruitment Practices and Regulations”. The Government of Cambodia also hosted the Regional Conference on Human Rights Instruments, International Labour Standards, and Women Migrant Workers’ Rights, in September 2012.

The **Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation** (MoSAVY) issued a new Policy and National Minimum Standards for the Protection of the Rights of Victims of Human Trafficking (August 2009), which includes guidelines to improve victim treatment and protection, and began to train officials on the use of these standards. The policy aims to result in continuity of care for victims who often engage with multiple service providers, from shelters to counselors and prosecution authorities. MoSAVY is in process of drafting a guideline on victims reintegration.

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<sup>4</sup>ILO (2009), *Review of Labour Migration Management, Policies and Legal Framework in Cambodia*, ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

The **Ministry of Women's Affairs** has accomplished several awareness campaigns on safe migration and prevention of trafficking for marriage through the media (mainly radio talk shows) and in several provinces. The Ministry has also coordinated the fight on Violence Against Women and Girls across the country and has comprehensively addressed Violence Against Women and Girls through legal reform (e.g Domestic Violence Law passed in 2005), policy formulation and implementation, primary prevention campaigns, legal protection and service delivery for victims. The Ministry has developed and implemented two comprehensive National Action Plans on Violence Against Women (First for the period 2009-2013; and Second for 2014-2018; and **Third for 2019- 2023**) in cooperation with line ministries, NGOs and development partners. The Ministry established a high level mechanism for inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholders coordination to address Violence Against Women and Girls (called Technical Working Group on Gender-Based Violence).

The Ministry of Women's Affairs distributed 25 sets of leaflets on "Improving safety for female migrant workers before departure" to the 25 Departments of Women's Affairs in the Capital and Provinces in order to continue to disseminate to the people for understanding Safe migration and other support services (2022).

Established Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for helpline operators to provide assistance to victims of violence against women, including female migrant workers, for Ministry of Women's Affairs officials to use to provide remote counseling, information. Support and assistance. Forward to women, girls, victims of violence, including migrant workers, women who have repatriated from abroad or are staying abroad.

The Ministry also decisively contributed to mainstreaming gender aspects in anti-trafficking efforts made by the Royal Government through the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT).

The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation** and Cambodian Embassies abroad, in collaboration with other governments, international agencies and NGOs, have assisted and supported thousands of Cambodian victims in the country and abroad and also collaborated in assistance and repatriation of victims with other nationalities.

The **Ministry of Interior** has been intensively involved in dealing with issues and crimes affecting male and female migrant workers in country and abroad through the National Police as well as its ministerial departments for Issuance Passport and Department of Anti Human Trafficking.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has endorsed December 12 as a “**National Anti-Human Trafficking Day**” in our country. Since then, the Royal Government, with the support of partners, has celebrated six consecutive National Anti-Human Trafficking Days to raise public awareness and to mobilize support from stakeholders to bolster our efforts to fight human trafficking.

There is a strong **recruitment agency association** for Cambodian migrant workers which has good cooperation with the Royal Government of Cambodia. This recruitment agency association is also promoting self-regulation through the monitoring of its Code of Conduct.



The Cambodian **trade unions** are also providing information and support services to migrants and their families, and building relations with trade unions in destination countries.

In the annual meeting of Cambodia National Council for Women in February 2019, the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia increased national budget from 200 to 500 Millions Cambodian Riel (almost 122,797 USD) for provision of legal support for women and girls subject to violence. In the meantime, a team of government lawyers are also available to provide pro-bono legal assistance to the women

### **Bilateral, regional, international and other cooperation and partnerships (Transnational and/or Inter-Ministerial Cooperation)**

- The **Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT)** Memorandum of Understanding was signed in Yangon in 2004 by the representatives of our six governments from the Greater Mekong Sub- region (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam) to improve cooperation and coordination in response to human trafficking, including implementation of international standards for counter-trafficking and aligning multi-lateral, bi-lateral, and government-NGO efforts to fight trafficking in persons. Following the MoU, the six countries have been working very hard and achieved significant successes in the last 10 years. The countries developed Sub regional Plans of Action to establish roadmaps to combat trafficking in persons in the sub-region. The Fourth Sub-regional Plan of Action has been developed and approved by the COMMIT Senior Officials Meeting on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2015. The Fourth Sub-regional Plan of Action will be implemented for the next four years, between 2015 and 2018. Based on these Action Plans, each country developed National Action Plans and implement corresponding activities to combat trafficking in persons in accordance with their respective context and resources invested by the governments while withholding the regional mechanism.
- Following the endorsement of MoU signed in Yangon, each country established a national inter-ministerial taskforce. The **COMMIT Cambodia Taskforce** is chaired by the Ministry of Women's Affairs and co-chair by three ministries: Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation; and Ministry of Justice.
- In 2015, the COMMIT Cambodia Taskforce successfully organized 1) the Tenth Senior Officials Meeting of COMMIT, where overall progress and good practices in the region under the COMMIT during the past 10 years were presented and goals for future counter-trafficking efforts in the region were established; and 2) the Fourth Inter-Ministerial Meeting, in which ministers from the six COMMIT countries endorsed the Fourth COMMIT Sub-Regional Plan of Action for the period 2015 to 2018 and reaffirmed our commitment to eradicating all forms of human trafficking in the region through the endorsement of a new COMMIT Joint Declaration.
- The **National Committee for Counter Trafficking** was established by the Royal Government of Cambodia in 2009 to ensure inter-ministerial and multi stakeholders coordination in the fight against trafficking in persons. The Committee, chaired by the Ministry of Interior, has developed and implemented the three National Plan of Action since 2001 (2001-2013, 2014-2018, 2019-2023) and now is in the process of developing the fourth (2024 - 2028). Based on the findings of the impact assessment of the third National Plan of Action, the Committee was restructured in 2024 with the goal of deepening and consolidating the response at sub-national level, including provincial, district and commune levels. The Committee has established national working groups

to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive response to human trafficking, targeting preventions, protection, prosecution, law enforcement, child welfare and international cooperation. The members of the working groups comprise both government officials and civil society organizations.

According to the results of the implementation of the third National Strategic Plan for Counter Trafficking in Persons (2019-2023). The National Committee for Counter Trafficking (NCCT) has strengthened cooperation with relevant institutions, national and international NGOs, signing about 18 memoranda of understanding and agreements with various partners from 2019-2023.

The NCCT has reached out to hotels, guesthouses, entertainment venues and set up a hotline and facebook page for receiving information, complaints and interventions to help victims and cooperating with international organisations and civil society organisations involved to prevent and control online child sexual abuse. From 2022 to 2023, the awareness of the human trafficking prevention was raised 379,077 times, with a total of roughly 15,420,162 participants (7,688,060 females). The Municipal/Provincial Police Commissariats patrolled suspected targets 474 times and strengthened the contract work prohibiting crime at 3,712 hotels, guesthouses, karaoke and massage parlours, with 14,484 people (10,443 females) involved.

Through laws enforcement from 2022 to 2023, the competent authorities cracked down on 330 cases related to trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation, arrested 396 suspects (62 females and 47 minors) and sent them to court, and rescued 834 victims (611 females) Based on the information from the General Commissariat of the National Police, it has launched an operation by the receiving a wide range of complaints and reports on Facebook and hotline. As a results, from August 2022, the police found that 871 foreigners from 12 countries, 162 of whom were identified as victims of human trafficking, and 80 others identified as human trafficking suspects, were arrested, detained and sent to court.

The courts had 1,616 cases involving 1,793 victims and a total of 2,453 defendants; 847 cases were handled; 791 offenders were sentenced in prison; and 769 cases were being dealt with. During the same period, 23,819 victims and vulnerable victims (11,788 females and 2007 girls) of all forms of trafficking in persons had been rehabilitated at partner organizations centres and 2,645 victims (66 females and 15 girls) had been reintegrated into their communities.

The NCCT of the Royal Government, which is the only national mechanism composed of 22 line ministries and 5 specialise units as members, plays a key role in formulating policies, national plans and measures to combat tracking in persons in order for the relevant professional institutions to jointly implement, and monitor and evaluate the effectiveness, and facilitate cooperation with relevant countries in the sub-region, region and the world, as well as for civil society organizations and national and international partners, the UN for Counters Trafficking in Persons to jointly implement the International Convention (UN) against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC), ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons(ACTIP), ASEAN Programme Plan, Global Covenant [Compact] on Safe, Olderly and Regular Migration (GCM) through the ASEAN Working Group on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), including trafficking in persons, ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC), the Working Group for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons in the Great Mekong Subregion (COMMIT). Cambodia is also a member of the UN and Regional Migration Network and a champion country in the implementation of the GCM.

The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation will prepare guidelines on the mechanism for referring victims of trafficking in persons to relevant ministries/institutions, NGOs and the private sector for action in line with national policies and 2009 Minimum Standards for the Protection of the Rights of Victims of Trafficking in Persons.

**Challenge:**

The Royal Government of Cambodia has taken remarkable steps to improve the conditions of Cambodian migrants working abroad, to fight against human trafficking and to combat violence against women and girls. A number of ministries, government institutions, CSOs, development partners and private sector have cooperated closely to develop, implement and monitor key laws, policies and programs to address the needs of migrant male and female workers and to enhance their safety and welfare.

Despite significant successes and strong commitment to address Violence Against Women Migrant Workers from the Royal Government of Cambodia, important challenges still remain and greater efforts need to be made in order implement measures for migrant workers and human trafficking in a more gender-responsive way as well as to target migrant workers in our already comprehensive efforts that tackle violence against women and girls.

Regional and bilateral cooperation between Cambodia and countries of destination of Cambodian women migrants workers need to continue being strengthened and enforced in order to improve assistance to female migrant victims of gender-based violence, including identification and referrals, as well as prosecution of perpetrators in coordination with states' authorities.

Further improvements are needed in data collection to better account and address cases of violence against women migrant workers abroad.

Due to limited capacities as well as human and financial resources, further support from the United Nations and development partners is still needed by the Royal Government of Cambodia in order to address Violence Against Women Migrants Workers more effectively as well as to fully implement the existing laws, policies, Memorandums of Understanding or agreements, and standard operating procedures.