

# **“I share everything in my heart to you”**

## **Tenth Year Evaluation of Chab Dai Longitudinal Butterfly Research Project**

### **The Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project**

---

**A Chab Dai study on Re/integration  
Researching the lifecycle of sexual exploitation  
& trafficking in Cambodia**

**2020**





**“I share everything in my heart to you”:  
Tenth Year Evaluation of Chab Dai  
Longitudinal Butterfly Research Project**

The Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project

---

**A Chab Dai study on Re/integration Researching the  
lifecycle of sexual exploitation & trafficking in Cambodia**

**Author:**  
**Dr. Glenn Miles**

**Editor:**  
**James Havey**

**2020**



*In honor of Siobhan Miles,  
Founder of the Butterfly Longitudinal  
Re/integration Research Project. All  
of this would not have been possible  
without her compassion and care for  
the children of Cambodia*





# **“I share everything in my heart to you”: Tenth Year Evaluation of Chab Dai Longitudinal Butterfly Research Project**

## **Contents**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	7
BIOS OF RESEARCH TEAM .....	10
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....	13
FULL REPORT .....	14
1. Declaration:.....	14
2. Introduction: .....	14
3. Success .....	14
4. History of the Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project .....	16
5. Methodology of the Butterfly Longitudinal Research project .....	20
6. Understanding why using Longitudinal Research is important.....	22
7. Ethical Protocols .....	24
8. Methodology of Researching the Effectiveness of The Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project .....	27
9. Results of the Surveys of The Evaluation of the BLRP .....	28
9.1A. Quantitative Results of The Stakeholders Survey.....	28
9.1B. Qualitative Results from Stakeholders .....	31
9.2.1. Participants of Researchers in The Research Team Who Took Part in The Online Research of The BLRP by the Researchers Themselves.....	36
9.2.2. Results of the Online Survey by Researchers .....	36
9.3. Researchers Focus Group Responses .....	43
9.4. Research Data from Research Survivors .....	47
9.5. E-mail Interview Helen Sworn, Founder of Chab Dai On Funding.....	55
10. Information about Research and Report Publication & Distribution .....	56

11. Information about Presentations of the Butterfly Longitudinal Research and Meetings .....	58
12. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS .....	65
12.1 So Did It Achieve the Overall Goal and Objectives?.....	65
12.2. Challenges and Recommendations for The Future of The Butterfly Project Another Potential Longitudinal Research Projects.....	68
12.3. Recommendations for NGOs Working in Aftercare - Shelters and Community Based Programs .....	70
12.4. Future of The Butterfly Project.....	71
12.5. Bibliography .....	73
APPENDIX .....	75

**Figure and Table:**

<b>Figure 1: Table of Attrition of research participants 2012 to 2018.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Figure 2:Table of Aftercare Program Services at Time of Interviews .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Figure 3:Table of Residence Location.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Figure 4. Butterfly Research’s Ethical Protocols .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Figure 5: The primary work of the respondents from the Stakeholders Survey as described in 2019. ....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Figure 6: When asked which papers they had read .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Figure 7: Usefulness of how information was presented .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Figure 8: Involvement in Round Tables .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Figure 9: Involvement in a future Longitudinal Research Project. When Stakeholders were asked if they felt that the method of the research was an effective strategy to work with clients and relevant stakeholders 92% said “Yes” and 8% said “No”. ....</b>	<b>31</b>



# **“I share everything in my heart to you”: Tenth Year Evaluation of Chab Dai Longitudinal Butterfly Research Project**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### Were the overall goal and objectives achieved?

If we look at the objectives, we can see that they have been significantly achieved;

- a) To provide an opportunity for survivors of sexual exploitation/trafficking to express their re-integration experiences in order to give dignity and voice to this marginalized group about their life experiences, challenges, and perceptions towards service providers*

Responses from participants themselves when asked about the process, did indeed feel that their voices were heard in an ethical and dignified way. Although a few described the stress and anxiety of answering questions for example about the legal process, overall, this weighed favorably against the enjoyment and appreciation of being listened to and heard and the information received. In fact, it seems to have provided a role in follow up that was not achieved by the After-care organizations themselves. In summary, the actual process of being asked questions was seen by the majority of survivors as mostly a positive experience which they enjoyed, even looked forward to and it did not appear to add stress to their already challenging lives. Although some discussions did create some anxiety for example around the legal process the participants agreed to share their experiences so that others could learn from the process. In addition, confidentiality was able to be maintained throughout the entire process which enabled participants to trust the researchers and to open up further about their experiences.

In a TED talk on the Harvard Longitudinal Study<sup>1</sup>, the importance of relationship was emphasized.

- b) To present the perspectives and experiences of a cohort of sexually exploited/trafficked individuals to Butterfly NGO partners and other relevant stakeholders in Cambodia in order to expose them to this cohort's views and experiences through roundtable discussion, forums, and workshops with anti-trafficking partners and stakeholders on findings, themes, and recommendations.*

In interviewing the researchers about their experiences of doing the research, and communicating with stakeholders many of them felt that they had done what they could to work with stakeholders. Some said that some of the stakeholders became

---

<sup>1</sup>[https://www.ted.com/talks/robert\\_waldinger\\_what\\_makes\\_a\\_good\\_life\\_lessons\\_from\\_the\\_longest\\_study\\_on\\_happiness?language=en#t-407425](https://www.ted.com/talks/robert_waldinger_what_makes_a_good_life_lessons_from_the_longest_study_on_happiness?language=en#t-407425)

less cooperative over time, perhaps because those who were involved in the early stages were no longer working with the stakeholder organizations as the project continued. The research team did admit that in the final stages that they found it hard to juggle everything that they needed to do and that they did not invest as much as they could have done in maintaining a relationship especially where that relationship was already challenging or fragile.

Mostly stakeholders felt that the information they received was useful in the development of programs and policies. Although the staff mostly provided opportunities for stakeholders to be involved in the process of the reports this was not always taken up.

However, even though most of the research staff available in Cambodia were not trained in research and often had only undergraduate degrees (although some gained postgraduate education during the time they were working on the project) the data obtained was thorough enough to be used by practitioners, policy makers and researchers. A number of stakeholders described how programs and policies did change as a result of the findings.

Indeed, the research staff described how being part of the research team helped them in their personal development and research abilities. It is also apparent that the Butterfly Longitudinal Research project was successful to do this in the context of an NGO network with academic support rather than in a University with NGO support. In fact, the intimate relationship that the staff had was unlikely to have been possible by academic staff flying in and out from International Universities. However, from current peer review papers being published it did and will continue to provide rigorous enough data for peer review journals.

Was the longitudinal mixed methodology appropriate in the context? The longitudinal research project did evolve over the time of the project to produce both comparative results and also in-depth information that would probably not have been possible if other methods were used. This was mainly due to the deep trusting relationships that the research team had with the participants. This itself enabled them to open up and share on a deep level

- c) *To disseminate the research findings and lessons learned amongst mixed audiences of practitioners, policy makers, government bodies and academics within the wider regional and global community who are concerned and/or addressing the issues of people who experience reintegration following sexual exploitation and trafficking. To provide specific confidential feedback to partner organizations, as needed and requested.*

Interviews with stakeholders in which they were asked them questions around whether the research findings found that the data and recommendations in the original technical documents did provide useful information for them e.g. for aftercare programs were able to provide better care for survivors, policy makers could improve policy and programmers and researchers could use the information to build on information gained. In addition to broad lessons learnt specific confidential feedback was provided to partner organizations as needed and requested e.g. where participants were experiencing bullying. A significant

number of research papers have been written already or are in the process of being written.

### **Cost Analysis**

Another way to determine success was to look at a cost analysis. When comparing the cost with the outcomes one question to ask is whether it was worth it. The total budget for the Butterfly project over ten years was USD 692,000. For practitioners this may seem an enormous amount but if you estimate the cost of providing shelter care for a victim/survivor of sex trafficking in SE Asia is 100 USD/day in ten years you would have spent 364,000 USD. So, for the equivalent cost of the care of two survivors over a ten-year period the quality of care of survivors is improved, policy and programmers are enhanced, research knowledge is furthered, research staff are trained and organizations are better equipped to do their job of improving the lives of survivors.

# **“I share everything in my heart to you”: Tenth Year Evaluation of Chab Dai Longitudinal Butterfly Research Project**

## **BIOS OF RESEARCH TEAM**

### **Author**

- Glenn Miles, PhD, Senior Researcher, up! International [drglennmiles@gmail.com](mailto:drglennmiles@gmail.com) 58 Linden Ave, West Cross, Swansea SA3 5LA, UK. Glenn is a child health nurse with around 25 years experiences focused on child abuse and exploitation in SE Asia. He has pioneer led several NGOs and projects in Cambodia and has facilitated a series of research projects listening to survivors of sexual exploitation both prostituted men, women, boys, girls and transgender and also men sex buyers. He does research, advocacy, training and evaluation of programs. He has been one of the academic advisors to the Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project since its inception [www.gmmiles.co.uk](http://www.gmmiles.co.uk)

### **Research Team**

- Lim Vanntheary ([lvanntheary@gmail.com](mailto:lvanntheary@gmail.com)) holds a double bachelor's degree in Sociology and English Education in addition to a Master of Development Studies, all from the Royal University of Phnom Penh. Beginning work on the Butterfly Longitudinal Research in 2011 as part of Butterfly's original research team, she has spent over nine years conducting interviews, analyzing data, producing reports, and giving presentations. From 2015-2019, she was leading the Research Project as Project Manager and Researcher. Now, she is a Project Assistant at International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
- Nhanh Channtha ([nhanh.channtha@gmail.com](mailto:nhanh.channtha@gmail.com)) is the Assistant Project Manager for Butterfly Research Project since 2014. She has conducted interviews, data analysis, and disseminated findings. She has co-authored numerous publications. See publications here: <https://chabdai.org/publications/#research>. She holds a Bachelor of Art in Sociology from the Royal University of Phnom Penh and a master's degree in Holistic Child Development from MBTS, Malaysia. Currently, she is working with Mission Alliance, Cambodia as the program officer, mainly focused on children education and protection.
- Sreang Phaly ([sreang.phaly@gmail.com](mailto:sreang.phaly@gmail.com)) holds a Bachelor of Art in Sociology from the Royal University of Phnom Penh. He started working in the Butterfly Research in 2013 as Project Administrator/Researcher and is currently the only remaining staff member with the Butterfly project as Project Closeout Coordinator to pack and process all Butterfly 'Big Data' for future use by researchers.
- Ou Sopheara ([sophearaou@gmail.com](mailto:sophearaou@gmail.com)) began with the Butterfly team in March, 2016. His work specifically focused on conducting interviews, building surveys and data: transcription, translation, and analysis. In 2015,

he graduated as a Bachelor of Sociology from Royal University of Phnom Penh's School of Social Sciences and Humanities. Aside from research, traveling is Pheara's favorite activity. Now, he has moved to work as Assistant Project Manager of Coalition Project, another project in Chab Dai Coalition.

- Kang Chimey ([kangchimey13@gmail.com](mailto:kangchimey13@gmail.com)) graduated in 2017 with a Bachelor's degree in Psychology from the Royal University of Phnom Penh. She worked with Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project as a researcher between 2017-2019, working as data collector, interviewer, and also on transcription and translations. Chimey was involved in questionnaire building and analyzing data as well. Recently, she became a counselor in the Community Based Client Care Project (CBCC), Chab Dai Coalition, providing counseling directly to survivors of human trafficking and rape cases.
- Heang Sophal ([heangsophal@hotmail.com](mailto:heangsophal@hotmail.com)) holds a Bachelor of Art in Archaeology from the Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh. She has been working with Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project since 2011 to 2014 as Research Assistant Manager/Researcher. Now, she is living in France with her family.
- So Dane ([nakvy\\_dane@yahoo.com](mailto:nakvy_dane@yahoo.com)) holds a B.A in Statistics & Socio-Economic Research and Masters in Marketing and Research. He used to be a Butterfly Consultant as Data Analyst, Trainer and Coacher since early stage 2011 to provide Technical Assistant and finalize consolidate the 10 Years Butterfly Data in 2020. He has done extensive consulting, including with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.
- Orng Long Heng ([longheng\\_orng@yahoo.com](mailto:longheng_orng@yahoo.com)) holds a master degree in Development Management. He graduated two bachelor's degrees, majoring in Business Administration and English for Communication. Moreover, Long Heng finished two diplomas of Community Development (one-year program). He used to work as a Research Administrator for Butterfly Longitudinal Research from 2010 to 2013. He has a background and skills in research both qualitative and quantitative, monitoring and evaluation, database management and plus social enterprise development. He is currently working as a researcher at Water SHED. He also has a small-scale research agency pertaining to data analysis, report, thesis helper and research training.
- Bun Davin ([bundavin7@gmail.com](mailto:bundavin7@gmail.com)) holds a Bachelor of Art in Sociology, Faculty of Social Science and Humanity, Royal University of Phnom Penh. She used to work as Project Researcher for Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project from 2015 to 2017. Now, she is working for Cambodian Department of Environment, as civil officials at Pursat Province.
- Phoeuk Phallen ([phallenphoeuk@gmail.com](mailto:phallenphoeuk@gmail.com)) holds Bachelor of Art in Sociology, Faculty of Social Science and Humanity, Royal University of Phnom Penh. She used to work as Project Researcher for Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project from 2015 to 2019. In the present, she works related to the inspection field. Besides, get, keep the report from 5 provinces and do report.

## Research Advisors

- James Havey ([james.havey@chabdai.org](mailto:james.havey@chabdai.org)) is the Project Advisor for the Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project. While in Cambodia, James was an Anti-Human Trafficking researcher and LGBTQ advocate, studying topics covering Transgender sex-working communities, the Demand for the sex industry, and the abuse of men and boys; while also seeking to build dialogue and bridges between the LGBTQ and Christian NGO communities. Currently, James is in London pursuing a career in private-sector social responsibility and supply-chain sustainability.
- Siobhan Miles MS, BN, NPC, PAC, (RIP) was the pioneer Co-Founder and Research Manager and then Advisor of the Butterfly Project. She worked extensively as a nurse practitioner in challenging situations around the world from HIV and refugee clinics in San Francisco, Wales and Cambodia to refugee camps in Thailand. She was working on her PhD at Oxford Centre for Mission Studies with a sub-section of the Butterfly project cohort but sadly died unexpectedly in 2016. She is sorely missed.
- Helen Sworn MA [helen.sworn@chabdai.org](mailto:helen.sworn@chabdai.org) is the Founder/Executive Director of Chab Dai. Born and raised in the UK, Helen Sworn moved to Cambodia in 1999 where she resided until 2018. During those nineteen years Helen worked directly with trafficked children and assisted in the development and implementation of aftercare homes and reintegration programs for street children, carried out various program research in the field and served in organizational development and field support roles for other international and local NGOs. In 2005, she founded Chab Dai, an anti-trafficking organization that has pioneered coalition building amongst anti-trafficking organizations and she received her Master's Degree in Leadership, Innovation and Change (Distinction) from York University, UK. Helen has since moved back to the UK in order to spearhead a push into European countries with Chab Dai's newest project the 'Global Learning Community.' After being asked to join three major initiatives and networks that are working across the UK and Europe, Helen saw an international future for the Cambodian based organization. Helen continues to be a pillar in the anti-trafficking community and an unshakable advocate of human rights and capacity building.

Co-Initiators of the Butterfly Project: Helen Sworn, Siobhan Miles, Glenn Miles

Academic Advisors: Laura Cordisco-Tsai, PhD, Glenn Miles, PhD

Research Consultants: Jarrett Davis, Tania DoCarmo, John Morrissey, Todd Morrison, Julia Smith-Brake and Hanni Stoklosa, MD PhD

Research Technology Consultant: So Dane

Graphic Designers & Visual Artists: Paul Austria, Amanda Daly, James Havey, and Sreang Phaly

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project has been made possible through the support and dedication of many parties—as the saying goes, ‘it takes a village’. First and foremost, we express our deepest thanks to our research participants for sharing their life stories and experiences. Without their own passion, trust, and courage to share with us, this research would have never reached the ears of stakeholders around the globe. We also send our appreciation to each of the Assistance Programs & Butterfly Research Consultants that have partnered with Chab Dai since the beginning of the project. All have given the team and project a wealth of access, insight, and reflection on our findings, recommendations, and programmatic implementation. Finally, we express our thanks to ACCI, Change a Path, Imago Dei Fund, Karakin Foundation, Love 146, Stronger Together, Tenth Church and anonymous donors for their continued financial support. These organizations & people share in our foundational belief that knowledge and survivor-voices are essential for a brighter future free of human trafficking.

### **Assistant Programs**

AGAPE International Missions (AIM), American Rehabilitation Ministry (ARM) both in Siem Reap and Battambang, Bloom Asia, Cambodian Hope Organization (CHO), Citipointe International Care & Aid-SHE Rescue Home, Daughters of Cambodia, Destiny Rescue, Garden of Hope in Cambodia, Hagar Cambodia, Hard Places Community, Health Care Center for Children (HCC), Hope for Justice, International Justice Mission (IJM), Mercy Teams International (MTI), Pleroma Home for Girls, Precious Women, Ratanak International, Transitions Global, World Hope, and World Vision.

# **“I share everything in my heart to you”: Tenth Year Evaluation of Chab Dai Longitudinal Butterfly Research Project**

## **FULL REPORT**

**Glenn Miles PhD**

### **1. Declaration:**

At the beginning of this paper I need to declare that I have been intimately involved in the Butterfly project since its inception. My wife Siobhan Miles was the person who initiated the project, managed it, and then later continued to be an advisor. She unexpectedly died 4 years ago and the team has been committed to honoring her, so much of the recent work has been dedicated to her memory. Although I have collected and presented the information as much as possible without prejudice, it is unlikely that the results can be completely unbiased.

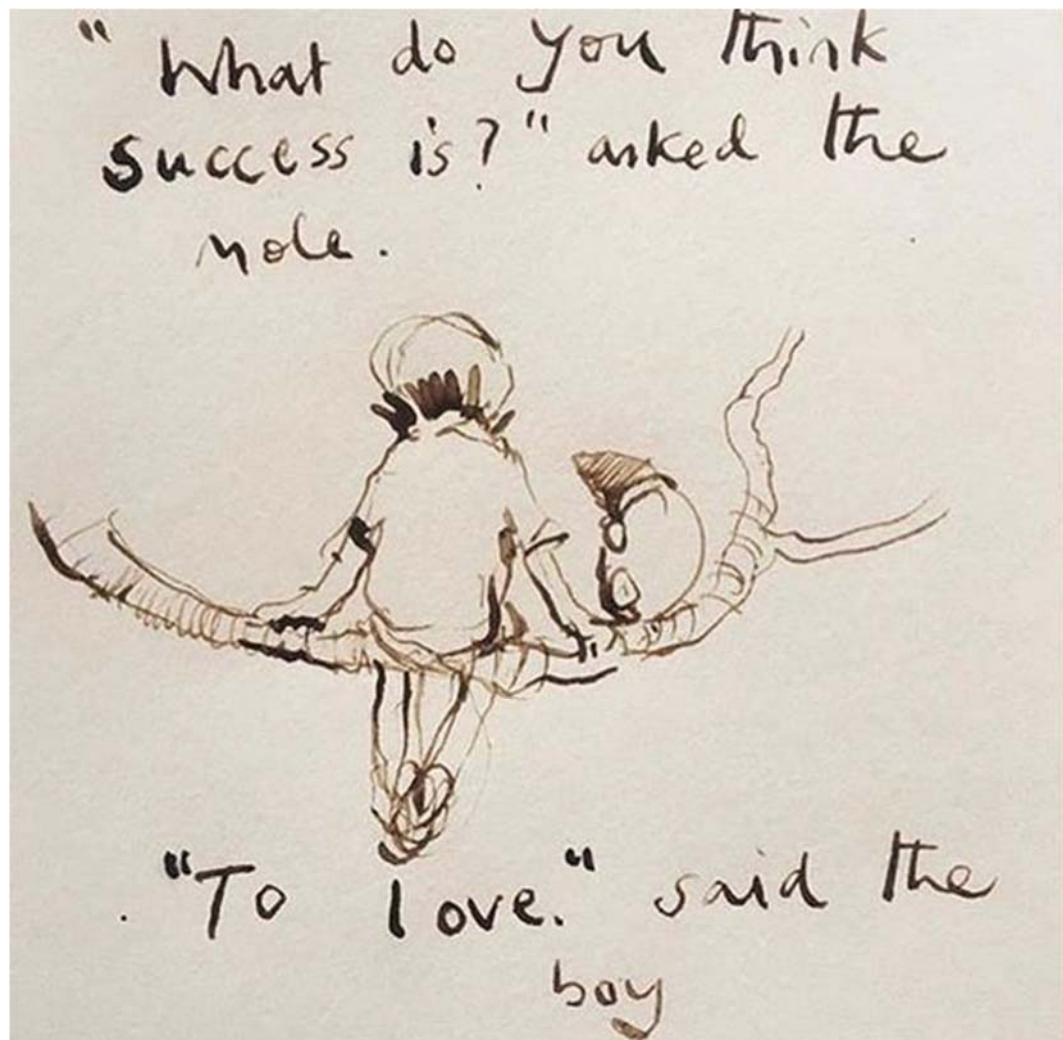
### **2. Introduction:**

The origin of the Chab Dai Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project (BLRP) was in 2009, when Helen Sworn the Founder & Executive Director of Chab Dai considered the possibility that a coalition of NGOs working in aftercare could collaborate with a research team to determine ways of improving the aftercare being given to survivors of human trafficking. Chab Dai coalition members and practitioners working in anti-human trafficking in Cambodia were approached and they determined that it would be helpful to understand the *long-term* impact of their programs on survivors as they left their aftercare programs. They expressed their desire to learn about the strengths and weaknesses of their programs, particularly in terms of their clients' re/integration experiences. So, the idea of this longitudinal research project was born, unusual in that it was initiated by the NGO community rather than the academic community. Helen then approached a number of donors, mainly smaller trusts, rather than the academic research grant bodies which might normally have considered this. This in itself was challenging - to have the faith that funding would be available for ten years when it was likely that only year by year funds would be available. However, the project was started and now ten years later a huge amount of data has been generated. But was it successful?

### **3. Success**

“First of all, I am happy about it and second, I can share with you and it can help other people and third when I am sad when I talk with you, I can get more encouragement” Quote from Poeu, a participant about taking part in the Butterfly Project





The illustration above is from Charlie Mackesey's  
The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse (Penguin Books).  
It seems to be a good way to start an introduction on what success is...

How do we determine the success of the Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project? The definition of success is "the accomplishment of an aim or purpose. The good or bad outcome of an undertaking". So, did this project achieve its overall goal and objectives? The objectives were (in bold);

- i) **To provide an opportunity for survivors of sexual exploitation/trafficking to express their re/integration experiences in order to give dignity and voice to this marginalized group about their life experiences, challenges, and perceptions towards service providers**

To determine whether this was achieved the participants themselves were asked about the process. Did they feel that their voices were heard in an ethical & dignified way? Did the stress and anxiety of answering questions weigh favorably against the information received? Did it in fact provide a role in follow up that was not achieved by the aftercare organizations themselves? Indeed, was the actual

process of being asked questions seen by the survivors as mostly a positive experience which they enjoyed, even looked forward to, or did it add stress to their already challenging lives?

- ii) **To present the perspectives and experiences of a cohort of sexually exploited/trafficked individuals to Butterfly NGO partners and other relevant stakeholders in Cambodia in order to expose them to this cohort's views and experiences through roundtable discussion, forums, and workshops with anti-trafficking partners and stakeholders on findings, themes, and recommendations.**

To determine this, we interviewed the researchers about their experiences of doing the research, and communicating with stakeholders. Even though most of the research staff available in Cambodia were not trained in research and often had only undergraduate degrees (although some gained postgraduate education during the time they were working on the project), was the quality of the data obtained good enough to be used by practitioners, policy makers and researchers? Indeed, did it help the research staff in their personal development and research abilities? Also, was it successful to do this in the context of an NGO network with academic support rather than in a University with NGO support? Did it provide rigorous enough data for peer review journals? Was the longitudinal mixed methodology appropriate in the context?

- iii) **To disseminate the research findings and lessons learned amongst mixed audiences of practitioners, policy makers, government bodies and academics within the wider regional and global community who are concerned and/or addressing the issues of people who experience re/integration following sexual exploitation and trafficking. To provide specific confidential feedback to partner organizations, as needed and requested.**

To determine whether this goal had been reached we interviewed stakeholders and asked them questions around whether the research findings provided useful information for them e.g. for aftercare programs how could we provide better care for survivors? for policy makers how could we improve policy and programs and for researchers how could we build on information generated? Was specific confidential feedback provided to partner organizations, provided as needed and requested? Another way to determine success is to look at a cost analysis? Comparing the cost with the outcomes? Was it worth it?

#### **4. History of the Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project**

Chab Dai currently has 51 members in their coalition. Of these, 15 members were/are involved in aftercare of Butterfly's research participants; and the work of members has dramatically changed over the past ten years. Beginning in 2010, data started to be collected from 128 survivors recruited from 15 NGOs. In 2010, NGOs were managing 13 shelters and 2 community-based programs. In 2019 they had changed over the years to be 1 short-term shelter and community program, 2 community-based programs and 3 vocational training programs. Over the duration of the program this evolution and change has meant the participants have needed to prepare for re/integration. This research has sought to listen to

the voices of participants and understand both positive and negative aspects of the re/integration process to look at both vulnerabilities and resilience of the participants and how the policies and programs could be improved.

Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) were negotiated over the first year of the project with NGOs to allow access of the research team to their clients. This took much of the first year of the project.

Of the original 128 participants 80% were female and 20% male. The original age at the beginning was between 6 and 30 years old. There were 72% who described themselves as ethnic Cambodians and 13% Vietnamese.

The longitudinal design of the research is exploratory, broad, and descriptive; utilizing a mixed-method in approach. Although surveys were used to provide broad understanding of 'what', open ended questions provided more detailed "why" responses.

In 2014, there was a decision to focus more on qualitative data which was particularly rich now that the participants were adults and more articulate. (More details on this later) The relationship they had developed with the research team also meant they were also willing to share on a deeper level and talk about things they had previously not talked about. Various technical reports were produced at this time. In 2017-8, around 60 participants were identified as those who had met the researchers on every occasion so it was decided to repeat quantitative questions that had been asked before so comparisons could be made between 2012/13 and 2017/18.

One of the biggest challenges to this project was the potential for wide attrition as participants returned to an often-chaotic environment and frequently moved to addresses that are hard to find. By 2018, 71% of the original 128 participants were still in the program (70% of the males and 68% of the females). The reasons why participants stopped was not always possible to determine, but for some, their attrition was due to:

- a) The desire for them to avoid the ongoing stigma of being associated with anti-trafficking NGOs,
- b) Them being jailed made them inaccessible,
- c) Fleeing debt meant they deliberately didn't want to be found,
- d) They moved out of the country to marry a foreigner, to repatriate to Vietnam, or to illegally work in Thailand,
- e) They needed to be involved in a court case in the West,
- f) They had a chronic illness or drug addiction and were incapacitated to be able to complete the survey,
- g) One committed suicide.

In 2018, 52 participants had consistently responded to every form of data collection as part of the research since 2012. A further 40 were still in touch with the research team and had conducted the survey on a number of occasions and their opinions could continue to be included in the growing data. Commendably, by the close of the ten-year project in 2019 the research team had still been able

to maintain contact with over 90 out of 128 original participants in spite of the aforementioned difficulties.

Table 1 shows how the attrition of participants occurred. For the first few years, attempts were made to contact all 128 participants but in 2015 it was decided that some participants had been lost from the study so the focus continued with active participants. No table of figures entries found.

**Figure 1: Table of Attrition of research participants 2012 to 2018**

Year	Active participants	Lost from study (running total)	Inactive participants	# of participants provided interview	M	F
2012	128	0	12	116	20	96
2013	128	0	20	108	17	91
2014	128	0	40	88	15	73
2015	106	22	16	90	16	74
2016	94	34	1	93	18	75
2017	93	35	8	85	16	69
2018	91	37	12	79	14	65

This attrition rate and the fact that participants did not always do the surveys means that comparison is challenging but the 52 participants who completed the surveys in 2012 and 2018 can be compared. Of those you can see in Figure 2 that the numbers in shelters reduced from 33 to 2 between 2012 and 2018 and re/integration was considered completed by 32 compared to 1 in 2018. (c.f. 2012)

**Figure 2: Table of Aftercare Program Services at Time of Interviews**

	Year of Data Collection	
	2012	2018
Shelter	33	2
Declined Assistance	1	4
Non-Residential Vocational Training	2	0
Shelter Re/integration Assistance	2	4
Community-Based Program	10	8
Family Group Home	3	0
Re/integration Completed	1	32
Church Assistance	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>

Table 3. Shows the residence of participants between 2012 and 2018. 2012 reflects where the shelters were located with 41 in Phnom Penh, 8 in Siem Riep and 3 in Battambang. By 2018 they had spread out to 10 provinces and only 24 in Phnom Penh and 9 in Siem Riep

**Figure 3: Table of Residence Location**

	Year of Data Collection	
	2012	2018
Banteay Meanchey	0	1
Battambang	3	4
Kandal	0	1
Koh Kong	0	3
Phnom Penh	41	24
Siem Reap	8	9
Kompong Som	0	5
Svay Rieng	0	3
Takeo	0	1
Oddar Meanchey	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>

The long-term nature of the research enables reflections of their experiences to be better understood. The hope has been that this can inform programs, policy and wider debates, locally, regionally and globally. Over the years there has been dialogue with Partner NGOs and stakeholders through round table discussions, annual reports as well as confidential feedback on issues that are of concern to individual organizations.

One of the major benefits of this approach has been evolving trust and disclosure over the ten years. Frequent contact by the caring research team has led to deep friendships with the participants. As a result, researcher effect<sup>2</sup> cannot be denied; however, the deep trust developed between participants and the researchers have meant that the information is rich and reflections thoughtful. In one sense, it also deepens the study's ethos, because it becomes something that is about a relationship rather than about being used as a tool to get information.

As Bryant and Landman (2020) suggest

“The level of trauma victims of human trafficking experience can make an effective evaluation more difficult. Several studies (Altun, 2017; Hossain, Zimmerman, Abas, Light, & Watts, 2010; Kiss et al., 2015) prove that those who have experienced trafficking show high levels of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder. This can preclude any ability or wish to engage in evaluation processes and can hinder longitudinal studies. One exception to this is a ten-year research project launched by Chab Dai in 2010 to better understand reintegration for survivors of trafficking for sexual purposes. The project releases report one or two times a year, providing a balance of current, continued outputs with long-term investment in research on the process of reintegration (Tsai, Vanntheory, & Channtha, 2018). While the study boasts high retention rates – 76% in 2013 (Miles, Sophal, Vanntheory, Channtha, & Phally, 2014) – it attributes this to the high levels of trust built during the course of the project. This trust was built by conducting interviews three times per year in the initial year of study, maintaining a database of participants' contacts, as well as “being available by phone for contact 24/7” (Miles et al., 2014). While commendable, such resource intensive approaches remain the exception rather than the rule”.

## **5. Methodology of the Butterfly Longitudinal Research project**

### **Longitudinal Research Design**

Longitudinal Research is defined as: “(a) collecting data for each item or variable for (at least) two or more distinct time periods; (b) analyzing the same or at least comparable subjects or cases from one period to the next; and (c) analyzing data which involves some comparison between or among periods” (Menard, 2002, p2).

More specifically, Butterfly is a Prospective Panel Longitudinal Research, designed to interview the same 128 survivors of human trafficking, exploitation,

---

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.journal.media-culture.org.au/index.php/mcjournal/article/view/428>

and/or abuse over the course of the 10-year project - a world's first of its kind (Babbie, 2007; Bryman, 2008; Menard, 2002).

### **Mixed Methodology**

- Simultaneously Quantitative and Qualitative through cross analysis between In-Depth Interviews and Quantitative Surveying
- While always longitudinal in nature, Butterfly has taken a mixed methodology approach in its data collection and reporting. This has allowed for a diversity of ways a respondent can volunteer their story to the research team. Mixed method and longitudinal surveying have also developed a deep sense of trust between the researcher and participant as subjects are investigated and reflected upon during the interviews.
- This has also allowed Butterfly researchers to let the data speak to the way it should be reported rather than the other way around. This makes Butterfly reports more accessible to Butterfly's global audience and diversity of learning styles.
- 2011-2013 heavy focus on quantitative data collection and reporting
- 2014 Reflection led to a change in the project's Methodology: "In the light of the overall purpose of this research, which is to listen to the perspectives and experiences of victim/survivors, the team believes at this point in the study a stronger focus on a qualitative approach is more appropriate for capturing the nuances and complexity of people's lives." (Miles, 2014, p.5)
- 2014-2019: Mixed Methodology with heavy focus on Qualitative data collection and thematic reporting

### **Selection Criteria of The Butterfly Research Project**

Participants of the research project had to have;

1. Experienced "sex trafficking" defined in the UN's 2000 Palermo Protocol<sup>3</sup>.
2. From and re/integrating back to one of five main provinces throughout Cambodia; Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Battambang, Preah Sihanouk, Kampong Cham. \*
3. From NGOs who agreed to sign MoUs with the Butterfly Project that work in Aftercare for human trafficking survivors.

\*However, Participants ended up moving much more broadly across the country, requiring the team to travel extensively to conduct interviews so this second criteria were dropped

---

<sup>3</sup>[https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/organised-crime/UNITED\\_NATIONS\\_CONVENTION\\_AGAINST\\_TRANSNATIONAL\\_ORGANIZED\\_CRIME\\_AND\\_THE\\_PROTOCOLS\\_THEREON.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/organised-crime/UNITED_NATIONS_CONVENTION_AGAINST_TRANSNATIONAL_ORGANIZED_CRIME_AND_THE_PROTOCOLS_THEREON.pdf)

## 6. Understanding why using Longitudinal Research is important

Much of this section was taken/adapted from the paper 'Butterfly Methodology Change'<sup>4</sup> which was written in 2014 to describe why changes were being made to the way the research was conducted. Although the methodological focus did become more qualitative some quantitative data was still obtained in 2017 and 2018 to gain some comparative data with 2012 and 2013.

Whilst there have been some cross-sectional and retrospective studies about re/integration of survivors of sexual exploitation and trafficking, (Dedace 2008; Derks 1998; Reimer 2007; Velazco 2011) there has been a paucity of longitudinal studies focusing on this issue.

In order to define what is meant by longitudinal design, it is helpful to distinguish how it is similar and different from cross-sectional research. Cross-sectional designs involve the collection of data on more than one case and at a single point in time (Bryman 2008). In contrast longitudinal designs involve: '(a) collecting data for each item or variable for (at least) two or more distinct time periods; (b) analyzing the same or at least comparable subjects or cases from one period to the next; and (c) analyzing data which involves some comparison between or among periods' (Menard 2002, p:2). A major weakness of cross-sectional design is a limited understanding of causal processes that occur over time, because the data is only collected at one point in time (Bryman 2008; Rajulton 2001). In contrast, one of the major strengths of the longitudinal design over that of cross-sectional design is the potential for stronger conclusions concerning causal relationships among variables because data is collected over time (Taris 2003).

When the design of the study is to follow the same people over a period of time, 'attrition' or retention is a challenge that needs to be anticipated, considered and mitigated (Babbie, 2007; Bentancourt et al., 2012; Boothby et al., 2006; Marsden et al., 2003; Menard, 2002; Rajulton 2001; Thomas 2009). Contact with the participants and sustaining their motivation is difficult and costly (Rajulton, 2001). In a prospective panel longitudinal research looking at the re/integration of child soldiers, Bentancourt et al. (2012) and Boothby et al. (2006) described 'attrition' as a major challenge and limitation. Bentancourt followed a former child soldier cohort (n=260) over a six-year period and had retention rate of 69% whilst Boothby et al. (2006) followed 39 reintegrating child soldiers over a 16-year period and at the end had 23 original participants remaining in the study. Bearing in mind the need to prevent 'attrition' and sensing the Butterfly cohort (n=128) 2 were very mobile, the team decided to interview participants three times per year during the initial years of the study. This schedule enabled participants to become familiar with the team. The retention rate was 84% in 2012 (Miles et al., 2012) and 76% in 2013 (Miles et al., 2013).

---

<sup>4</sup><https://static1.squarespace.com/static/55a81f9be4b01a30079bb9d3/t/55b9519ce4b07ffe1f59c9fd/1438208412763/Butterfly+2014+Methods.pdf>



With the intent and objective of hearing the 'voice' of participants, the Butterfly research has used a mixed method approach with a number of different methods over the years. The mixed method approach has allowed the team to establish a broad overview of participants' lives. The team used survey tools, which combined asking both closed and open-ended questions. The team has also utilized a number of qualitative data collecting activities such as focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, informal interviews, play, art projects and participant observation. In addition, the team conducted phone interviews with participants who have migrated to Thailand and USA or who moved to remote inaccessible locations in Cambodia. Whilst recognizing the theoretical potential of a mixed method approach to triangulate qualitative and quantitative data (Hammersley, 1996), the team found combining numbered data with qualitative data to be problematic.

In considering how a mixed method approach was viewed as problematic it is important to recognize the differences between quantitative and qualitative methodologies and how this relates to trafficking research generally and to the Butterfly Research Project specifically. Quantitative research essentially uses numbers to generalize findings through a representative sample. A representative sample firstly requires establishing the total number of participants under study. Globally, and in Cambodia, the total number of victims of sexual exploitation has never been determined due to the covert and hidden nature of sex work especially involving children (Derks 2006). At best there have been estimations of how many people have been exploited in this manner. Therefore, it is impossible to generalize any findings focusing on trafficking and reintegration because the total number of victims of trafficking has been, and forever will be, unknown. This fact is true for the Butterfly study in that the 'numbers' in our study are not in any way representative. During the early years of the Butterfly study the team used three revolving open and closed survey questionnaires each year broadly focusing on different areas of their lives. Though the surveys enabled the team to gain a broad understanding of their lives, the major limitation with the survey numbers was the 'inter-year missing data'. 'Inter-year missing' data occurred when a participant missed an interview visit, though they continued in the study. Inter-year missing numbered data means the remaining numbered data cannot be merged from year to year. In addition, these 'numbers' have not explained the deeper and more nuanced stories and experiences of the participants and nor have they captured the complexities and apparent contradictions of participants' evolving disclosure.

In the light of the overall purpose of this research, which was to listen to the perspectives and experiences of victim/survivors, the team believed in 2014 that a stronger focus on a qualitative approach was more appropriate for capturing the nuances and complexity of people's lives. Therefore, whilst initially the study utilized a mixed-method (quantitative and qualitative) approach, in subsequent years the Butterfly team focused more on qualitative methods and thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2006). In the 2014 Round Table Discussion, the Butterfly team dialogued with partners about some of the potential themes, questions and case studies they wanted to see explored in future thematic papers. At that time these areas were considered for themed papers and case studies of

- participant's views and experiences;

- relationships;
- physical and mental health issues;
- family planning and sexual health;
- evolving truth,
- disclosure and ‘trust;’
- what is known about those who ‘escaped’ or left programs;
- violence; drugs and alcohol;
- stigma and discrimination;
- honor and respect;
- drugs and alcohol misuse;
- employment and education;
- push/pull factors to return to sex work;
- declined assistance;
- economics and debt;
- migration.

Many of these areas were thus explored, although there is still room for more research to be conducted with the data obtained.

The team felt that each participant was unique and, on a journey, and felt it was a privilege to listen to their perceptions and experiences. Their lives and stories were seen to matter and have the potential to positively affect programming and future generations of victims/survivors of sexual exploitation and trafficking.

## **7. Ethical Protocols**

The Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project was approved annually by the National Ethics Committee situated in the Royal Government of Cambodia Ministry of Health. It also adheres to the UNIAP ethical standards for research with trafficking victims<sup>5</sup>.

Abiding by an understanding of research ethics and confidentiality, the research project team was always mindful about the participant and data confidentiality; no personal identification information was revealed, both during the time of meeting the participant for interview and through any report and paper publications. The research project team carefully considered participants’ well-being during the time of conducting interviews so as not to cause distress. This impacts the way the researchers designed survey questions and how participants were treated throughout the time of participating in this research study. The research team often spent more time, after interviewing, to have informal chat/conversation over their emotional wellbeing as well as “hanging-out” with them before and after to help participants feel relaxed and provide debriefing and/or lay counselling if needed. All participation was voluntary and the researchers have never received, or given money as compensation.

The Butterfly Project, like any other professional and rigorous study, upholds the ethic that participant participation is voluntary. Voluntary participation means

---

<sup>5</sup> <http://un-act.org/publication/guide-ethics-human-rights-counter-trafficking/>

participants have the right to leave the study at any time. Therefore, from the beginning the team has sought to maintain contact with participants in order that they can continue to choose whether or not they want to continue in the study (Marsden et al., 2007). Practically this has involved maintaining the database on the participants' most current whereabouts and being available by phone for contact 24/7. The most common reasons for attrition have been due to losing contact with participants either because they have moved or not forwarded their new address, they have migrated out of the country, or they have changed or lost their phones. When participants have told us they wanted to leave the study, the team informed them they would be welcomed back if they changed their minds at a later date. Though some participants have left the study, the team believe retention is largely due to participants trusting that their identities will be kept confidential, their stories matter and they are valued as individuals.

No pictures were taken of participants at any time. Interviews were conducted privately and all data collected was securely stored. Researchers were never alone with participants.

One of the huge advantages of this longitudinal study is the way the research team have developed close relationships with the participants over ten years. Although this level of relationship will likely have affected the results<sup>6</sup>, the depth of responses reflects a degree of honesty that is impressive. Some of the participants have told the researchers that they are able to be open to them more than anyone else. The footnotes often provide an explanation of what was said based on the relationships and knowledge that the researchers had with them. This greatly enhances understanding of the results. In the discussion section we have tried to be impartial but understand that we may have biases which is why we have added a reflexivity section below.

---

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.journal.media-culture.org.au/index.php/mcjournal/article/view/428>

**Figure 4. Butterfly Research’s Ethical Protocols**

Ethical Protocols	What?	Why?
<p><b>National Ethics Committee for Health Research (NEC)</b></p>	<p>NEC is a national institution which aims to improve accountability, efficiency and quality of health research conducted in Cambodia.</p>	<p>To be allowed by the Government of Cambodia to conduct this national study</p> <p>Build legitimacy and trust among practitioners, policymakers, and donors</p>
<p><b>Research Services</b></p> <p>Only Providing Informal Advice</p> <p>Referral-based Services</p>	<p>Informing about and seeking interventions for participants’ difficulties or needs with partner NGOs</p>	<p>To assist participants to get services from NGOs partners</p> <p>Support participants by actively listening to their stories</p>
<p><b>Voluntary Participation</b></p> <p>No monetary incentive</p>	<p>Participants decide freely whether or not to participate in the study.</p>	<p>To promote the value among the cohort to participate in the research project</p> <p>To garner trust that information given isn’t transactional</p> <p>Doesn’t perpetuate possible bad habits of participants by giving money that may enable unhealthy lifestyles.</p>
<p><b>Confidentiality</b></p> <p>Pictures and media</p> <p>Data management</p> <p>Secure interviews from listening ears</p> <p>A researcher is never alone with a participant</p>	<p>All data is secured physically and electronically and access is restricted to only those with permission from the project.</p> <p>Participants’ photo is not taken and posting their photos on any public platform is banned</p> <p>Reports change the names of participants and locations of their stories.</p>	<p>Creating a space where the participants feel safe and comfortable answering interview questions.</p> <p>To promote participants dignity and privacy.</p> <p>Allow access for team members throughout the years physically or electronically without fear of it being lost.</p>

## **8. Methodology of Researching the Effectiveness of The Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project**

1. A self-completed online mixed method survey of 14 questions (with choice of anonymity if so desired) for 37 stakeholders. In the survey the stakeholders were given the choice of their primary involvement in anti-trafficking. 7 said shelter care, 3 case intervention, 4 community aftercares, 4 education, 3 prevention, 1 was a donor, 7 were involved in research and advocacy, and 5 said "other". One third of these had Butterfly research clients in their program at some stage.
2. A self-completed online mixed method survey of 17 questions for all ten of the Research team members who have been involved in the study at any time during the study's ten-year time length. (For one who was out of the country for some time, a phone call was made in Khmer language in conjunction with completing the survey so that it was clear that the questions were understood as her second language had become French rather than English).
3. A focus group discussion with the research team who were still working at the end of 2019.
4. Survey questions of 85 Butterfly participants of their experiences of doing the research in the 2017 survey.
5. Emailed questions and responses sent to and from Helen Sworn, the Founder of Chab Dai on funding May 2020.
6. Reading donor reports and other Chab Dai documentation.

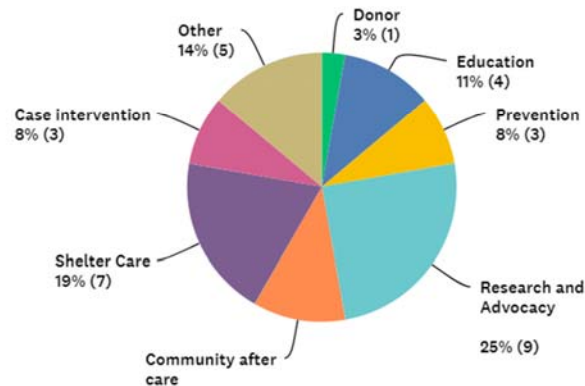
## 9. Results of the Surveys of The Evaluation of the BLRP

### 9.1A. Quantitative Results of The Stakeholders Survey

**Figure 5: The primary work of the respondents from the Stakeholders Survey as described in 2019.**

Which areas of anti-human trafficking have you been involved in the past 10 years?

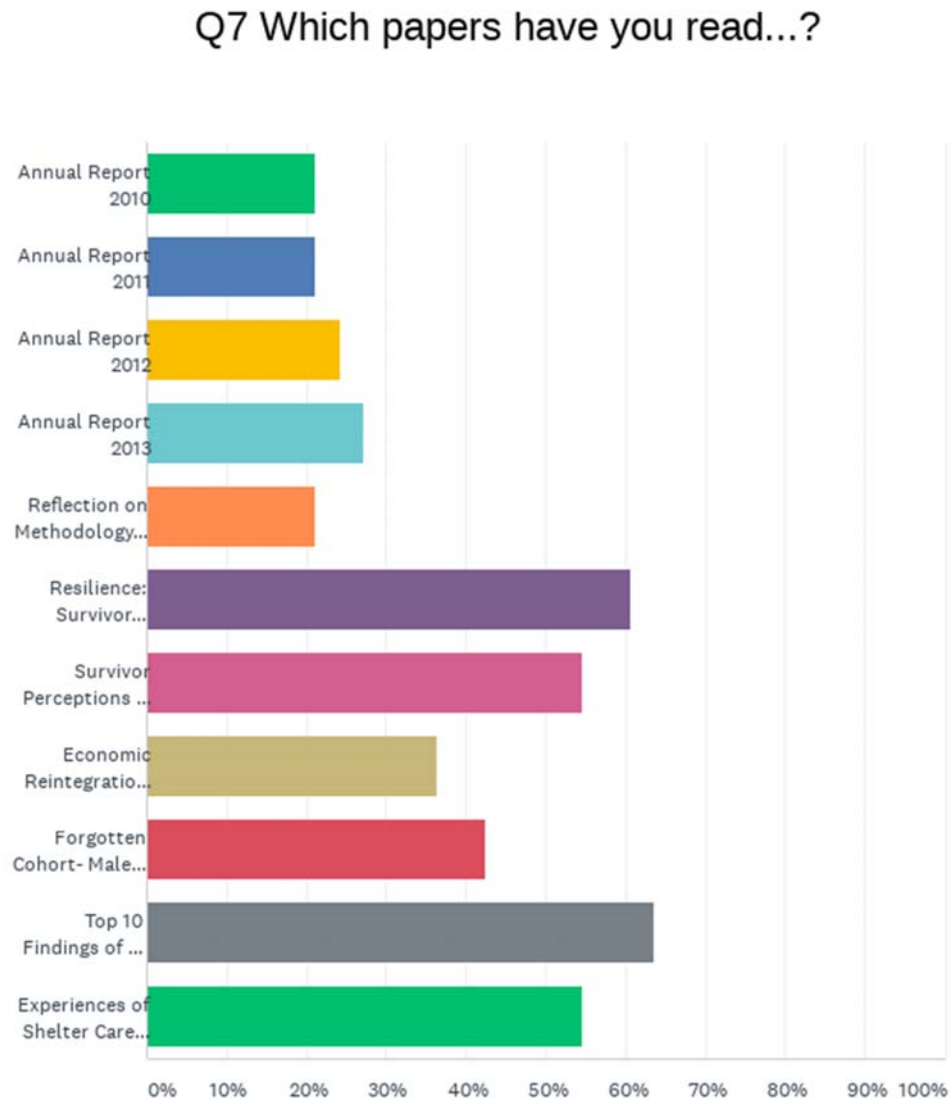
Answered: 36 Skipped: 1



You can see from Figure 5 that stakeholders who responded to the survey have a broad range of backgrounds from education and prevention, research and advocacy, shelter and community after care and case intervention and others including donors.

Stakeholders were asked when they first heard about the Butterfly Project. Fifteen said they heard about it in 2010; five, 2011; four, 2012; and the rest four participants responded from 2015 to 2019. Out of the stakeholders who had participants in their programs in the Butterfly project, when asked how they felt the participants had experienced it, 12 said it had been positive, four very positive, one neutral, and no-one said negative.

**Figure 6: When asked which papers they had read**



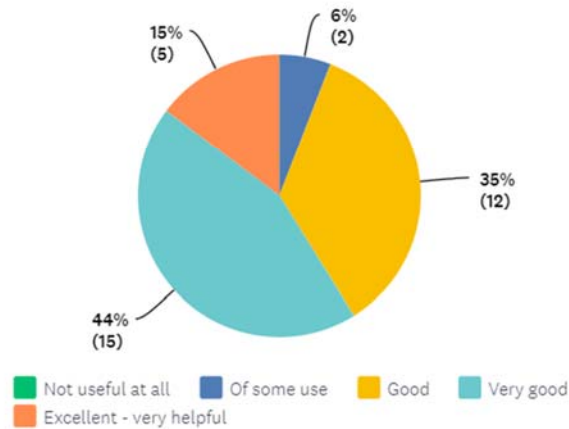
When asked what papers they had actually read, the early quantitative papers were less popular than the thematic papers. Some of the later papers were not included in the survey because they had not been widely circulated at the time of the survey in late 2019. It is of interest that the most popular and read paper was the Top Ten Findings which was easy to read and contained infographics making it more stimulating to read as well especially for those who are not normally readers of research.

Figure 7: When asked about whether the information that was presented was useful, nearly 15% said it was excellent/very helpful, 44% said it was very good and 35% said good. Only 6% “of some use”, and none said not useful at all.

### Figure 7: Usefulness of how information was presented

Do you think the information was presented in a way that was useful?

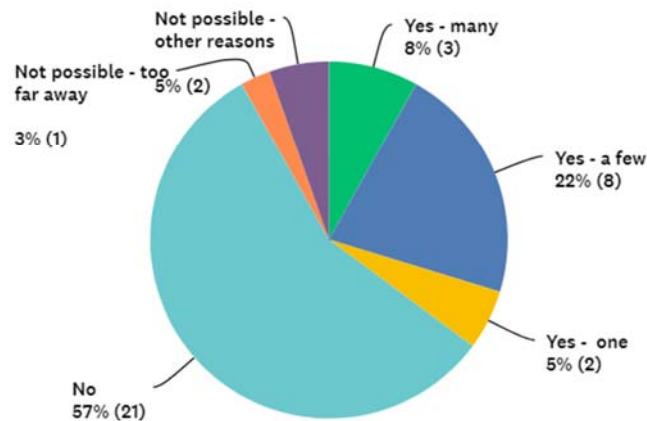
Answered: 34 Skipped: 3



### Figure 8: Involvement in Round Tables

Were you involved in any of the round tables where findings were discussed?

Answered: 37 Skipped: 0



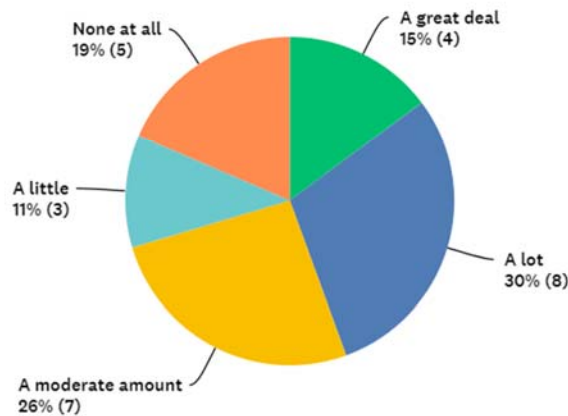
Stakeholders were asked who had attended the round tables where research was discussed and possible outcomes before the research was published for maximum possibility of input. The majority said they had, while a few stated that it was not possible to attend because they were far away or other reasons. Of the third who did attend one or more of the round tables the majority had attended more than once.



Figure 9, When asked about whether the stakeholders felt that their opinions were considered, nearly half said a great deal (14%) or a lot (30%) and a further 26% said a moderate amount. However, 11% said a little and 19% none at all.

Did you feel that your opinions and questions were considered in the reports?

Answered: 27 Skipped: 10



**Figure 9: Involvement in a future Longitudinal Research Project. When Stakeholders were asked if they felt that the method of the research was an effective strategy to work with clients and relevant stakeholders 92% said “Yes” and 8% said “No”.**

### 9.1B. Qualitative Results from Stakeholders

When asked what is the most useful thing for Organizations that has come out of the Butterfly Project the 33 responses were varied and positive.

Much emphasis was on the importance of the voices of survivors, the appreciation that the survivor’s voices could be heard, that their voices could be ‘amplified’ through the research (My emphasis in **bold**).

“We heard from our beneficiaries in the project that they **really appreciated taking the time to reflect on their lives** with the questions that were asked and that this helped them identify as strong and resilient over the course of their journey”.

There was also appreciation from aftercare programs that they could learn from their clients, the concept of giving primacy to survivor voices; of, “hearing what the girls had to say about their transformation”.

“I got the opportunity to **hear the voice from clients to improve services**, and internal strengthening capacity to **work more effectively for rehabilitation** of survivors and reintegration to their community”.

“much of the research, particularly the quotes from survivors has help shape thinking **about what is important and what is not important in aftercare services** and even areas **where more focus is needed**”

“the Butterfly project has given (our NGO) more language to many of the **challenges survivors face** that we witness on a daily basis and has helped us to effectively engage with these challenges (such as the **stigma**, difficulties **living in shelters**, having **adequate training, finding work, isolation, change in beliefs**)”.

“The knowledge that some of our girls or women from our program continued to **progress in their transformation**”.

“The thoughts and recommendations from clients help [our] practice and reflect our services for them and see our challenges to complete those recommendations and thrive for betterment in our work”.

Some recognized that there was ongoing support of clients where NGOs were no longer able to provide it.

“It continues to provide follow up and support with the participants”.

“To know what happen[s] to those we serve can be very therapeutic because often times **we do not stay in such contact with all clients**”.

More specific benefits were also seen. For example, the challenges of Shelter and Community Care.

“To understand the situation of clients living in shelter care and community care. Also understand more of the need of clients who participated in the research interview”.

“Recognizing the fact that a lot of common institutional based practices are unhelpful and, in some cases, harmful to the children they are supposed to support”

Others focused on the challenges of reintegration and restoration.

“It helped confirm the complexities and challenges of reintegration”.

“It helped in rethinking the organization’s approach to early reintegration”.

“The results. So helpful and support our approach to restoration”

“It may have shaped the program at its design/ initial stages in 2012”

The need to improve the quality of counselling received by trafficking survivors was also mentioned.

“I learned about [the] progress of healing and the effectiveness of reintegration. As a counselor for many years we are challenged to find the good life for our

clients after reintegration but finally I learned a lot from the Butterfly research. We will discuss how to support our clients better in their community”.

Gender differences were also recognized to be important.

“New learnings about the vulnerability of males and gaps in service provision”

Several recognized the usefulness of research in developing improved programming and best practice.

“[It is] important to have evidence to guide us in the future”.

“Improve **quality** of programming and to understand impact of our intervention”

“Great for the AHT (Anti Trafficking Movement) to seek this information and ask **what actually works**”

“Data to back the need for best practice, and genuine community-based options”.

“Effective (to improve) strategy to work with clients and relevant stakeholders”

“Gained a better understanding of the sensitivity of the approaches in programs and the constraints in dealing with protection and aftercare needs of survivors”.

Some described gaps where improvement was possible for existing and new projects.

“I learnt about the gaps and **best practice** to (work with) survivors”,

“Further realization that often programs **fall short of follow up on (support of) survivors** when they have returned/reintegrated - not only on the amount of time but on the range of support that could have been provided or made accessible”.

“Led to **adjustment** of (different) parts of our aftercare program”.

“We got to know more information and have some resources before we decide to start any new projects.”

“it’s helpful to see longitudinal research being done in light of the need for planning.”

“New learnings about gaps in service provision, which has informed my understanding of gaps in Cambodia.”

Only one response was critical that not enough had yet been learnt to apply the lessons learnt.

“I am not sure we have been aware of its details and lessons enough to be changed”

When Stakeholders were asked how the Butterfly Project had been useful to them on a personal level some suggested that their answer was not any different than what they had learnt for their organizations as below.

Again, the importance of listening to survivors was paramount but also learning about;

“The **process** of the research, its finding[s] and recommendations”

Some expats who had left Cambodia appreciated the, “Ongoing connection to Cambodia”. Others were impressed by the “team's perseverance”. They felt it, “is a worthy resource and trustworthy too”. One mentioned that it was helpful research for their own training/course. Another describe that they were inspired by the resilience of the participants.

“I am inspired by the resilience of the young people affected. The ways in which people work toward greater health in light of their early trauma is incredible.”

When asked how the research could be presented better these are some suggestions;

“Generally, some **more summary of recommendations** and a more **specific advocacy strategy around the key findings** would have increased its power. However, that's not to say there was not good stuff in there too.”

“**Specific findings and strategy of recommendations**; Clear tracking (quantity & quality). Outcomes from the research.” and “more time spent **applying the recommendations** in potential scenarios.”

“**Information categorized** in ways such as “if you are a freedom business, this is helpful”, “if you are a shelter, this is helpful” ...

“To me, the information should be presented to the whole group and then have more **time for group discussion later on** so that the participants in the information dissemination event can understand, question, or contribute their understanding more onto the information”.

### **Stakeholders critique of the Methodology and the way data was presented.**

“I need comprehensive [information on] **the methodology and key findings of this research** because it's long term research so it should be compared or highlight the changing situation more specifically including gender, gender role, religion, period of receiving services, type of services, age of clients, reintegration to original family & kinship, and formal education & vocational training”.

“It was complicated research to present, and the **statistics were based on a very small sample**. In some reports there was **over-reliance on statistical information** in my view, which didn't reflect the qualitative methodology well”.

“comparisons of butterfly data to sets of information that relate to the demographic of the study survivors (the poorest of the poor) and to data that

would help consider the question **‘How would the lives of these survivors [have] been different if they received no aftercare services?’**

### **Stakeholders suggestions for a simpler way of presenting data**

“consider developing a short one page **"Fact Sheets"** that provide the reader **with one specific conclusion from the study**. The fact sheets would target a group or audience with their findings”.

“In addition to the report to include a one-page **info-graphic** for key findings”

It **varied from paper to paper**. Always good to have **executive summary printouts**, would be good to have infographics done of major papers' findings.

Some of the papers could have used **clearer (or less technical) language**, catering more to service providers and practitioners in the field.

More talks in between presentations with **“mini updates”**

### **Conferences**

“More presentations at **local conferences** and stakeholder’s meeting/discussion.”

“Sharing it more widely in **international forums**.”

“Beside sharing through Chab Dai's annual members meeting, the research should be also shared with **Governments and other NGOs that are not in Chab Dai's membership**.”

### **Future**

When asked if they would be willing to be involved in a similar Longitudinal Research Project in the future positive responses included “Research is valuable”, “It is important work”, “I love this research”, “Because of the heart behind it”, “To learn more from survivors” and “I want to see the long term progress of survivors' lives”, “it provides meaningful feedback to programs”.

“Because it is good to incorporate and share ideas for the best interests of our clients”.

“If the project was done again, we would have the opportunity to build on the knowledge that we've already gathered and developed more comprehensive ways of monitoring reintegration”.

“Because I can see that the information from the research helps us in this field a great deal. And it is useful for any new project in the future. We can contribute our time and participation in all the processes”.

“It's very helpful to see long term impacts of care. Butterfly was, I think, part of the conversation that helped move some of the community away from a reliance on long term shelter care. Now the picture has moved on and it would

be useful to understand more of what effective community care looks like. If there was a strong methodology and clear focus to the research plan, we would be happy to engage with this work, supporting through our staff and client time”.

“The organization I worked with have current projects in Sierra Leone and the Philippines. The principles and lessons would undoubtedly be relevant to their work.”

Those who described challenges apart from personal challenges of not being involved included, “Depending on whether our beneficiaries were willing to take part”, “There is a high turnover of staff and programs that would make tracking a challenge”, and, “The long-term requirements would be a big challenge for us”.

When asked how they could be involved the responses were, “It is great to share what we know and experience”, “We want to be a part of helping however we could”, “We would love to contribute some technical expertise and learn further in the area of trafficking”, “We would love to input into methodology with lessons learned from the Butterfly study!”, “We would like to contribute to a technical report”, “We would like to be involved in supporting design perhaps and also helping generate practical solutions and advocacy”, “We would like to be involved in research assistance and Networking”.

### **9.2.1. Participants of Researchers in The Research Team Who Took Part in The Online Research of The BLRP by the Researchers Themselves**

An online survey was conducted of all ten of the Cambodian research team who worked on the butterfly project between 2010 and 2020.

Orng Long Heng 2010 - 2013  
Heang Sophal 2011- 2014  
Lim Vanntheary 2011-2019  
Dane So 2012-2013 & 2020  
Sreang Phaly 2013-2020  
Nhanh Channtha 2004-2019  
Bun Davin 2015-2017  
Phoeuk Phellen - 2015-2019  
Ou Sopheara 2016-2019  
Kang Chimey 2017-2019

There were also two Expat Research Advisors.

Siobhan Miles RIP 2009 - 2015 - unable to interview

James Havey 2015- 2020 - James was invited to look at the draft of this paper and make suggestions/comments to ensure accuracy

### **9.2.2. Results of the Online Survey by Researchers**

When asked about, “How they considered respondents felt about doing the research?” 2/10 said very positive and 8/10 positive.

When asked if they felt there were times when the participants got upset or angry? 3/10 said yes. When asked why these were the responses':

"Some participants felt they were forced to join this study at the beginning [during the first year of interview and recruited by their organization] because **they didn't understand why they needed to join in this study**. However, in the later years, after having a good relationship & trust with the research team, understanding about the research purpose and activity, they started to feel happy and privileged. Our research team tried our best to maintain a good relationship with participants, showing them respect and value for their decisions".

"I tried to explain to them about the purpose of our research project. They mostly got angry **when we talked about their past experience**."

"During interview or group discussions [in the early days], there were always care mothers or staff (of that NGO) joining with Butterfly team. I remembered the team followed the child safe procedures/guidelines (how to speak to the children, way of sitting, coordinating the group, use of toys and drawings, storytelling and more fun activities....). Based on my 2 years experiences, there were no angry or upset situations that occurred from this research program, but what I found was that the **participants got angry or upset or unhappy things about outside factors** (their family, relatives, debt, domestic violence or illness of their parents, [or that they] didn't want to live separate from their siblings). Through my observation and informal conversation, **I found no participants got angry or upset as of this program result or activities or team**".

They described how they adjusted their behaviors to suit the participants;

"We let them express their feelings and were good listeners. We gave them a warm feeling by using sweet and honest words. We asked them directly what we should change [researcher's behavior/the way to conduct interview] to make them feel comfortable to participate with the research team"

"There were some times when the participants got upset about doing the research but I told them they can decide whether they want to participate or if there are any questions they don't want to respond to; they can skip it. I explained about our purpose and I encouraged them to share their feelings, their anxiety and their problems to help them to feel better. They decided to share their feelings and participated with us".

#### **9.2.2.1. Collaboration of Partner Organizations:**

The researchers were asked about the level of cooperation from the 16 different organizations that they were interacting with. They could choose from "very cooperative" to "good cooperation" to "some cooperation" to "little cooperation" to "no cooperation" at all. Not surprisingly this varied considerably. Although no researchers said that any organization said no cooperation at all four organizations scored "little cooperation" by one researcher each. Only six organizations scored 'very cooperative" or "good cooperation" by all researchers

who responded. Names of organizations will not be listed here for reasons of confidentiality and future cooperation.

#### **9.2.2.2. Researchers Opinion on the Why? And How? regarding stakeholders' involvement**

“It's because we believe **their opinion and questions will improve our research** as well as the future research” and “Because opinions and questions of the stakeholders were very important to fill the gap and make the report more effective”.

“The project often had **round table discussion to collect the ideas and comments from the stakeholders before releasing a report** [so that] their comments will be taken into consideration and/or put into the report”.

“In one of the round table meetings in 2014, we gathered the ideas from the partner on what topic/themes they were interested in to see BP study and to produce a report on. The team consolidated these ideas and made a priority of the papers that BP could publish. Therefore, **the thematic papers/report were produced accordingly** in the last 4 years such as stigma/discrimination, financial anxiety, shelter, spirituality paper...”

“Their opinions and their questions were extremely important to put in the report because what they mentioned was from their own knowledge and experiences. As service providers, they wanted to get a good [understanding of] **how to improve services and appropriate policies** from us [as information providers]. As [service providers] they can improve their services or policies to meet receivers needs, but they could also raise up their problems or their challenges that make them unable to provide receivers what they need.”

“To know about stakeholders' thinking of this research study so that we can learn and have better work”.

#### **9.2.2.3. What can we learn from Butterfly about better follow up of NGOs in re-integration?**

“**NGOs should follow up frequently and have a clear plan about it with adherence to that plan to get updated information about the survivors.** Also, families of survivors should be contacted for relationship building to foresee whether or not it is the right time to reintegrate survivors to the family. Look at sustainable situations in terms of emotional and financial status of both families and survivors”

“**Follow up with Survivor should take a long time** and the support for them should be incremental as needed”.

“In follow up they need to follow up with their heart in a compassionate way. Follow up is hard. Residence changes a lot. It is not so easy. But when you tell them the reason to follow up is to care about them then they are happy to cooperate. We get other contacts and get to know them too! Be regular in



follow up. **If you say you will do it, then do it. Be consistent. If you cannot meet then apologize and rearrange.** We are not in a rush. Quality is important”

“Don't rush to re/integrate survivors to their community if the results of assessments are not good enough. If the survivors do not have enough skills yet or the family is not ready to receive their children back home, this will lead to problems during follow up. Make sure the staff meet with their participants and family and talk about their challenges or they can talk via phone if they are difficult to meet. Some participants from Butterfly mentioned that they never met with the staff, they came to meet only parents and then returned back. Participants don't even know what they talked about. **Don't rush to finish their follow up. Keep the time a bit longer, problems can occur. So, then staff can understand well about survival problems and solve them effectively**”.

“Respect and value all participants without discrimination. We always listened to all what they said carefully and without judgment. **We made our participants feel that they were not only participants, but they were considered friends or relatives of the research team.** We always expressed our concerns and care for them and their families as well. We went to visit them and their families when they were sick or if they were in hard conditions. -We always picked up their phones whenever they need to talk or consult with us. And sometimes we provided them advice or gave them ideas to sort out their problems. As researchers, we always tried to understand their problems and their situations, we never forced them to give us an interview, they were voluntary to do it. We tried to help them as much as we could whether, material or emotional support, but we know about our limitations as well. We always comforted and encouraged them, whether by phone or in person.”

“The Butterfly team met with the participants directly and this is the reason why they trusted us wholeheartedly. I think it would be better if the NGO staff (ex. social worker) spend time to meet and listen to what the children would say”.

“It helps the partner NGOs who work with the vulnerable people to know the requirements of their clients before and after reintegration to the community and know about their weakness and strong points”.

“Keep following them up for longer after they are reintegrated back to their communities. Not just for a short time, but for the long term”.

“Have a clear reintegration plan, meet up or conduct interviews 3 or 4 times per year, meeting and sharing what has been learnt to the partners”.

#### **9.2.2.4. Learning from the Butterfly Project about better Monitoring and Evaluation?**

“Relationships are the most important to get the reliable information from the participants. Understanding about the participants' situation and making them feel empowered and safe to talk about what they think is crucial for evaluation of the programs. Also, the aftercare programs should involve survivors in any stages of designing and initiative any related programs”.

“It keeps updated about participants' life progress through meeting them, disseminating research findings, reporting regularly, organizing formal meetings/discussion and getting feedback/ideas/recommendations from Aftercare programs. Be a neutral evaluation/researching group.”

“Aftercare programs should do long-term evaluation - after 3 or 5 years. What is going on with survivors? For better planning of the future. If we do short term evaluations then it can seem successful but we don't really know. e.g. is vocational training really useful? is counselling needed? The system of collecting data needs to be better managed and stored in a safe place - for ethical reasons. Helpful for outcomes.”

“Use finding from an external research team about their program. Survivors can share with a researcher better than their internal counselor or staff. - Keep good relationships with participants and value their answers to get the truthful information”.

“It helps the partner NGOs know their quality of work when they work with the vulnerable people.”

“It provides insight of storytelling and suggestions of case study for the longer life of each participant.”

“It tracks the individual of targeted participants in the program.”

#### **9.2.2.5. Usefulness of the Research**

When asked about what was the most useful part of the research researchers recognized, “Chab Dai has become well-known through the only 10 Year Longitudinal Research on **life cycle of survivors** from Human Trafficking and Exploration”, “the uniqueness of research methodology”, “Information and data are more accurate” and its global impact “Chab Dai brings Survivor experiences to the world”

Reflective of the stakeholder's responses the researchers also recognized the “opportunity to **learn about survivors' lives and experiences**”. They saw “need to listen to the voice of survivors who had experienced everything so understood it better, not our ideas!” **The research team recognized that “we are not the experts”**. They felt that the “**survivor-voice recommendations**” were very powerful for example “Recommendations **directly from survivors** for APs program implementation” for example,” the process of intake - need options” and “**the relationship between clients and staff in Shelter care**” They suggested that “we need to have listened to the survivors **from the start**. Shelters usually say what is positive in shelter, not the survivors”. “It helps partner NGOs to understand more clearly some of the **main factors during and after reintegration**”.

They said that the “Recommendations from voice of survivors **enhanced Chab Dai and Partner NGOs' work**” and “**bridged a connection between partner NGOs and participants**”. They felt that “NGOs can use the findings and recommendations from this study to apply in their programming. In addition, “It

helped to guide advocacy to the Government and raised awareness to local authorities and communities through survivors' recommendations and findings". It provided evidence to "advocate to the relevant ministries or Government to take serious action"

It also assisted in understanding specific issues such as "Helping NGOs to understand the root cause of sexual trafficking in Cambodia", "**Filial piety** really important cultural perspective"

The power of networking was also recognized, the research enabled Chab Dai to "build networking both local and international stakeholders" and "Build partnership to curb/prevent the child/human trafficking especially sexual exploitation". For future research; "Giving useful information for any research in the future."

When asked about the usefulness of the research to the researchers themselves and skills acquired 9/10 said "understanding how to ask questions to vulnerable people", 8/10 said "building relationships with vulnerable people", 7/10 said "doing research" and "thinking outside the box", 6/10 said: "analyzing data". 4/10 said "writing reports" and "using research applications". Other responses of skills achieved were:

"planning, problem-solving, active listening, data management, research ethical framework, flexible, logistic arrangement, and management and leadership skills", "Presentation of research findings to local and international discourses, communication and relationship building with stakeholders", "Ethics and confidentiality - very important for me. Advocacy - I have something to say! Management logistics", "More deeply understand about qualitative and quantitative research and get a skill of doing research with human trafficking as well as sexual survivor" and "Data management and storing".

#### **9.2.2.6. Challenges of Completing the BLRP Project**

Researchers were asked about the challenges of completing the project. 5/10 said that the participants were upset the project was ending, 4/10 was the challenges of obtaining funding, 3/10 getting papers completed and 2/10 ongoing participation of stakeholders. Other responses were "Project team members leaving, not well-planned finishing, activity behind the planned schedule", "Loads of data from participants that couldn't [be used to] write more papers and data management after the project ended". "Doing things ethically does not allow me to continue in relationship with participants. Not enough time to communicate to NGO partners; they won't come to us but they always appreciate findings, although all involved but managers less so".

#### **9.2.2.7. If similar project how could it be done better?**

"Be strict to select the sample, ensure that the selected samples are right to the research goal, should not have a big sample size for the research, have a not-change survey questionnaire to understand the changes of the participants, adhere to research about ethical framework to work with survivors."

“Restrict the sampling and population. Make sure the sample fit with the inclusion criteria. Respect participants' decision on stopping or coming back. Make sure that you have enough funding. Skilled and professional highly committed staff.”

“Recruitment of participants - not allowed selection by Aftercare Shelter. Screen the survivors twice before deciding if they fit criteria. Designing questionnaire. more selective about what questions to include. Five Key questions more open ended plus tick box questions. When new areas are added it can make the survey very long. Should have done 2015 after all had re-integrated then later after completed integrated. We mustn't forget the purpose - to inform stakeholders to do better so they need simple explanation and recommendations for local staff. The Research team needed better training in data analysis not just management, Critical thinking, Report writing skills. Our culture is “don't dare to do something new.”

“The good beginning is about screening the participants. Make sure that the partners understand clearly about research and give the exact information backgrounds of their survivors. Secondly is thinking about methodologies. Methodology can tell the audience clearly how we do the research. Last is about tools. Longitudinal study needs to keep the same questions from beginning to the end”.

“Limit the duration of longitudinal research to less than BLR (5 years is appropriate). Define the methodology in longitudinal research clearly without any change until the end of the project.

“Partnership with University”

“I would suggest that it won't be long like this (10 years)”.

“I would suggest there should have a Monitoring and Evaluation system to track/follow up all participants and plus produce report automatically”.

Would you like to be involved in the future 9/10 said Yes

How?

“I would like to initiate the project and be involved with any activities in this research, not just only interview, transcribe and translation”.

“I would like to be in a management position which focus on writing and disseminating the findings to stakeholders

“I would like to communicate the survivor's voices/recommendations to partners and stakeholders (using the existing data from BLR) through presentations, meetings and discussion individually with partners - To produce reports (involved in analysis and writing reports). To support the team in designing questionnaires and building up the ethical and confidentiality ways of doing research. To advocate with stakeholders who working in anti-human trafficking to listen more to survivors and provide funding”

“I want to be a supporter for the team. I can be a technical support such as using a program for analysis and data management and storing”.

“I need to learn more about doing research and can be the one who is able to keep a good relationship with participants for a long time. And I also want to be the one who is good at data analysis”.

“Although I am a full-time employment now but I would like to be a part of the team if a similar research project were to be done. I can be a transcriber or a translator if needed”.

“If I had an opportunity, I would like to be involved in data analysis and data visualization”

### **9.3. Researchers Focus Group Responses**

After completing the research online, the researchers who were still employed at the end of 2019 were invited to a focus group where further discussion could be held to discuss things not coerced by the online survey or to elaborate more on the findings.

#### **9.3.1. Associate Partner Organization Recruitment**

In the initial recruitment of organizations to take part in the research, all those who had aftercare programs were invited but not all the organizations wanted to be part of it for various reasons. Although Chab Dai is primarily a network of faith-based organizations, it was decided to invite other secular organizations to be a part of the research recognizing the benefit of this to organizations as well as to the research itself. Another network of organizations addressing human trafficking COSECAM (Coalition to Address Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia) was approached. Their response was that whilst they thought it would be beneficial for members, they did not feel the member organizations could trust the research team with the data gathered during the study; that it would be unlikely that it would be kept confidential. Although a number of Chab Dai member organizations also had concerns about this, had still agreed to and signed a Memorandum of Understanding. In doing so, they appeared confident that the agreement, particularly around issues regarding ethical data management, would be kept. It is interesting that small organizations appeared to be more open to being part of the project whereas large organizations appeared to be more skeptical and late to the table. One large organization who had significant publicity and funding would have added a large number of respondents to the cohort, but declined participating. Later this organization was exposed for issues of abuse and financial irregularities in their shelter care.

Newly recruited Associate Partner organizations (APs) appeared to be eager to cooperate with the research, however as time progressed, this eagerness unfortunately diminished. Much of this diminishment can be attributed to the lack of proper education on the importance of this research and its goals when there was turnover within partner NGOs. Therefore, some did not understand why the organization was involved in the research. Others were rightly very protective of

the clients and needed significant convincing that it was confidential and in their best interest.

After the clients left the APs then some APs remained in contact with the clients for a year or more but no longer so were unable to provide information about them that was helpful when the researchers were, for different reasons, unable to keep in contact with them themselves. This is appearing to be one of the main reasons for the attrition of participants in the early days

### **9.3.2. Respondent Recruitment**

In the early days, despite the researchers' best efforts to ensure that all participants were voluntarily recruited to do the research, there were a number who may have felt pushed by the staff of the aftercare programs. Therefore, as participants left those programs or their cases were closed, they were not so keen to continue involvement within the Butterfly study as well.

It was of particular interest to the APs that the clients in their programs had actually been sexually exploited because the funding they received from donors was to care for children who had been prostituted, not otherwise. This was also one of three criteria that made a respondent eligible for the study. In the recruitment process, the researchers relied on the staff of these participating aftercare programs to identify potential respondents that met the selection criteria. Although many were identified, many were then excluded from the research after a period of thorough vetting. Others, only after they had gained the trust of the researchers, admitted that they had not been prostituted. Notably, it is not clear whether the AP staff always knew these discrepancies in a client's abuse history or not. It is important to note that in some situations, children were at high risk of being prostituted because they were siblings to a child who had already been prostituted, so being in a Centre provided them protection.

The research team were asked about the fact that no money was given to participants. From the continuing uptake of the participants this appeared to work. Over the years incentives were given in the form of a bag, clothes, necklace and ear-phones. A meal and water were given whilst the interview took place at a local location but not one that would be recognized by relatives or friends.

### **9.3.3 The Continued Relationship between APs and Butterfly Research**

In the Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) between the APs and Chab Dai, although confidentiality was paramount, it was agreed that organizations could learn what the participants had told researchers without identifying the individuals. After the clients left the AP then they were free to decide whether they wanted to continue to be involved or not themselves. However, some organizations continued to stay in touch with clients and some were happy to assist Chab Dai in maintaining contact with them.

Also, the identity of organizations where difficulties had occurred were also not publicly available when reports were published as agreed in the MOUs adherence to confidentiality. This became particularly important for centres where, for

example, sexual bullying had occurred between their clients which needed dealing with.

As the years went by, some of the staff in programs who had research participants in their programs were less collaborative. Although there were published reports these were not finalized until the research data had been presented and discussed with the key aftercare NGO staff. The 'round table' was as it says, a place where researchers and NGO staff were considered equal and where learning could occur from anyone present. It was probably the key interface between Chab Dai and APs where the research could be presented and discussed. The questions that were asked of the research team by NGOs were considered to be essential in finalizing the technical reports. However, in spite of invitations and reminders they were not always well represented by the APs. AP staff are understandably busy, but sending alternative staff would have been much appreciated by the research team. In the latter stages 'round tables' did not always happen but NGO participation had significantly diminished. For example, in 2018's AP "Road trip" only 5 APs were met with despite months long attempts to arrange meetings. Also, not one AP representative during those meetings had prepared by reading the selection of research reporting in preparation of getting together. However, hard copies were sent and all research was made available on the Chab Dai website ([www.chabdai.org/butterfly](http://www.chabdai.org/butterfly)) in English and Executive summaries in Khmer.

In 2019, only 5 AP organizations agreed to meet the research team to discuss results specific to their organization. In addition, in the last couple of years the researchers admitted that they didn't have enough time or staff to communicate with APs as they had done earlier. They had built a relationship with the participants so their focus was on the participants. They recommended that in a similar project that one or more staff should be appointed to focus entirely on relationships with key people in partner organizations. Siobhan, the advisor had been this in the early years but in the latter years this became more challenging.

#### **9.3.4. The Morphology of the Research**

The Research design itself evolved iteratively to adapt to changes in context. 2010 was largely spent getting MOUs with all the APs and identifying the participants. In 2011, 2012 and 2013, the design was mainly quantitative with some open-ended qualitative questions. The challenge was that some of the participants did not turn up for every interview so comparing each year became not so useful. Later, it was realized that 52 of the participants actually did come to every interview, and so, when this was understood the same questions were repeated during 2018 so that comparisons could be made. These comparisons were used in one of the range of presentations in the 2019 ten-year final presentation.

In 2013, due to the Royal Government of Cambodia changing the policy for all centres of residential care, AP shelters were not able to house clients indefinitely. They were however encouraged to release clients as soon as possible to prevent institutionalization. This meant that many of the participants had to be prepared to return to their homes or alternative arrangements if their families had been involved in trafficking them. Lessons learnt by those organizations doing

community-based care and participants that were in these programs became important.

Meanwhile 2014 to 2018, the majority of the questions were qualitative in nature with the goal of allowing the participants to share more of their stories. As children, participants were never asked details about their exploitation experiences but as they became adults, prompted or not, they started to share some of these experiences. As they grew confident in their relationship with the research team, they talked about some of the really difficult relationships they currently had, about the stigma they experienced in their communities, their experiences in the shelters.

In 2019 and 2020 the team was involved in ongoing support for participants including a celebration with 77 participants who remained in the study, collection from the participants of recommendations the participants would make to the different stakeholders of how they could improve their care, preparing the final presentations, supporting the consultants in completing the final technical reports, supporting those who were writing for peer review journals, writing reports for donors and the Royal Government of Cambodia, national and international presentations and getting their staff performance evaluations completed. The latter was also to enable them to receive fair and honest appraisals of what they had achieved.

In late 2019 exactly ten years after the project started there was a celebration of what had been achieved. It was at the same time as the Bi-annual Chab Dai Stakeholders meeting in November 2019. All Stakeholders were invited. Various presentations were given and printed summaries of all the technical reports were available to those who came.

### **9.3.5. Participant Researcher Relationship**

When they reflected back on their relationships with the researchers the area that seemed to cause most consternation was discussing their court cases. This shows just how challenging this time was for the participants. Despite this, the participants found the experience of participating in the study to be a positive one. Many have said they would be happy to continue to respond to future surveys; However, most of them said they wanted it to be the current research team and not a new team who they did not know.

### **9.3.6. Epilogue**

But the question remains, does it stop there? Would it be helpful to be able to continue to follow up participants into the future? Would it be useful to compare the 52 participants whose data is already on file and who have been regular and faithful participants to compare what they said in 2012 with 2022 which would be an actual ten-year comparison? Should we attempt to follow up with the 74 participants who agree for their data to be used in future papers to continue to collect qualitative data? What about 2027 and beyond? The research staff were asked what they felt was needed to achieve this? One of the key success factors has been the relatively low attrition rate after the initial couple of years. The reason for this has been the way the research team have kept in contact with the



participants regularly and have invited them to contact them. This has been achieved by updating mobile phone numbers and having back-ups of relatives and close friends whom they can contact if they lose contact and/or mobiles. This has worked well up to now but if more data is to be collected in the future, someone from the research team needs to continue making the connection until the next survey is possible.

### 9.3.7. The Research Team

Throughout the ten-year Butterfly program there has been an expatriate overseeing the process. Initially, Siobhan Miles was the manager and then became the advisor. Later, James Havey became the advisor. When the research team were asked about the need for this, they recognized that having a native English speaker was essential for the donors who were primarily English speaking. The competence of the researchers increased significantly in data collection, through analysis and in much of the report analysis and then on to report revision and finalization. Unfortunately, however, they did not have the English to be able to write the technical reports. Ideally, they might have had training in report writing. Although some of the key staff did Masters degrees part-time, whilst working full-time on the project, there is currently not the capacity in Cambodia or the region for someone to do a relevant PhD part-time whilst working full-time. However, key researchers did make comments and suggestions and were therefore listed as authors in peer review journals.

### 9.4. Research Data from Research Survivors



The above illustration is one of the Top 10 Findings<sup>7</sup>. It describes how during follow Up, “There is a real sense of ‘shock’ once a participant is re/integrated back into the community from a shelter because of the realities of struggles their family has on a daily basis that is not true while living with the NGO (i.e. money for food, stable housing, stable education and skills training, etc.). Once this shock is relieved and some semblance of stability was observed by the NGO, their case is closed and access to the wealth of resources the NGO provides is cut-off. This has led participants wondering why they were treated like family within the shelter but then feeling ‘dropped’ back in the community. Moreover, participants have responded to these experiences by, 1) feeling socially isolated from the culture and spirituality of their re/integrating communities (especially because all but one associating partner NGOs in this study were Christian), and 2) feeling like promises made by the shelter have been unfulfilled (i.e. being promised that their education would be supported through their finishing of Grade 12, but once their case was closed by the NGO, the support stopped.)

#### **9.4.1. Being interviewed seen by the Participant to be a Help for the Participant**

*Many participants enjoyed the experience of being heard, they felt encouraged sharing their problems and having someone care about them and visit them on a regular basis.*

Poeu<sup>8</sup>: “First of all I am happy about it and second I can share with you and it can help other people and third when I am sad when I talk with you, I can get more encouragement”

I feel relaxed and helped/I feel happy/fun

Chhet: “Sometimes when I had some problems, I didn’t even tell my husband, even the matters related to my own family. My personal problem, when I feel sad, I never tell him about it. When I come to meet with you and when I can talk with you about it I feel more relaxed”

Thyda: “Because I feel that after I share everything in my heart to you about my sadness also and then I feel happy because I feel that I can release my burden out. Today I also feel more relaxed”.

Sothy: When I share with you I feel relaxed. I think that when I meet with you, I feel happy about it. When I have any problem, I can share it with you. But when I don’t know something you can explain it to me so I can learn a lot from it. I feel sad as well; it is hard when you are asked about the court. When I have any problem, I can say it. When you come to meet with you, I can share it with you and I can cry and then I feel relaxed.

---

<sup>7</sup> <https://chabdai.org/blog/topten>

<sup>8</sup> All names are Pseudonyms for confidentiality

Sopath: This interviewing makes me feel relaxed in my body. It makes my mouth delicious when I stay with you. I can have fun when talking with you and when I stay at home I just sleep and play on Facebook but when I come to see you we can talk and have fun together.

Ratanak: "I feel satisfied because your team works hard and still cares about our lives and how our situations are going. Sometimes we cannot tell the neighbors, but you are our partners whom we have met since the beginning and we can share about our lives, so sharing is good. We often met all those challenges, but we have to share for other people to know".

Chan: When I meet with you, I feel happy; first of all I feel more relaxed than before and I share my experience of how it was like in the past and how it is now.

Can share even what I can't tell my mother

Rath: Sometimes when you ask me and I have a problem and after I share it with you, I feel happy and more relaxed. I always hide it in me and I never have a chance to share it to other people to listen to it. Even with my own mother I never share this with her as well.

Appreciate seeing someone

Seda "We used to see each other a lot before and sometimes I miss you too and I want to see your face".

Able to share issues. I know I can contact someone. Have no-one else/ Appreciate sharing my story

Phhoung: I feel happy when I have time to meet with you once for a while like this. I am happy because I can share what makes me feel stressed or bored, especially when you asked me questions. For me, as long as we still have this good relationship, I will continue with it. And I mean that when I have any issues, I have someone that I can discuss with. And if nobody can help me, I know I can contact you. When I have any crisis or someone is being abused and I know them so I will contact you to ask for help because I didn't know anyone else. Nowadays I just know you. The housemother and I, we didn't contact to each other anymore. So, we need to continue our meeting with each other".

Appreciate having someone trustworthy to talk to about my problems

Bormey: Once I meet you, I am happy because I have complicated problems. If I do not talk, then I feel tense. As I said I want to have someone who is trustworthy and who wants to talk, when we meet, I want to tell her. Such as now, I have you as my "counsellor". Once I meet you, I feel better and happy. Somehow, I feel better than before, once we finish our talking. If I do not talk, I will feel very complicated"

Helps my understanding of my life

Da: "Sometimes when you ask me a question it can also help me to increase my knowledge. It can help me to think and understand what I never thought about

before. I used to think that I am not a good person, but I think that I am a good person because when you ask me questions, I can answer them but some people cannot answer them. So, I can be a little bit better than them.

Phana: “One thing because I think that the reason, they want to study about my life is because they want to know about my life and I also want to know about the progress in my life as well especially related to my daily living and also future living. I also want to know and learn from this as well. When they come to interview with me, I can also develop more through this”.

Suspicious at first but then realized it was beneficial for me. They encouraged me and didn't abandon me.

Veha: “It took me some time to understand the interviews. I didn't lose any benefit when you came to meet with me. You just came to get the information and I thought “why didn't I go?” because you didn't come to arrest me and you didn't force me to do anything; I didn't do anything against the law and I didn't do what I didn't want to do as well. When they came to interview me and for me to share my experience with them; they came to encourage me so why I didn't want to go [join the interview]. And I think it was better for me to go so that I can share my experience and it made me relaxed as well. It made me relaxed and I can have someone that I can share it with as well. I can tell everything that makes me happy and at the same time what I feel sad; I can cry so it is up to me. They also encouraged me. If they can help me, they will try to help me and what I can do to help other people I can also help them. They don't abandon us; we can have a lot of usefulness”.

#### **9.4.2. Being Interviewed is seen by the Participant to enable them to Help Others**

*Many participants were keen for their stories to prevent other children from experiencing similar challenges.*

To help other victims

Leakena: “Because I want other victim children to understand about this problem because of the experience I already had. I don't want the next generation of children to be in pain like me.”

I love having the opportunity to advise other children

Sreymom: I feel fine because you ask me if you can give messages for other children. I am really happy to share my message to help other children who have cases in Cambodia related to my experiences. Because during the time I met your team for the first time, I was told that your team is a good team that helps to bring justice for children and help other children too. I love that I have the opportunity to advise other children”.

Malis: “I think if I can help talk about my experience and encouragement for other kids, I will do it. It is not difficult for me as I just talk about my experience only. I think if I do not have an organization, I do not know where to go. I received the

chance and I have a good life till now. I think I have succeeded a little bit and it makes me strong. I want to share with others [what I learned] as I got the support from the organizations, the police and the lawyer and they make my life to be developed”.

I feel value that my story will be shared with others

Chea: “I know I won’t be famous because you don’t share my name, but for myself I feel value towards myself that my story will be taken to share with others like this. When you share my story, I feel happy. (Laugh)”

Achariya: “If your project ends and other organizations want to help or they want to interview what had happened to my life, I will share it for the sake of children who do not know much about it”.

Soda: “You can use it to write the report to let the next generation know what happened to me. Once they know about the problem, they should understand. They should know how to find the solution with those problems in order not to let those problems happen to them later. I have to walk the right way and if that place doesn’t have the right place for me to walk on, I have to find other places. Once we change from one to another place, the problems always happen but we have to bear with it. If other people have the same situation as me and if they don’t have high determination like me, they might just sleep and wait to die. However, I always keep encouraging myself. That is why other people can talk to me about their problems. Once [a person told me] she was arguing with her mother. I told her to keep calm and bear with her because she didn’t have much time to survive. I just want her not to fight against her mother. If she can keep calm, please accept it. When her mother feels tired, she will stop. I think so and I told her like that. She is rich but she still has problems. However, I think she can bear with it”.

So that children can have hope and not be afraid

Mean: “When I speak, I think it can help other children to know about this [problem] and they will try harder, they will be happy and because they might [otherwise] think that no one helps them. When I stayed in the organization, most of the children didn’t know and they felt sad; they got worried when they went to the court if they could not win the case. [I told them], “Don’t think that way”; they need to have hope and not to be afraid. If we didn’t do anything wrong, the perpetrator will receive their punishment. I want all of them to think like this. I could understand the feeling of those children because I used to live with them. So, I know about this and when they told me, I felt pity for them. For all of us it is the same and if I have a sister or I was in that situation I will be sad as well because I know about this, we lived together and we just told the truth. For example, when you ask them questions or why, they are afraid to give you an answer, it is because they are children and most of them are afraid. So, when they have problems, they are afraid that other people know about their problem and also afraid of other things. For me, I never face this experience but when I listened to them, I felt pity for them. I want them to stand firm and I want to have more judges and NGO to find justice for them and to help a lot of children. Every day I think that if there are many NGOs, many children in Cambodia will have hope because a lot of children in Cambodia

are victims and they need help. If there are none, it will be hard as well. You are like the one who brings this information to seek for more help”.

So other people can know about my situation

Vanna: “I want to share a lot as that information is written out and other people can know. I want to share what I used to experience and know in order to let other people know as well”.

I want them to know their situation can improve like mine and not to regret

Nary: “Yes! I am happy to share my experience. It is useful for others, so I want to share. I want them to know that it is not only them who had that experience, but me too. It had happened, and I think it was my experience, I do not regret it. But what is important now is that I am living in a good situation now. I am improving myself, so I want them to know that they and I are the same. So, “do not be sad”, their future will be better than mine. Honestly, I am not like those who show weakness after sharing it. I feel that when I share my story, it means I let the other, the one you write about, know. So, I feel that she must be like me. I want her to know that she must forget her past. She must be a strong person now. So, I want her to be like me. I do not want her to feel regret after she shares her past. If so, the next listener will feel sad too. Before we were the weak girls, but now we are strong, so we do not want others to mistreat us. Honestly, when you visit me and eat something with me, I want to spend some time with you because we have not seen each other for long, and we are close to each other. I wanted that, and it really happened. I do not care how much time I spend with you. What I have said, as you told me that you want to write a book for the sake of the other victims. So, I think when the project ends, you will need it. So, I am happy, I do not regret, but happy. I am sure that you use my data to write a book. So that is what I also want, I want to give to them.

Both good and bad parts of our life can be useful for people to lean from

Champey: “You can write books and then you can use it to teach other people; for example, there are some parts where we do good and then other people can follow it. For the good things about the pages of our lives you can use it. Sometimes I didn’t worry if other people knew about the bad side of my life. Because as a life journey everything doesn’t go smoothly. Both good and bad come together so you can use it to teach other people about the life of this person; at first it is hard like this or it is bad like this but when it comes to the middle journey of their lives, they become this kind of person. I don’t have anything to hide; you can use it to teach them; I don’t care whatever you want to show it to them. Just bring it to tell them”.

Sometimes useful/sometimes not useful but some helped

Thyda: All my words I shared with you; you can tell to other people because it is the truth. Sometimes when we share it and people listen to it, they will be able to tell other people how to avoid the cheating/abuse. Actually, I feel that I am so brave to share everything. But I would like to tell the listeners because sometimes I think that even if I didn’t reach another level I still can move forward. Sometimes some people think that it is useless with what we have shared. For some people

they could understand about this because they could see we have real life experience related to this issue. For example, related to planting rice; when we know how to plant it and for those who don't know who to plant rice, they can still learn about it as well".

Poeu: What we have shared to you is useful for other people and if it is helpful for them and as what you have said I want you to file this information so that it can encourage the readers. I want you to continue with this activity because I think sometimes it is useful and sometimes it is useless but it can also help to some people even though it didn't help a lot to them but at least it can help them some as well.

To help solve problems

Da: If you have any fact or information that you can use, just make use of it. If you can find some information that you can use it. If you think our idea is good and it can help you solve those problems or can help a little bit to someone else, please just use it"

My experiences can be taken into consideration in practice with victims

Narith It's because I want to share my idea about what [challenges] I have met and I don't want other Khmer kids to meet the same problem which is very difficult. It happened to me who has good mental health and I don't worry much. For those who worry and think too much about it, they might jump into the water to die [commit suicide by jumping into the water]. It is the problem, but if we have ways to prevent it, it will be much better. That's what makes me continue to talk (join the interview). For example, when my court case finished like this and you asked me, I always wanted to answer a lot. It somehow reminds me of my past, but it's fine because my court case has been finished. Also, my mental health is good. It's no problem for me to answer these questions. I want you to continue using it because it's very important for victims. My experiences can be taken into consideration in practice with victims. It's easier because as a victim, I already met that. If you have never experienced it, you won't be able to know my view or how the victim feels.

Dara: I think you should write the report and share it with other NGOs so that they can also share it with the children who live in shelters like me. So that they will try hard in life like I did since I was young until I grew up.

For organizations to learn from to benefit society

Rasmey "I can continue with you because each year I have many things I want to share. That's why I still continue to meet with you to communicate my thoughts for other people to know too, not just keep it for myself. I want to help other people. I have this thought, that's why I continue to talk with you and send the lessons I have learnt for others to learn from. Actually, I want my information I shared with you to be shared with other organizations and ministries for them to know it too. Because I take a lot of effort to share it with you about my thoughts, not sharing it with anyone else, but you. So, I want the upper levels to know it too, for example, the people who work to help the victim as well as the ministries who used to be under the power of money. If it gives benefit to the society, I am okay. I think our

story is also the thing about an honor or image of a person. If it is spread out like the news for everyone to know, because a news it's not for only one place, it will be spread to all over the other places, so it could affect the image of a woman or a girl who doesn't want people to know about their past story anymore which is their own personal life".

Mony: "I want to do [these meetings]. As long as this work is beneficial to the work of the organization I will help".

Phana: I am more aware that Cambodia is progressing because the victim girls can get faster support/help from the government as well. I want both NGOs and the government to work with each other to help them. They need to cooperate with each other and help those children immediately and they need to take care of them at the safe place as well. I want them to have better cooperation with each other".

### **9.4.3. Problems: Past and Present**

Don't want to review my problems but know it can help kids

Kravann: "Actually I also have a problem when I go to live there and as what I told you before I don't want to review my past story again because every time, we meet you always ask about this problem; it is stressful when I talk about it. You explained to me already that in this interview you are not stating the name. You told me that this will be written as a report and it can help the kids".

I can get tired and mixed up with the questions (pregnant)

Chhet: but when you asked me a lot of questions, I could not always answer it. Before it was fine with me! (Laughing) Since I got pregnant, I feel so tired even when you ask me questions like this and I almost cannot speak. When you keep asking me questions, I don't always know what you are asking me about; it gets mixed up with each other".

Da: "Sometimes it is hard to answer your questions! But before I got pregnant, any kind of questions you ask I can answer it. But now, yes, I feel really complicated with it! It seems like I don't know.... nowadays if people ask me what I am thinking, I don't know about it as well. I don't know why but I just feel like this is complicated. When I feel complicated and when people ask me a lot of questions, I become mad as well"

Concerned someone may overhear

Da: The only problem with our interview is that some people can hear what we are talking about accidentally. You didn't just come here for one time but you kept coming here so next time they will remember us. So, they might think that these people may have many problems; what is wrong with her because they keep asking her questions.

Concerned that people will not accept or want to listen to the stories



Leakana: Not afraid that people will know [about me], but I'm afraid that sometimes our speaking is different. It's difficult for children or the next generation to accept or to hear [our stories].

#### 9.4.4. Problems: Future

Don't know if I could trust future researchers in the same way

Nary: "Because I am close to you, and talked with you, but if your project ends, I do not want to share with others because I do not trust them. I do not know what they will do with my information. And if they say that they use my information to help other like you do, I still will not want to share because I used to help once. So I do not want to work with them. Because I have met this project since I was staying in the organization, so I trust you. But this, just come and ask for cooperation, so I don't really want to. It does not mean I do not want to help, but..."

#### 9.4.5. Confidentiality:

Leng: "You are the people who I can trust in sharing the information; the people that I can trust are your team".

Sokha: "I trust you because I have known your team for a long time, not just have known a year or two years, but since I was young until I am over 20 years old."

### 9.5. E-mail Interview Helen Sworn, Founder of Chab Dai On Funding

Helen Sworn, the Founder of Chab Dai, the person responsible for finding funding for the project and co-initiator of the Butterfly Project was interviewed to ask her questions on funding and connections to academic institutions.

Q: Were there any times that funding looked unlikely and how you dealt with that?

H: *"In terms of funding, there were more years where funding looked unlikely than likely! It was very hard to fund. Academic institutions would not fund it as they wanted control and credit for the work and so we kept on with foundations. I spent a lot of time speaking with foundations helping them understand how unique and how critical the Butterfly project was. Most only wanted to fund community work and couldn't understand why a grassroots NGO would do research. Eventually after years some foundations understood and funded it but it was never an easy sell"*

Q: What kind of control did academic institutions require?

H: *"They wanted to have to as one of their own publications and were less keen to credit our team"*

Q: So why did you not want academic institutions to get credit?

H: *"I was happy for them to get credit but not ownership"*

Q: What were the advantages of remaining autonomous from academic institutions?

H: *"It enabled it to give credit to the Cambodian research team and also be an example for other grassroots NGOs and donors that research can be carried out by NGOs and not always academics"*

Q: Has there been any disadvantages to not having the backing of a major academic institution that you can see?

H: *“Funding and consistent and regular academic reviews on each paper. It would have given a higher level of integrity to the papers as each one varied depending on the ability of the individual consultant author”.*

Q: If you were to do it again would you involve an academic institution?

H: *“Yes, but with clear guidelines on joint ownership!”*

Q: Did you get any reasonable explanation from WVI or Equitas who stopped funding about why they stopped?

H: *“World Vision was a one off and Equitas lost their endowment so stopped all funding of all their partners”*

So, in conclusion, funding was challenging and had to be done year by year with no guarantee of future funding. A strong partnership between a University and NGO partnership may have been possible but only if the University recognized and gave credit to the unique value that the NGO partnership gave.

## **10. Information about Research and Report Publication & Distribution**

All *Thematic Papers and Annual Reports* below are available from [www.chabdai.org/butterfly](http://www.chabdai.org/butterfly) (Eng = English; Kh = Khmer language available)

Miles, Glenn, Vanntheory, Lim; Channtha, Nhanh (2020): “Children of the Wood Children of the Stone: The Journey of Faith for the Survivors of Trafficking” Thematic Paper (Eng) Executive Summary (Kh)

Tsai, Laura Cordisco; Vanntheory Lim, Channtha, Nhanh. (2018) “Experiences in Shelter Care - Perspectives from Participants in the Chab Dai Longitudinal Research project”. Executive Summary (Eng | Kh) Thematic Paper (Eng)

Havey James; Vanntheory, Lim; Channtha, Nhanh; Phaly Sreang and Bun Davin (2018) “Top 10 Findings” (Eng) <https://chabdai.org/blog/toptenqsesdd6hdefd>

Davis, Jarrett; Havey James; Vanntheory, Lim; Channtha, Nhanh; Phaly, Sreang (2016) “The Forgotten Cohort: Male Survivors”: An Exploration of The Themes & Patterns Among Male Survivors of Sexual Exploitation & Trafficking (Eng | Kh)

Brake-Smith, Julia; Vanntheory Lim; Channtha, Nhanh (2015) Economic Reintegration of Survivors of Sex Trafficking: Experiences and Expressions of Filial Piety and Financial Anxiety (Thematic | Working | Kh)

Morrison, Todd; Miles Siobhan; Vanntheory, Lim; Channtha, Nhanh; Phaly Sreang and Bun Davin (2015) Survivor Experience and Perspectives of Stigma - Reintegrating into the Community (Thematic | Working | Kh)

Morrison, Todd, Miles, Siobhan, Heang Sophal, Lim Vanntheray; Sreang Phaly; Nhanh Channtha (2014) Resilience: Survivors Experience and Expressions (Thematic | Working | Kh)

Miles Siobhan; Heang Sophal, Lim Vanntheory, Nhanh Channtha, and Sreang Phally (2014) Reflection on Methodology (Eng)

Miles Siobhan; Heang Sophal; Lim Vantheary, Sreang Phally and Dane So (2013) Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project Progress Report (Eng)

Miles Siobhan, Heang Sophal; Lim Vantheary, Orng Long Heng, Smith-Brake, Julia and Dane So(2012) Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project Progress Report (Eng)

Miles Glenn; Miles Siobhan (2011) Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project Progress Report (Eng)

Miles Glenn; Miles Siobhan (2010) Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project Progress Report (Eng)

### **Research papers at 2020**

The following peer review papers have been published already in reputable peer review journals;

Havey, James (2018) UN Delta 8.7 newsletter "Survivor Reintegration What works?" <https://delta87.org/2018/11/survivor-reintegration-cambodia-what-works/>

Cordisco Tsai, L., Lim, V., & Nhanh, C. (2020). Experiences of trafficked and sexually exploited boys transitioning from shelter programs into the community: Findings from a longitudinal study. *Children & Society*. Advance online publication. doi:10.1111/chso.12376

Cordisco Tsai, L., Lim, V., & Nhanh, C. (2020). "I feel like we are people who have never known each other before": The experiences of survivors of human trafficking and sexual exploitation transitioning from shelters to life in the community. *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research*, 21(1), Art. 16, doi:10.17169/fqs-21.1.3259.

Cordisco Tsai, L., Lim, V., & Nhanh, C. (2020). Perspectives of survivors of human trafficking and sexual exploitation on their relationships with shelter staff: Findings from a longitudinal study in Cambodia. *The British Journal of Social Work*, 50(1), 176-194. doi:10.1093/bjsw/bcz128

### **Dignity: A Journal on Sexual Exploitation and Violence**

<https://digitalcommons.uri.edu/dignity/> is an open access, peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary journal dedicated to publishing original articles on topics related to dignity, sexual exploitation, and violence. They have agreed to do a Special Edition of research from the Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project. The following articles have been proposed;

1. An introduction of and tenth year evaluation of the Butterfly project from Interviews with participants and stakeholders. Authors: Glenn Miles and the Butterfly team

2. A quantitative comparative paper of the health and economic situation for 52 of the participants in 2012 and 2018. Authors: Hanni Stocklosa MD MPH, Glenn Miles and James Havey, Lim Vanntheary, Nhanh Channtha and the Butterfly team

3. A qualitative paper looking at Filial piety and Financial Anxiety of the cohort of 90 participants. Authors: Julia Smith-Brake and Butterfly team
4. A qualitative paper looking at Stigma and discrimination of the cohort of 90 participants Authors: Todd Morrison and Butterfly team
5. A mixed method paper of the experiences of boys/young men in shelter care and re-integration. Authors: Jarrett Davis, James Havey, Glenn Miles and the Butterfly team. (This has already been submitted)
6. Justice paper a qualitative paper looking at the experiences of the cohort to the legal system in Cambodia. Authors: John Morrissey and James Havey and the Butterfly team
7. Unresolved Vulnerabilities: Re-Exploitation and Violence After Trafficked Persons in Cambodia Return Home. Authors: Tania DoCarmo, Lim Vutheary, Buong Channtha and the Butterfly team

In addition, *The Therapeutic Care Journal* <https://www.thetcj.org/> who promote Therapeutic Child Care, Social Pedagogy and Trauma Informed Practice

with articles and information to inform, stimulate and educate, written by and for those working within child care internationally

The editor has agreed to publish a series of articles in each quarterly edition over the next year starting with an introduction in January 2021.

1. Introduction to the Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project by Glenn Miles and Eliza Piano
2. A qualitative paper on Risk & Resilience of the cohort of 90 participants. Authors Todd Morrison, Glenn Miles, Lim Vutheary, Buong Channtha and the Butterfly team
3. A qualitative paper looking at spirituality of survivors of the cohort of 90 participants. Christian and Buddhist. by Glenn Miles and Butterfly team
4. Recommendations from the cohort about what they felt could improve their aftercare and reintegration process from interviews with 90 participants. by James Havey and Glenn Miles and the Butterfly team.

## **11. Information about Presentations of the Butterfly Longitudinal Research and Meetings**

**2011:** [Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Third Annual Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking, 2011](#)

The Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project: The Chab Dai study on (Re-) integration. Researching the lifecycle of sexual exploitation & trafficking in Cambodia: End of Year Progress Report 2010

**2014:** Presentations and Discussions with partners and stakeholders:

- ROUND TABLE based on Thematic Paper Discussions with 26 AP partners and key stakeholders on 30 September 2014.
- Presentation of findings to International Christian Alliance Prostitution conference May 2014 in Wisconsin USA
- Presentation and Discussion at Chab Dai Bi-annual Member meeting with 30 members and stakeholders (expat and Khmer) on 13 November 2014,
- Presentation of 2014 thematic paper to 118 participants at the Second annual Cambodian Conference on Social work Direct Service in Phnom Penh Cambodia on 20 October 2014.
- 12 Confidential Assistance Program Partners follow-up meetings with 9 organizations
- 2 Direct Donor meetings

**2015:** Presentations of Butterfly Research:

Local Conferences:

- Presentation of Butterfly Paper on “Reflecting on Design Approach and Methods 2014” in the UN-ACT Regional Network Meeting in Bangkok on 20 January, 2015.
- Presentation of Butterfly thematic paper “Resilience: Survivor Experience and Expression” at UN-ACT meeting in Phnom Penh on 28 January, 2015
- Presentation of Butterfly thematic paper “Resilience: Survivor Experience and Expression” focus on 10 consideration successfully re-integration at International Re-integration Submit conducted by Destiny Rescue in Thailand from 15-17 March, 2015.
- Presentation of Butterfly thematic paper “Resilience: Survivor Experience and Expression” focus on Ten consideration successfully re-integration at Chab Dai Member Meeting on 07-08 May, 2015.
- Conducted Round Table Discussion on the 1<sup>st</sup> paper “Survivor Experiences and Perceptions of Stigma: Reintegrating into the Community” with APs Partner and key stakeholders (23 participants from 11 NGOs) at Chab Dai member meeting on 06 November, 2015

International Conferences:

- Presentation of Butterfly thematic paper “Resilience: Survivor Experience and Expression” at Destiny Rescue International Summit on Re-integration in Chiang Rai, Thailand from March 16-17, 2015. There were perhaps 25-30 people attending from 4 countries in SE Asia. The Butterfly research was the focus of the meeting in that we talked about important keys to re-integration based on the findings from the Butterfly Project.
- Met with NGO representatives at the European Freedom Network Bridge Conference, Bucharest, Romania - April. Discussed lessons learned from thematic papers in one on one meetings.
- Justice Conference Asia, Hong Kong - 29 May, 2015 to 02 June, 2015. Around 70 people from different countries joined this presentation.
- Global Victimology Symposium, Perth, Australia – July, 2015. 100 people from Academia, law enforcement, criminologists, victimologists, social workers and counsellors
- Met with academics and government and UN stakeholders at the Summer Institute in International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights in Bali, Indonesia – August, 2015. One on one meetings.
- US State Dept TIP Office representative to discuss the latest thematic papers - September.
- IJM DC - September. Discussed the latest thematic papers and lessons learned from the research with two senior directors.
- Presented at the UNL 7th Annual Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking in Lincoln, Nebraska, USA – October, 2015. Presented the methodology and stigma papers to academics and practitioners.
- Met with academics and NGO representatives at the Freedom from Slavery Forum at Stanford University, USA – October, 2015.

**2016:** 1<sup>st</sup> online presentation about ““Economic Reintegration of survivors of sex trafficking: Experience and Expression of Filial Piety and Financial Anxiety”” was produced and uploaded into Chab Dai’s website.

#### Presentations of Butterfly Research:

##### Local Conference

- Presentation of Butterfly thematic paper “Economic Reintegration of survivors of sex trafficking: Experience and Expression of Filial Piety and Financial Anxiety” at Chab Dai Member Meeting on 11-12<sup>th</sup> May 2016.
- Presentation of thematic paper “Economic Reintegration of survivors of sex trafficking: Experience and Expression of Filial Piety and Financial Anxiety” at Chab Dai Provincial Member Meeting on 10, July 2016
- Presentation of thematic paper ““Economic Reintegration of survivors of sex trafficking: Experience and Expression of Filial Piety and Financial Anxiety”” at 2<sup>nd</sup> Counter Trafficking Stakeholder Meeting, hold by UN-ACT on 22, September 2016 where there were more than 50 participants come from Interior Ministry and different International and national Non-Government Organizations.
- Presentation of Butterfly thematic paper “The Forgotten Cohort: Exploration of themes and patterns among males survivors of sexual exploitation and trafficking.” at Chab Dai Member Meeting on 10-11, November 2016

- Display and distribute Butterfly Thematic papers at Cambodia Social Work Conference held by Royal University of Phnom Penh on 21, December 2016.

#### International Conferences and meetings:

- Presentation of Butterfly research updates to TIP office, IJM, Shared Hope International, Freedom Fund, Love146, Imago Dei, Bridgespan Group and Sarah Fuller, Stop the Trafficked UK, Ella's House UK plus 10 NGOs in the Philippines and 3 visiting NGOs from Latin America.
- Presentation of thematic paper "Economic Reintegration of survivors of sex trafficking: Experience and Expression of Filial Piety and Financial Anxiety" at Global justice, the capability approach, and social policy (HDCA) in Japan on 31, August to 03, September 2016

Shared Butterfly framework and findings with NGOs from Thailand and Uganda who are looking to develop longitudinal research in their countries.

## 2017

- 25-27 April 2017: Presenting and distribute the Thematic Paper on the title of "Economic Reintegration of survivors of sex trafficking: Experience and Expression of Filial Piety and Financial Anxiety" to Local Police (31 police and commune council; 10 female) at Svay Reing province, Cambodia.
- Presentation of Butterfly thematic paper "The Forgotten Cohort":
  - 21-26, May 2017: International Conference Alliance Prostitution (ICAP). 300 people attended and around 30 people for our presentation.
  - 21-22, June 2017: International Seminar on "Mix Migration" in Thailand hosted by UN-ACT.
- 13-16-Nov-2017: Participate in Asia Region Anti-Trafficking Conference (ARAT) in Thailand
- Distributing Thematic Paper
  - Uploaded report/thematic paper on "The Forgotten Cohort" onto Chab Dai and donors' website
  - On-going distribution of hard copies of previous years and recent year reports to Assistant Program Partners and Stakeholders: 155 copies
- Communication with external research consultants on prospective thematic paper:
  - On-going email discussion and skype talk with Tania Docarmo for thematic paper writing and data analysis on topic "Pathway Through Re-exploitation"
  - On-going Skype with Laura Cordisco Tsai for 2017 1<sup>st</sup> thematic paper writing
  - Met with Laura Cordisco Tsai for data discussion in Cambodia for a week in April, 2017
  - Met with Glenn Miles for data discussion on 2nd thematic paper in Cambodia in Aug, 2017 and ongoing email communication
  - July-Sep 2017: Communicate with Volunteer expat consultant, John Morrissey for 2018 thematic paper on Legal perspective among survivors in Butterfly Research Study. During this time, he has read data

IDI2016 and discussed with the research team for initial key finding for paper due in 2018.

## 2018

- Apr 25, 2018: conducted 1st Round Table Discussion on Survivor's Experiences In & Perspectives towards Shelter After-Care. The purpose of this round table discussion is to get reflection and recommendation from the 15 NGOs partner with Butterfly before the paper was finalized and published to a wider audience. And to have interaction between the research project, the thematic paper writer and the 15 NGOs.
  - Invitation sent out to 15 Assistant Program Partners with BLR on Apr 02, 2018 and follow up their registration.
  - Successfully conduct Round Table Discussion on Apr 25, 2018 with 19 participants from 9 Assistant partners
- Apr 10 2018: Presentation the report on "The Top 10 Findings... so far..." at Chab Dai Annual Member Meeting.
- Apr 11 2018: Presentation on "Experiences in Shelter Care" at Chab Dai Annual Members Meeting.
- Jul 04-07, 2018: Dr. Laura Cordisco-Tsai of Harvard University conducted a presentation of "Experiences Shelter" at Social Work, Education and Social Development at RDS, Dublin, Ireland.
- The "Top 10 Findings...so far..." report was turned into an illustrated publication to help promote accessibility and attention to the project
- August 2018, Butterfly and Consultants have identified 15 separate academic journal articles to be peer-reviewed and published over the next two years to help raise the utilization of survivor's voices and longitudinal data among academics and policy-makers globally. 3 of these articles are currently being worked on by the team and consultants.
- During the month of September, 2018, the project team sat down over a cup of coffee with 5 Assistant Program partners with the project to deliver the recent report and discuss feedback on the survivor-voiced recommendations. In addition, we also discuss about Butterfly project impact on each Assistances and Butterfly Project in 2020+
- October 03-2018: Presentation on Butterfly Research Paper on "Experiences in Shelter Care" and "The Top 10 Findings... So far..." to a group of Chab Dai visitors from different countries in Asia.
- Oct 18-20, 2018: Presentation and distribution on Butterfly Research Paper on "Experiences in Shelter Care" and "Top 10 Findings... So far..." at the Justice Conference in Asia, in Hong Kong.
- Butterfly team is a continuing resource for qualitative researchers formulating research projects in Cambodia and around the globe through the networks of Chab Dai's Global Learning Community and Butterfly's dissemination of its reports
- Butterfly and the Top 10 featured twice on the Freedom Collaborative newsletter August, 2018
- Butterfly featured in a Freedom Fund monthly newsletter
- Butterfly featured in the upcoming publication of Maryknoll Magazine. A global publication among Catholic Social Justice Stakeholders
- Butterfly to be featured in an upcoming UN-Delta 8.7 newsletter



- Distributing Thematic Paper
  - Oct 11, 2018: Distributing the Butterfly Research Paper on “Experiences in Shelter Care” and “Top 10 Findings... So far...” at ICAP Asia Regional Conference in India.
  - More than a hundred copies of the Paper on “Experience in Shelter Care” were distributed to the participant during the Social Work Direct Service Conference, August 2018.
  - Uploaded “Butterfly Top 10 research finding so far...” on Chab Dai Website and distributed 304 hard copies to Assistant Program Partners and Stakeholders.
  - Uploaded “Experiences in Shelter Care” on Chab Dai Website and distributed 231 hard copies to Assistant Program Partners and Stakeholders.
  - On-going distribution of “Forgotten Cohort Paper 2016” to Assistant Program Partners and Stakeholders: 62 hard copies.
  - On-going distribution Working Paper 2015 of “Economic Reintegration of Survivors of Sex Trafficking” to Assistant Program Partners: 22 hard copies.
  - On-going distribution Working Paper 2015 of “Survivor Experiences and Perceptions of Stigma” to Assistant Program Partners and Stakeholders: 40 hard copies.
  - On-going distribution a Reflection Paper 2014 of “Butterfly Methodology Change” to Assistant Program Partners and Stakeholders: 21 hard copies.

#### **External query and appreciation:**

- Disseminated “Butterfly Top 10 research finding, so far...” to global audience through website by Hanni Stoklosa, Executive Director | HEAL Trafficking (Health, Education, Advocacy, Linkage), Department of Emergency Medicine | Department of Medicine | Brigham & Women's Hospital | Harvard Medical School
  - She has since contacted the Butterfly team and has offered her expertise to develop an article utilizing Butterfly’s health data among medical journals
- Harvard University’s Kennedy School of Social Work has charged Butterfly to produce a working paper on the importance of survivor-voiced research and programming. This working paper will in turn be published into a peer-reviewed journal
- Appreciation and using Butterfly Top 10, so far: Haart in Kenya are using the Top Ten and would like to address the gap of number 2

#### **2019**

Dissemination research finding to local and international discourses (from Jan-Nov, 2019)

#### **Butterfly Research team at overseas**

- Feb 25-28, 2019: Butterfly Research team participated in Asia Region Anti-Trafficking Conference 2019, Bangkok for doing presentation on our research experiences and sharing thematic papers and reports
- Mar 18-30, 2019: USA trip

NCAC conference, Huntsville, Alabama: Research team participated in the NCAC conference. There were 1,600 participants from 60 countries. Research team also co-presented with Dr. Laura Tsai on the paper “Experiences in Shelter Care”. In addition, the project was able to Sign up into NCAC online library for free when one normally needs to pay money. It is a huge online library similar to [www.freedomcollaborative.org](http://www.freedomcollaborative.org) of Chab Dai. This will allow us to spread the Butterfly research on another digital platform as well as access a large amount of research for Butterfly’s upcoming Final Report.

Meeting in Boston: Presentation and discussion about the next plan after the project ended to donors from Imago Dei, one of the biggest donors of the project at their head office in Boston.

- Team met and discussed with Dr. Hani Stoklosa, MD, PhD, Executive Director of HEAL Trafficking, about Health Paper and Journal Article.
- Team met with Sreang Heng, Fellow at Harvard University. We talked about his role as editor on Justice Paper and he agreed to help us. As well as access to a Cambodian Publishing Organization to help with butterfly’s future publications.
- In Lowell, the research team was invited by Mr. Virak Uy, Director, Asian American Student Advancement Program to do a presentation about the Chab Dai Coalition and Butterfly Research finding to students at the Middlesex Community College (60-70 attendees who came to listen to our presentation). All students that joined our presentation could get credit for their major as well. During lunch reception, there was question and answer session for research team in respond to students’ questions about Butterfly’s work and human trafficking issue in Cambodia. Team also had a site visit to Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association of Greater Lowell (CMAA) office and had a long conversation with the head of CMAA.

April 07-20, 2019: James Harvey, Project Research Advisor had a trip to the UK & Europe. He had met with:

Glenn Miles, Spiritual Thematic Paper Research Consultant talking about:

- A Butterfly book where each chapter is a case study of a participant’s story that represents a larger theme. At the end of each chapter can be a section with “lessons learned” and activity questions for the reader for further reflection
- Larger Butterfly Publications can allow the reader to garner even more detail about the information coming from the cohort

- *Alongsiders* have made “comic books” in the past. James has asked the team to help him locate this to get an understanding about how to turn Butterfly into more accessible content.
- John Morrissey, Justice Thematic Paper Research consultant to push up the analysis process and discuss with him about the paper.

May 09-10, 2019: Presentation at Chab Dai Member meeting about initial research findings from Spiritual Paper “Children of the Wood (Cross), Children of the Stone (Buddha): The Journeys of Faith for Survivors of Sex Trafficking”, by Dr. Glenn Miles.

## 2020

- Jan 2020: Presentation about Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project at Conference, University of Sheffield, UK by Dr. Glenn Miles.
- Feb 2020: Presentation at ISPCAN International Congress, Qatar 2020 in a part of strengthening reintegration support services for trafficked and exploited youth about Butterfly Research finding from “Experiences in Shelter Care” by Ms. Lim Vanntheory and on “Spirituality of Survivors of Sex Trafficking” by Glenn Miles.
- Feb 2020: Global Social Welfare Summit online conference ‘Learnings from Longitudinal Research for Advocacy’ by Glenn Miles
- July 2020 Asia Region Anti-Trafficking Online Conference, Bangkok, Thailand ‘Lessons learnt from the Chab Dai Longitudinal Research Project’ and ‘Spirituality of Survivors of Sex Trafficking’
- August 2020 University of Toledo’s International Human Trafficking and Social Justice Virtual Conference ‘Spirituality of Survivors of Sex Trafficking’ by Glenn Miles
- October 2020 European Freedom Network Online conference. Panel on ‘Interacting with Secular Stakeholders’ presenting the Spirituality paper from the Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project. Glenn Miles
- October 2020 University of Nebraska Interdisciplinary Online Conference on Human Trafficking. ‘The Chab Dai Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project’ by Helen Sworn, Glenn Miles, Lim Vanntheory and Channtha.

## 12. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 12.1 So Did It Achieve the Overall Goal and Objectives?

If we revisit the objectives we can see if they were achieved;

- d)** *To provide an opportunity for survivors of sexual exploitation/trafficking to express their re-integration experiences in order to give dignity and voice to this marginalized group about their life experiences, challenges, and perceptions towards service providers*

Responses from participants themselves when asked about the process, did indeed feel that their voices were heard in an ethical and dignified way. Although a few described the stress and anxiety of answering questions - for example about the legal process - overall this weighed favorably against the enjoyment and appreciation of being listened to and heard and the information received. In fact, it seems to have provided a role in follow up that was not achieved by the Aftercare organizations themselves. In summary, the actual process of being asked questions was seen by the majority of survivors as mostly a positive experience which they enjoyed, even looked forward to and it did not appear to add stress to their already challenging lives. Although some discussions did create some anxiety, the participants agreed to share their experiences so that others could learn from the process. In addition, confidentiality was able to be maintained throughout the entire process which enabled participants to trust the researchers and to open up further about their experiences.

In a TED talk on the Harvard Longitudinal Study<sup>9</sup>, the importance of relationship was emphasized.

- e) *To present the perspectives and experiences of a cohort of sexually exploited/trafficked individuals to Butterfly NGO partners and other relevant stakeholders in Cambodia in order to expose them to this cohort's views and experiences through roundtable discussion, forums, and workshops with anti-trafficking partners and stakeholders on findings, themes, and recommendations.*

In interviewing the researchers about their experiences of doing the research, and communicating with stakeholders many of them felt that they had done what they could to work with stakeholders. Some said that some of the stakeholders became less cooperative over time, perhaps because those who were involved in the early stages were no longer working with the stakeholder organizations as the project continued. The research team did admit that in the final stages that they found it hard to juggle everything that they needed to do and that they did not invest as much as they could have done in maintaining a relationship especially where that relationship was already challenging or fragile.

Mostly stakeholders felt that the information they received was useful in the development of programs and policies. Although the staff mostly provided opportunities for stakeholders to be involved in the process of the reports this was not always taken up.

However, even though most of the research staff available in Cambodia were not trained in research and often had only undergraduate degrees (although some gained postgraduate education during the time they were working on the project) the data obtained was thorough enough to be used by practitioners, policy makers

---

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.ted.com/talks/robert\\_waldinger\\_what\\_makes\\_a\\_good\\_life\\_lessons\\_from\\_the\\_longest\\_study\\_on\\_happiness?language=en#t-407425](https://www.ted.com/talks/robert_waldinger_what_makes_a_good_life_lessons_from_the_longest_study_on_happiness?language=en#t-407425)

and researchers. A number of stakeholders described how programs and policies did change as a result of the findings.

Indeed, the research staff described how being part of the research team helped them in their personal development and research abilities. It is also apparent that the Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project was successful to do this in the context of an NGO network with academic support rather than in a University with NGO support. In fact, the intimate relationship that the staff had was unlikely to have been possible by academic staff flying in and out from International Universities. However, from current peer review papers being published it did and will continue to provide rigorous enough data for peer review journals.

Was the longitudinal mixed methodology appropriate in the context? The longitudinal research project did evolve over the time of the project to produce both comparative results and also in-depth information that would probably not have been possible if other methods were used. This was mainly due to the deep trusting relationships that the research team had with the participants. This itself enabled them to open up and share on a deep level.

- f) *To disseminate the research findings and lessons learned amongst mixed audiences of practitioners, policy makers, government bodies and academics within the wider regional and global community who are concerned and/or addressing the issues of people who experience reintegration following sexual exploitation and trafficking. To provide specific confidential feedback to partner organizations, as needed and requested.*

Interviews with stakeholders in which they were asked them questions around whether the research findings found that the data and recommendations in the original technical documents did provide useful information for them e.g. for aftercare programs were able to provide better care for survivors, policy makers could improve policy and programs and researchers could use the information to build on information gained. In addition to broad lessons learnt specific confidential feedback was provided to partner organizations as needed and requested e.g. where participants were experiencing bullying. A significant number of research papers have been written already or are in the process of being written.

### **12.1.1. Cost Analysis**

Another way to determine success was to look at a cost analysis. When comparing the cost with the outcomes one question to ask is whether it was worth it. The total budget for the Butterfly project over ten years was USD 692,000. For practitioners this may seem an enormous amount but if you estimate the cost of providing shelter care for a victim/survivor of sex trafficking in SE Asia is 100 USD/day in ten years you would have spent 364,000 USD. So, for the equivalent cost of the care of two survivors over a ten-year period the quality of care of survivors is improved, policy and programs are improved, research knowledge is furthered, research staff are trained and organizations are better equipped to do their job of improving the lives of survivors.

## **12.2. Challenges and Recommendations for The Future of The Butterfly Project Another Potential Longitudinal Research Projects**

Recommendations for NGOs who may want to start a Longitudinal Research project and for Researchers based in Academic Institutions.

1. Set out clear research questions at the start and consequently decide on the appropriate methodology. However, be willing to be flexible as the context changes.
2. Have careful screening to ensure those who are being selected actually meet the selection criteria. Spend time reassuring the participants and their support organizations that the information they will provide will be confidential and that their personal information will not be passed on. At the same time encourage them that the information will be useful in helping others who may have experienced similar situations to the ones they found themselves in.
3. Obtain ethical approval from the Government and local University. Adhere to Ethical Guidelines. Develop Memorandum of Understanding with NGOs who have participants in their programs to assure them of the confidential nature of the research.
4. Gain trust and then do training with NGOs whose participants are potentially to enter the research program as participants. Explain the benefits of doing research for the participants, for the NGOs and for the wider abolitionist community. Some stakeholders did not understand longitudinal research, its advantages and its limitations. Explain the methodologies that are being used and why they are being used and their benefits and what information they can provide as well as what they cannot provide. Ask them what they would like to learn from the research and discuss potential research questions and outcomes.
5. As the project progresses participants may reveal information about aftercare organizations where it would be unethical not to report it to the organization concerned. This will need to be done carefully so that the identity of the participant who reported it is not revealed, unless it is dangerous to the participant or others.
6. The Butterfly project researchers found that round table discussions involving stakeholders is the most useful way that stakeholders can engage with the topics and hear the voices of the participants. This was a model that should be repeated. They also found that it provided a platform for them to present initial findings so that when that particular final report is written, then questions from stakeholders can be addressed. The team regretted that towards the end of the ten years stakeholders did not attend the round tables and some of the latter topics were not covered in the round tables due to what was perceived as lack of time. Attempting to remind stakeholders of their importance and being committed to doing them on a regular basis may have improved this although “you can lead a horse to water but you can’t (always) make it drink”.

7. The Butterfly project successfully managed to produce technical and research reports covering a range of topics that stakeholders themselves wanted to see covered. This is also a good model for future projects. However, the challenges of finding competent writers who were willing to work with the research team for a minimum stipend did have its challenges. Some stakeholders complained that some of the reports were too long and the language challenging. However, although executive summaries were provided, which if read with the conclusions and recommendations provided a short overview this would not allow for the voices of the survivors to be heard. Perhaps stakeholders themselves needed/need to be better educated in this... Investing time in reading these reports would be well worth the effort. Although the researchers interpret the voices of the survivors, by reading the full report the stakeholders can make up their own mind if their understanding is correct or not. For the ten year anniversary in November 2019 an Informational Overview Pack <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/55a81f9be4b01a30079bb9d3/t/5ed524cf6948340694ba319d/1591026949078/Butterfly+Info+Packet.pdf> was made available with a summary of the methodology and each of all the reports written, up to that point.
8. Understand the absolutely vital importance of relationships. All researchers must be carefully screened and trained to ensure that they are not only ethical and non-stigmatizing in their approach to participants but also caring and kind and able to ask questions in a way that allows the respondent to respond or choose not to respond. They should share values with the team in human and child rights. In Chab Dai sharing spiritual values was also important. They should understand that as long as funding is available then they should be committed in the long term.
9. Develop a relationship with a reputable academic institute but ensure that they understand that they are in a partnership and that the project is being led by the NGO and not the academic institute. Also, that they will be given credit appropriately for authorship but that the research team will also be given credit for doing the primary work.
10. Educate the donors about the importance of why it is appropriate for the project to be situated in the context and managed by the NGO community with input from the academic community. Invite the NGOs who are providing aftercare to consider helping to fund the program, especially if they are benefitting from the long-term support of their participants that they are unable to provide.
11. As the research program gets established re-visit the project research questions and outcomes with representatives from the NGOs involved and have round table discussions presenting them with initial findings and then working with them on their understanding of the findings and the application of these for their programs and for policy makers. Co-write recommendations. Write reports with active involvement of NGOs willing to be a part of the process.

12. Getting published in peer review journals is challenging and time consuming. It cannot be done to order. Some journals take a considerable amount of time from when the paper is submitted to when it is actually published as it goes through the peer review process. For the researcher, it requires keeping ahead on issues that are of significance - trafficking, child safeguarding, resilience, gender, etc. Working with a reputable academic institute would allow the best of their expertise with the practical benefits of active live field research provided by the NGO network. Most NGOs do not have funds to buy subscription journals. Fortunately, some journals are open access and therefore free to access

e.g. Dignity Journal: A Journal on Sexual Exploitation & Violence <https://digitalcommons.uri.edu/dignity/callforpapers.pdf> and Journal of Modern Slavery <https://slavefreetoday.org/journalhome/>.

This is ideal for the resource scarce abolition community. Other journals charge around 2-3000 USD for an article to be open access so this needs to be taken into consideration in the budget, if that route is chosen. The aim of the Butterfly is to primarily provide research findings to local NGOs and stakeholders through freely available technical papers and then to submit a mixture of open access and other peer review papers. Over the next few years, it is hoped that twelve or more peer review papers will be available.

13. The Butterfly project has successfully managed to maintain confidentiality of the participants over the entire period. This is vital for all research projects of this kind. All data must be carefully stored. In the Butterfly project participants were asked towards the end of the project if they were happy for their data to be stored or not. Some recently chose for their data to be destroyed so this data will no longer be able to be used in future research.

### **12.3. Recommendations for NGOs Working in Aftercare - Shelters and Community Based Programs**

1. See above
2. After care of victims/survivors is never short-term and can last for months to years. It can start when the participants are children or adults. It can be provided irrespective of gender, ethnicity or class. But when they finish the shelter or community aftercare component their needs do not suddenly stop. Care beyond basic Aftercare Programs needs to be more carefully considered. Parents, places of worship and communities should ideally be prepared before clients return home. Their emotional and spiritual, as well as their physical needs need to be considered and where possible addressed. Holistic care means supporting the family and not just the individual. The ongoing stigma associated with their past cannot be ignored. Participants in the Butterfly project sometimes felt abandoned by the organizations who invested so much in them in their early days in the aftercare program. It is not enough to say that, "we only have funding for the shelter etc. or we only have funding for children not adults" NGOs must lobby their donors that ongoing care of survivors is vital for their ongoing wellbeing.



3. A number of lessons were learnt from the Butterfly research about aftercare shelters itself. These need to be reviewed regularly. For example check out the Top Ten Findings:  
[https://static1.squarespace.com/static/55a81f9be4b01a30079bb9d3/t/5c09f8ad40ec9a17fe8cdbfc/1544157392118/Butterfly\\_TopTenFindings.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/55a81f9be4b01a30079bb9d3/t/5c09f8ad40ec9a17fe8cdbfc/1544157392118/Butterfly_TopTenFindings.pdf)
4. The child and vulnerable persons safeguarding policy including selection of staff for each and every organization addressing trafficking in any form needs to be regularly reviewed and updated. All staff in shelter or community-based programs need to be aware of it, sign off on it and all staff should be aware of the different types of potential abuse physical, sexual and spiritual. Careers need training in trauma care, understanding the impact of trauma on behavior so they understand why clients behave in the way they do.

#### **12.4. Future of The Butterfly Project**

The funding for the Butterfly Project is now dwindling but are there things that we could learn from continuing to research them. Some longitudinal research projects have continued for 50 years! In discussion with the Butterfly researchers they were all keen to explore ways of continuing to have a relationship with the participants. Most of them said that if they could get time off from their new jobs (and receive a stipend) they would be very willing to stay in touch with participants by phone and meet with them at strategic times. Although the Butterfly project has taken ten years, much of the early days were getting established and latter days tying things up. It may be useful to ask the same research questions in 2021 that could be compared to the date obtained in 2012 to make an actual ten-year comparison. This would also likely be possible as it is not too far in the future. However, as with the project up to now it would be necessary for the participants to be contacted probably twice a year by phone in the meantime so that the relationship and contact details can be maintained. In order for this to happen a few donors need to see the benefit of doing so.

It is of significance that a large number of participants were keen that their story was told so that others could benefit from it. Some specifically said that they hoped their story could be read by vulnerable young people so that they are warned about the dangers. I would like to suggest that although programs and policies have been changed to improve the lives of young people who are trafficked that more could still be done to use the data and stories to communicate to vulnerable young people. For example, a series of illustrated comic books with case studies, maintaining the confidentiality of participants could be developed in simple to understand Cambodian language and distributed through high schools. AusCam have shown an interest in doing this. It is of note to remember how stories have successfully been used historically to challenge racism and slavery<sup>10</sup> child rights,

---

<sup>10</sup> Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life Among the Lowly is an anti-slavery novel by American author Harriet Beecher Stowe. Published in 1852, the novel had a profound effect on attitudes toward African Americans and slavery in the U.S.

education and poverty<sup>11</sup> Of course these need to be done sensitively and ethically but Chab Dai has been active participants in ensuring its members use media effectively and stories are told well ([www.ethicalstorytelling.com](http://www.ethicalstorytelling.com) ).

---

<sup>11</sup> Charles Dickens edited a weekly journal for 20 years, wrote 15 novels, five novellas, hundreds of short stories and non-fiction articles (written in the 1830s to 1850s), and campaigned vigorously for children's rights, education, and other social reforms.

## 12.5. Bibliography

Babbie, Earl. (2007), *The Practice of Social Science Research* (12 ed.; Belmont, California: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning) 459.

Basu, Sutapa, Gallagher, Anne T. Brennan, Denise. Shih, Elena. Lerum, Kari. Weitzer, Ronald. (2014), 'Selling People,' *Contexts*, 13 (16).

Betancourt, Theresa S. Brennan, Robert T. Rubin-Smith, Julia. Fitzmaurice, Garrett M. Gilman, Stephen E. (2012), 'Sierra Leone's former child soldiers: a longitudinal study of risk, protective factors, and mental health,' *Journal of American Child Adolescent Psychiatry*, 49 (6), 606-15. accessed 02-06-2012.

Boothby, N. Crawford, J. Halperin, J. (2006), 'Mozambique child soldier life outcome study: Lessons learned in rehabilitation and reintegration efforts,' *Global Public Health*, 1 (1), 87-107.

Braun, Virginia and Clarke, Victoria (2006), 'Using thematic analysis in psychology,' *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3 (2), 77-101.

Bryman, Alan. (2008), *Social Research Methods* (3 ed.; Oxford: Oxford University Press) 748. Dedace, Justiniana Jumawan. (2008), 'From the Margin to the Mainstream: Reintegration into Community Life of Prostituted Women Through Non-Formal Education,' *Masters* (University of the Philippines).

Delaney, Augustina. Scharff, Michael. (2010), 'World Faiths Development Dialogue: Faith-Inspired Organizations and Development in Cambodia', *World Faiths Development Dialogue* (Phnom Penh: Faith-Inspired Organizations & Development in Cambodia), 176.

Derks, Annuska. (1998), 'Trafficking of Vietnamese Women and Children to Cambodia,' (IOM and Centre for Advanced Studies), 61.

Derks, Annuska. Henke, Roger. Vanna, Ly. (2006), 'Review of a Decade of Research on Trafficking in Persons, Cambodia,' (Phnom Penh, Cambodia: The Asia Foundation, USAID, Center for Advanced Study), 59.

Featherman, David L. (1979), 'Retrospective Longitudinal Research: Methodological Considerations: CDR Working Paper 79-19,' (Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Wisconsin-Madison), 42.

Gair, Susan. (2012), 'Feeling Their Stories Contemplating Empathy, Insider/Outsider Positionings, and Enriching Qualitative Research', *Qualitative Health Research*, 22 (1), 134-43.

Hammersley, M. Atkinson, P. (1996), 'The Relationship between Qualitative and Quantitative Research: Paradigm Loyalty versus Methodological Eclecticism', in J.T.E. Richardson (ed.), *Handbook of Research Methods for Psychology and the Social Sciences* (Leicester: BPS Books).

Jarvinen, M. (2001), 'Accounting for trouble: identity negotiations in qualitative interviews with alcoholics', *Symbolic Interaction*, 24 (3), 263-84. Koro-

Ljungberg, M. (2008), 'A Social constructionist framing of the research interview', in J.A. Gubrium Holstein, J.F. (ed.), *Handbook of Constructionist Research* (New York: Guildford Press), 429-44.

Marsden, John. Stillwell, Garry. Hatchings, Kevin. Griffiths, Paul. Farrell, Michael. (2003), 'Minimizing respondent attrition in longitudinal research: Practical implications from a cohort study of adolescent drinking,' *Journal of Adolescence*, 26 (3), 363- 73. *Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences*; Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications) 93.

Miles, Glenn., Miles, Siobhan. (2011), 'The Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project: The Chab Dai study on (Re-) integration. Researching the lifecycle of sexual exploitation & trafficking in Cambodia: End of Year Progress Report 201,' (Phnom Penh, Cambodia: Chab Dai), 121.

Miles, Siobhan., Heang, Sopha., Lim, Vanntheary., Orng Long Heng., Smith-Brake, Julia., et Dane, So. (2012), 'The Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project: A Chab Dai study on (Re-) integration: Researching the lifecycle of sexual exploitation & trafficking in Cambodia, End of Year Progress Report 2012,' (Phnom Penh: Chab Dai), 114.

Miles, Siobhan., Heang, Sopha., Lim, Vanntheary., Sreang, Phally., et Dane, So. (2013b), 'The Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project: A Chab Dai study on (Re-)integration: Researching the lifecycle of sexual exploitation & trafficking in Cambodia: End of Year Progress Report 2013,' (Phnom Penh: Chab Dai), 116.

Presser, L. (2004), 'Violent offenders, moral selves: constructing identities and accounts in the research interview', *Social Problems*, 51 (1), 82-101. Rajulton, Fernando (2001), 'The Fundamentals of Longitudinal Research: An Overview,' *Special Issue on Longitudinal Methodology, Canadian Studies in Population*, 28 (2), 169-85.

Reimer, J.K. (Kila). Langeler, E.(Betty). Sophea, Seng. Montha, Sok. (2007), 'The Road Home: toward a model of 'reintegration' and considerations for alternative care for children trafficked for sexual exploitation in Cambodia,' (Phnom Penh, Cambodia: Hagar/World Vision Cambodia), 84.

Taris, Toon W. Kompier, Michael. (2003), 'Challenges in longitudinal designs in occupational health psychology,' *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health*, 29 (1), 4. Thomas, Gary. (2009), *How to do your Research Project* (Los Angeles, London, New Dehli, Singapore, Washington D.C.: Sage) 254.

Velazco, Gundelina A. (2011), 'Development of an instrument to measure success of reintegration of traffic survivors; formulating a reintegration philosophy and program based on the instrument,' 2011 Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking (Lincoln Nebraska: LOVE 146), 67.

## APPENDIX

No	Donor's Name	Budget										Total
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
<b>A. Income/Budget</b>												
1	The World Charitable Foundation-Vaduz	10,000										\$10,000
2	The Isaac Chiaritable Foundation		10,000									\$10,000
3	Equitas	18,100	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000					\$138,100
4	Love 146		6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	12,000	12,000	12,000		\$96,000
5	Tenth Church		6,646	7,000	8,010	3,628	3,119	1,862		1,569		\$31,834
6	World Vision		5,400	5,400								\$10,800
7	Anonymous Donor			10,000	6,000	10,000	10,000	20,040	20,000		30,000	\$106,040
8	World Hope International			19,500	6,000							\$25,500
9	Imago Dei				20,000	15,000	5,000	35,000	18,000		10,000	\$103,000
10	Earth Hair Partners						1,415	607				\$2,022
11	Hope for the Nations							3,100				\$3,100
12	Stronger Philanthropy							10,995				\$10,995
13	Sharon Ann Jacques							806				\$806
14	Stronger Together Foundation - Canada								11,530	22,481	11,001	\$45,012
15	ACCI									17,063		\$17,063
16	Change a Path									10,000	10,000	\$20,000
17	TGCF										10,090	\$10,090
18	Stewardship										35,000	\$35,000
19	Other Donors				774				9	1,000	14,000	\$15,783
20	Other			390	113	37			998	14	116	\$1,668
<b>Total Income/Budget</b>		<b>\$28,100</b>	<b>\$48,046</b>	<b>\$79,290</b>	<b>\$77,897</b>	<b>\$65,665</b>	<b>\$62,534</b>	<b>\$84,410</b>	<b>\$62,537</b>	<b>\$64,128</b>	<b>\$120,207</b>	<b>\$692,814</b>