

3PC - UNICEF/FI
Partnership Programme with Civil Society Organisations
to Strengthen Child Protection Systems



Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) Survey
on Child Protection and Child Services

*amongst beneficiaries of the nine civil society organisations in the 3PC Partnership Programme
in five provinces in Cambodia – 2012*

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

3PC	Partnership Programme with Civil Society Organisations to Strengthen Child Protection Systems
CS	ChildSafe
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DT	Damnok Toek
FI	Friends International
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
KM	Kaliyan Mith
KMR	Komar Reagrey
LAC	Legal Aid of Cambodia
MOSAVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation
MS	Mith Samlanh
MT	M'Loп Tapang
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OEC	Opération Enfants du Cambodge
PPS	Phare Ponleu Selpak
SKO	Samatapheap Khnom Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

The 3PC partnership programme is a partnership programme with nine civil society organisations (CSOs) to strengthen child protection systems in Cambodia. Through the KAP survey, the 3PC programme aims to assess current levels of knowledge, attitudes and practices of the 3PC beneficiaries with regard to child protection and their needs in child services in five provinces in Cambodia: Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Sihanoukville.

The objectives of this KAP survey are:

- To assess current levels of knowledge, attitudes and practices of the 3PC beneficiaries with regard to child protection and their needs in child services in five provinces in Cambodia: Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Sihanoukville; and
- To provide new and insightful data for further 3PC programme development and expansion.

The findings from this KAP study will assist in further planning the 3PC programme development and expansion in the targeted provinces. The research is also intended to inform Friends International (FI) teams, 3PC partners, UNICEF, MOSAVY and other donors and local partners for future child protection and child services programmes in Cambodia.

Methodology

Data was collected by conducting the KAP survey with 180 respondents in the five provinces of Cambodia. With each of the nine 3PC partner CSOs, surveys were conducted with 20 beneficiary children. There are various types of 3PC beneficiaries: children in communities (street living, home living); children living in centre-based care; and whole families (children and their parents and family members). For our research, we targeted the KAP survey only to children in communities (street living and home living) in order to provide a real representation of the community child populations and in order to identify the 3PC programme's real needs. In addition, this matches the services provided by all CSOs in the partnership programme as well as the community-based research conducted for the MS and KM programmes. The sampling was done randomly, while aiming to give a fair representation (gender and age) of the beneficiary population per partner CSO.

Profile

There were 180 respondents for this survey, out of which 56% were girls and 44% were boys. Ages ranged from 8 to 24, with the majority of girls and boys in the 7-14 age group. The majority was living at home (77%), followed by moving around (13%) and street-living (9%). The vast majority was also going to school (81%), followed by dropped out (16%), graduated (3%) and never attended (1%).

Findings

Knowledge

- The KAP survey results show that **67%** of the 3PC beneficiaries surveyed know what child rights are. In total, **37%** of the beneficiaries surveyed cannot name any specific rights.
- From the beneficiaries surveyed, **56% knows what child abuse is.**
- After explaining the beneficiaries what child abuse is, **76% can name at least one consequence of child abuse.**
- The **police** and **parents** are the main actors responsible for helping an abused child, according to the beneficiaries surveyed.
- **Education** is the main programme that the respondents know that NGOs offer to children and youth.

More than two-thirds of the 3PC beneficiaries surveyed know what child rights are. More than half of all beneficiaries surveyed know what child abuse is. The vast majority of the beneficiaries said that the abusive situations we asked about are not OK. However, most of them also said the non-abusive situations are not OK. Most respondents can name at least one consequence of child abuse. However, only 32% can name a long-term consequence, showing that most respondents only recognise immediate consequences like bruises or feeling sad. The beneficiaries surveyed rely mostly on the police and parents to help in case of child abuse. Education received the top score when asked what programmes and activities NGOs offer to children and youth.

Attitude

- The vast majority of the beneficiaries (93%) said that **parents** are the ones responsible for taking care of a child, followed by family members, NGOs, schools and teachers and neighbours and the community.
- Scenario: 'If you knew your friend was beaten by his uncle every day, and one day he comes to school with a broken arm because his uncle has beaten him really hard, what would you do?' Most beneficiaries would tell the **police**, followed by tell the **teacher** and tell the **village chief**.
- More than half of the beneficiaries think that **reporting will help** the abuse case.
- The vast majority of the beneficiaries see the risks involved with a child working on the street, a child from a poor family and a child not going to school.
- The two main types of people that children think can be dangerous are **strangers** (81%) and **friends** (19%).

Parents are seen as the main actors responsible for taking care of a child. However, the police, teachers and the village chief are seen as the main actors responsible for dealing with child abuse cases. There is a clear divide between social and legal responsibility in protecting children. The majority of the beneficiaries see the benefit in reporting child abuse. A vast majority also sees the risks involved in at-risk situations. Strangers are still the main type of people that the beneficiaries think can be dangerous.

Yet, almost one in five beneficiaries also recognises that friends can easily convince you to do bad things.

Practices

- **Parents**, the **police** and **village chief** have helped the beneficiaries most in times of trouble. Strangers were mentioned the least by the beneficiaries.
- **Education** is the most used NGO programme by the beneficiaries, followed by medical care and food.
- **Education** is also what the beneficiaries need NGOs to work more on, followed by financial support and food.
- About **69%** of the beneficiaries wish to learn more about child protection and child rights.

Parents, the police and village chief have helped the beneficiaries most in times of trouble. This corresponds with the roles and responsibilities of these actors in taking care of a child and in dealing with child abuse cases. Education is the programme that most beneficiaries use and also what most beneficiaries need more of. More than two-thirds of the respondents wish to learn more about child protection and child rights.

Recommendations

The 3PC programme should consider awareness and education campaigns on child protection, child abuse and child rights throughout the five provinces in Cambodia:

1. It is recommended to provide awareness and education toolkits to all CSOs to implement in the community.
2. It is recommended that the modules in the toolkit should include child rights, child abuse, child protection, what constitutes child abuse and how to recognise child abuse, immediate and long-term consequences of child abuse, who are the different types of child abusers, what to do in case of child abuse and the importance of reporting, etc.
3. The 3PC programme should consider making education accessible to all children in the beneficiary communities. In addition, the needs identified through this research should be considered for further programme planning and implementation.
4. Each CSO should consider developing awareness and education programmes focused on the outcomes of the individual reports.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background

Over the past decade, the Royal Government of Cambodia has made progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The high economic growth has reduced the proportion of the population living in poverty from 47 percent in 1993 to 30 percent in 2007.¹ However, inequality is widening, and the recent global economic downturn and increasing food and fuel prices have exacerbated vulnerabilities for poor families. The lack of adequate family and social support has led to increased unsafe migration and child abuse.

Cambodia is a “young” country, with children and the youth comprising more than half of the country’s population.² Different and numerous risks and vulnerabilities surround children in Cambodia. While many of these are overlapping, so far, organizations and the government have responded to child protection concerns mostly with an issue-based approach, often with a rather narrow focus on certain groups of children. Coordination of such efforts is limited, with weak referral systems and little information sharing among different service providers.

Moving away from an issue based approach, UNICEF and FI are advocating for strengthening a national child protection system that allows holistic and coordinated measures to care and protect one of the most vulnerable members of the society: children. While the state bears primary responsibility to provide a protective national system, CSOs play a critically important role to deliver quality child protection services complementing the government interventions. Such a system building approach promotes and enhances aid effectiveness and collaboration with the government to accelerate comprehensive prevention and response efforts.

In support of the government’s efforts, UNICEF and FI initiated a partnership to strengthen child protection systems. The 3PC programme started in November 2011 as a partnership programme with civil society organisations to strengthen child protection systems through enhanced CSO capacity and coordination with and contributions to national and sub-national child protection responses. In the initial phase of the 3-year programme, UNICEF and FI are focusing on five provinces: Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Sihanoukville. These provinces have highly populated urban areas, attract tourism, or are migration hubs along the Thai-Cambodian borders and have been selected based on a gap analysis carried out by FI and UNICEF.³

Geographical areas

Banteay Meanchey Province attracts many migrants and this is particularly the case in Poipet, the major border crossing town with Thailand. Poipet has grown rapidly in recent years based on cross-border trade, smuggling and the local gambling and casino industry. These well-paid industries have attracted families and whole communities, who come in search of a better livelihood.

¹ Ministry of Planning, ‘Achieving Cambodia’s Millennium Development Goals: Update 2010’ (2010), p. 9.

² National Institute of Statistics – Ministry of Planning, ‘General Population Census of Cambodia 2008: National Report on Final Census Results’ (2009).

³ Friends-International and UNICEF, ‘A Gap Analysis toward Strengthening the Child Protection System Building in Five Provinces of Cambodia’ (2011).

Battambang Province hosts the second largest city in Cambodia. Well connected through the highway networks, the province is located along the migration corridor leading to and from Thailand as well as towards Phnom Penh and further.

Sihanoukville Province is another site attracting an increasing number of foreign tourists each year due to its location on the south coast. As the number of tourists coming to Sihanoukville has risen considerably in the last years, so has the number of young street living and working children. The construction boom in the province also attracts migrating families in search of income earning opportunities.

Phnom Penh is the capital city of Cambodia and also a major centre for economic activity, and therefore the main migration destination and attracting the biggest group of street children in Cambodia.

Siem Reap is the primary tourist destination in Cambodia because of its proximity to the Angkor temples, which has led to a growing street child population who make a living out of begging, selling to tourists and other related activities.

Partner CSOs

Mith Samlanh (which means “friends” in Khmer) was established in 1994 as an organization working with street children in Phnom Penh. The NGO was established in response to the needs of Cambodian street children, their families and their community. The projects of Mith Samlanh aim to facilitate the children's social reintegration into their families, the public school system, the workplace, and their culture and to effectively support the children to become independent and productive members of the community. Mith Samlanh offers food, shelter, medical care, training and educational facilities for over 1,800 homeless, vulnerable or abandoned children each day. In addition, they develop ChildSafe activities to promote the ChildSafe Network in Phnom Penh.

Samatpheap Khnom Organisation is based in Phnom Penh and provides psycho-social support, case management, family support and parent-child activities through outreach and social centres to 7,500 beneficiaries a year.

Kaliyan Mith (which means “good friends” in Khmer) was established in 2005 as FI’s Siem Reap project. They provide a comprehensive range of services for vulnerable children, youth and their families. Project activities include providing outreach services to children and youth living on the streets of Siem Reap, supporting youth detained in prison in Siem Reap, providing a safe space for children and youth in the Drop In Centre, providing education and vocational training, and developing a community-wide child protection network through the ChildSafe initiative.

Goutte d’Eau (or Damnok Toek in Khmer) in Poipet, Banteay Meanchey, is a Cambodian NGO established in 1999 in order to support vulnerable and exploited children and their families. Their objectives are: preventing child abuse, substance abuse and child trafficking; rehabilitating underage substance abusers and traumatised children; integrating neglected children and street children into Khmer society through non-formal education, vocational training and formal education; and reintegrating trafficked and runaway children into their culture, villages and, if possible, their families of origin.

Legal Aid of Cambodia in Sisophon, Banteay Meanchey, is a Khmer-run independent and non-political NGO that has provided Cambodia’s poor with free legal service since 1995. The NGO’s mission is to provide free, quality legal service to and advocate for Cambodia’s poor, including children and youth, in both criminal and civil cases. LAC’s Child Justice Programme is a large and successful program that

focuses on poor children in contact with the law and works on a fair child justice system in order to give these children a second chance in life. The specific objectives of the Child Justice Program are: ensuring that local authorities and other relevant stakeholders have sufficient capacity for and basic knowledge of children's rights and laws related to children; strengthening the justice system in Cambodia in order to enforce the protection of children; and preventing children from coming into conflict with the law through outreach, diversion strategies, rehabilitation, and informational "street law" sessions.

Komar Reagrey is based in Battambang and provides protection, education, foster care programmes, family support, and reintegration services through outreach and transitional homes to 2,000 children, youth and families a year. They also coordinate efforts with the provincial government and other NGOs.

Opérations Enfants du Cambodge was initially established in 1996 as a NGO to serve children whose parent(s) were wounded by mine explosions, infected by HIV/AIDS, and hospitalised in the hospital of Battambang. In years to come, OEC extended its activities to support orphans of parents who died of AIDS, disabled children, and to provide non-formal education and health care to marginalised and poor children.

Phare Ponleu Selpak (meaning "the brightness of art") originated from drawing workshops held for children in Site 2 Refugee Camp on the Cambodia-Thai border in 1986. The idea of a creative association, which would use art and expression to help young refugees overcome the trauma of war, continued after the refugees returned to Cambodia, and PPS was formally founded in Battambang in 1994 as a Cambodian NGO aiming to support community development by providing social, educative and cultural services to children and their families. PPS implements a global approach aiming to answer children's individual needs and PPS's action emphasises artistic practice, allowing the Cambodian population to rediscover, reclaim and rebuild their cultural identity. In addition, they provide education, life skills, social skills and skills for personal development.

M'Lop Tapang (which means "protection" in Khmer) was established in Sihanoukville in 2003. The NGO has been active in supporting the street-living and street-working children of Sihanoukville and have reached over 800 children by providing education, medical care, nutritious meals, protection from abuse, a safe environment, counselling, vocational training and access to recreational activities. In addition to the activities, M'Lop Tapang has enabled many children to reunite with their families.

KAP survey

In order to obtain further and deeper understanding on the current levels of child protection and services provided, FI, together with the nine partner CSOs, conducted a KAP survey on the beneficiary children's needs regarding child protection and child services in these five provinces in Cambodia. The survey was developed in June 2012 and the survey was conducted in July 2012.

Objectives

The objectives of this KAP survey are:

- To assess current levels of knowledge, attitudes and practices of the 3PC beneficiaries with regard to child protection and their needs in child services in five provinces in Cambodia: Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Sihanoukville; and
- To provide new and insightful data for further 3PC programme development and expansion.

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2. METHODOLOGY

A KAP survey measures the knowledge, attitude and practices on a particular topic and is therefore a representative study of a specific population to collect information on what is known, believed and done in relation to a particular topic. KAP surveys can identify knowledge gaps, cultural beliefs, or behavioural patterns and are instrumental in identifying needs, problems and barriers in programme delivery, as well as solutions for improving quality and accessibility of services.⁴ For these reasons, a KAP survey is the best method to assess current levels of knowledge, attitudes and practices of the 3PC beneficiaries with regard to children's needs in child protection and child services and to identify the further needs for 3PC programme development and expansion.

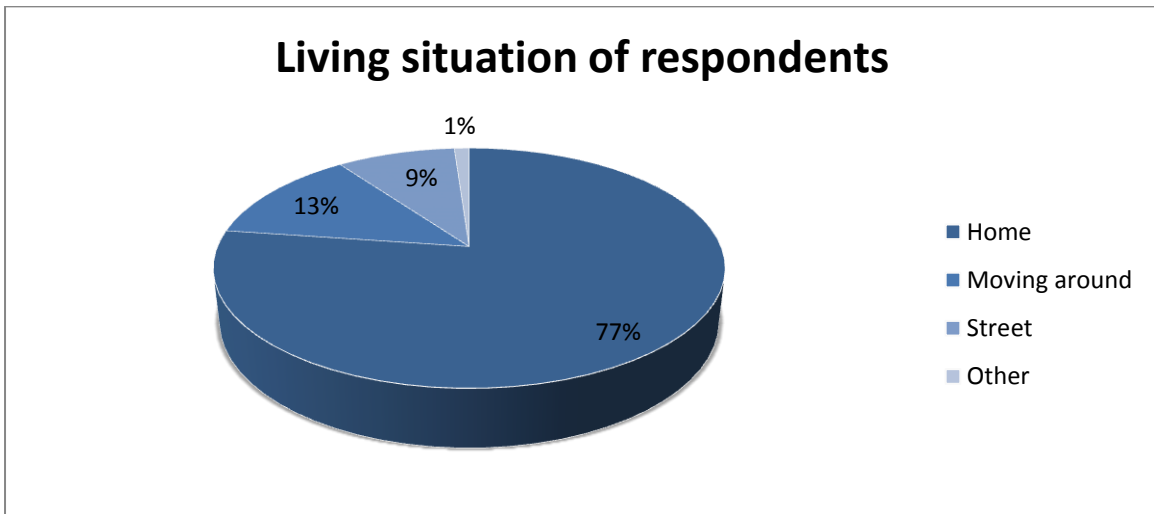
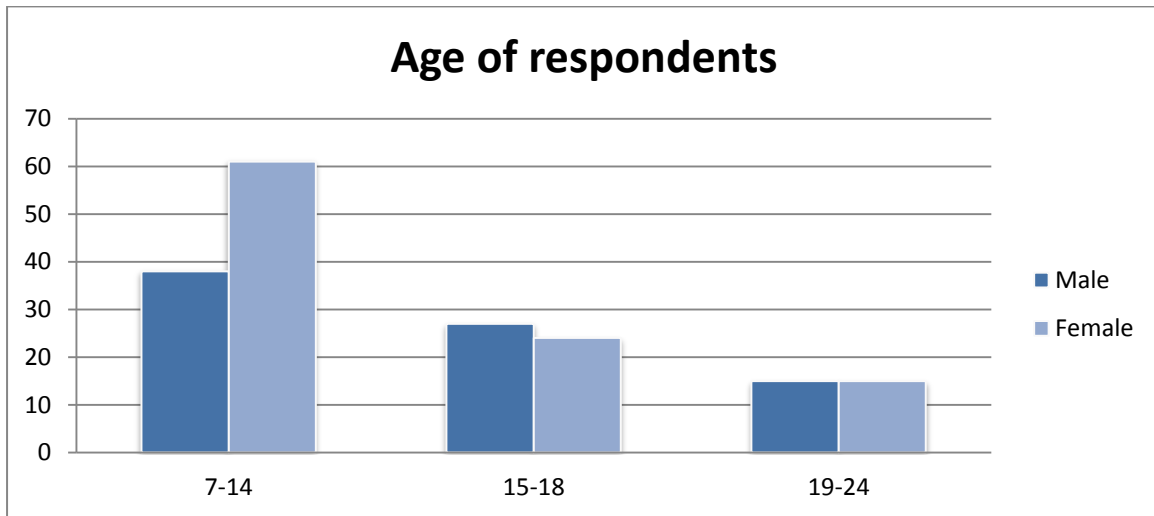
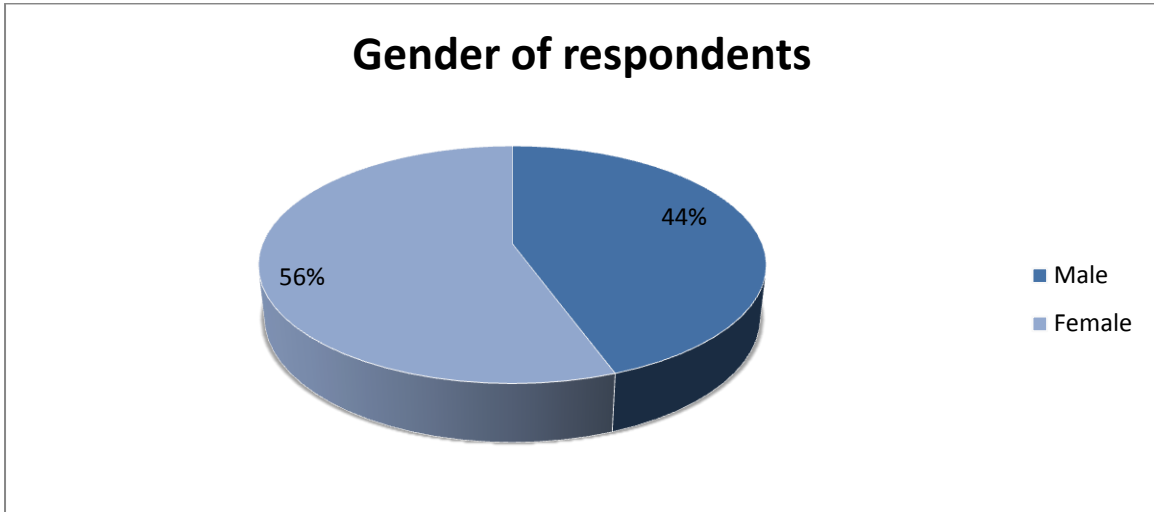
The survey questions were developed by a 3PC researcher with support from the 3PC and CS teams at FI. In general, we wanted to know whether the 3PC beneficiaries know what child abuse is, how they would deal with child abuse situations, what their position is towards abusive practices and what their needs are regarding child services. The cultural and legal contexts were kept in mind during the whole process of developing the survey. The survey questions were reviewed by Khmer staff for cultural sensitivity as well as reviewed by Technical Advisors and Khmer Social Workers in order to ensure the questions would not lead to re-traumatisation during the interviews.

Data was collected by conducting the KAP survey with 180 respondents in the five provinces of Cambodia. With each of the nine 3PC partner CSOs, surveys were conducted with 20 beneficiary children. There are various types of 3PC beneficiaries: children in communities (street living, home living); children living in centre-based care; and whole families (children and their parents and family members). For our research, we targeted the KAP survey only to children in communities (street living and home living) in order to provide a real representation of the community child populations and in order to identify the 3PC programme's real needs. In addition, this matches the services provided by all CSOs in the partnership programme as well as the community-based research conducted for the MS and KM programmes. The minimum age for this survey starts at age 7 as it is the internationally recognised age for an individual to be capable of independent and critical thought.⁵ The sampling was done randomly, while aiming to give a fair representation (gender and age) of the beneficiary population per partner CSO.

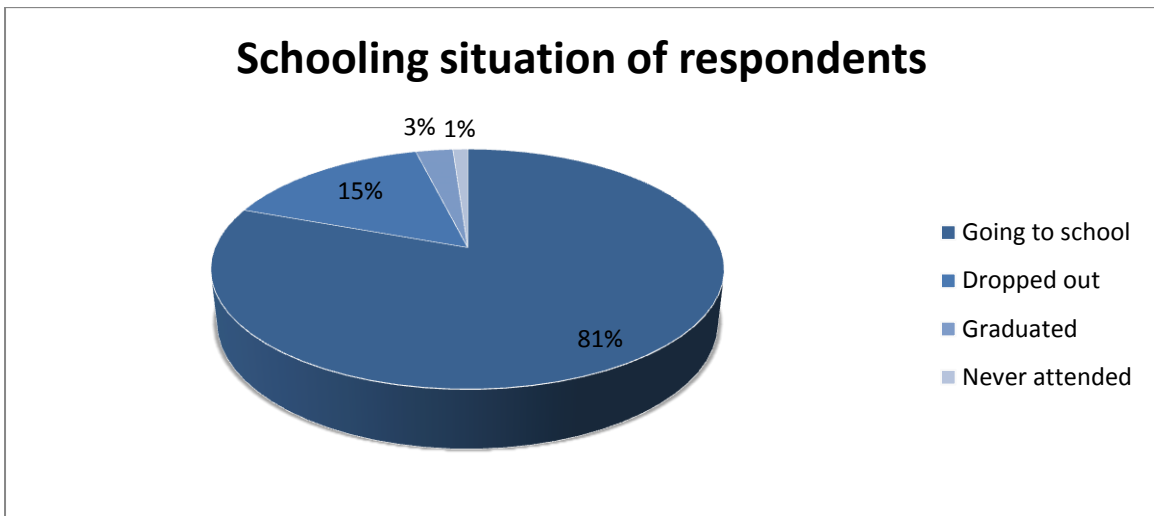
⁴ Médecins du Monde, 'Data Collection >> Quantitative Methodes – The KAP Survey Model (Knowledge, Attitude & Practices)' (2011); World Health Organization (WHO), 'Advocacy, communication and social Mobilization for TB control/A guide to developing knowledge, attitude and practice surveys' (2008).

⁵ E.g. W. Huitt and J. Hummel, 'Piaget's theory of cognitive development' in *Educational Psychology Interactive* (2003).

3. PROFILE OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS



Living situation of respondents		
Age group	Female (number of people)	Male (number of people)
7-14	Home (48) Moving around (10)	Home (29) Moving around (7)
15-18	Home (22) Moving around (2)	Home (22) Street (4)
19-24	Home (9) Street (5)	Home (9) Street (4)

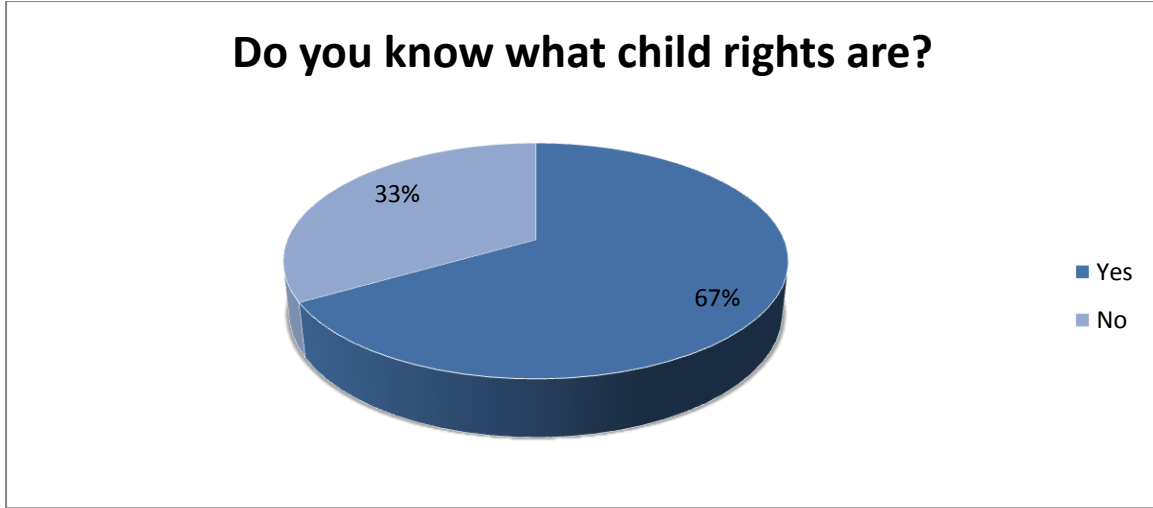


Schooling situation of respondents		
Age group	Female (number of people)	Male (number of people)
7-14	Going to school (55) Dropped out (3)	Going to school (35) Dropped out (3)
15-18	Going to school (23) Dropped out (1)	Going to school (23) Dropped out (4)
19-24	Dropped out (7) Going to school (5)	Dropped out (9) Going to school (2)

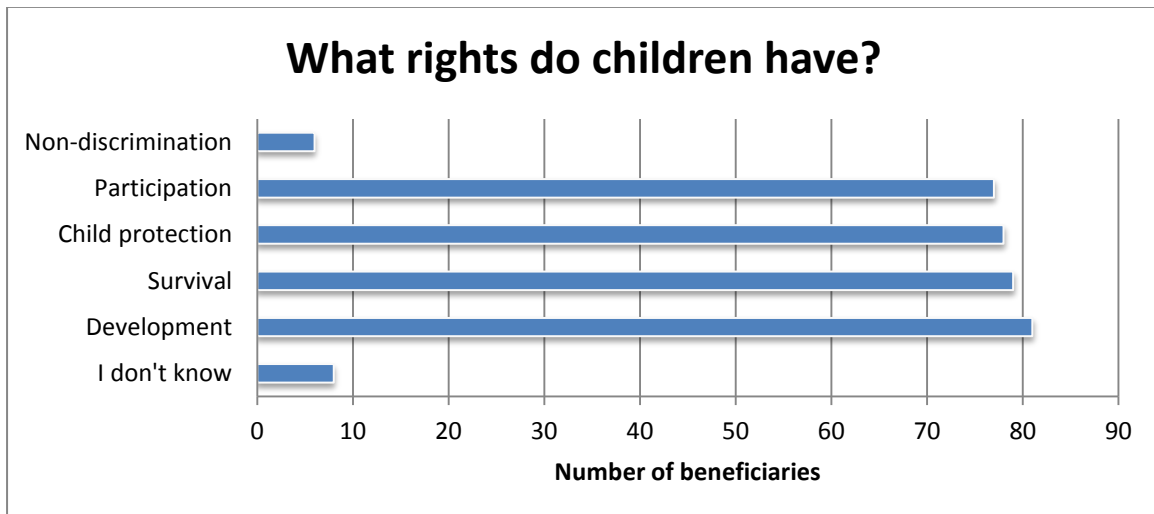
4. FINDINGS – KNOWLEDGE

Do you know what child rights are?

A total of 120 beneficiaries out of 180 (67%) said they know what child rights are.



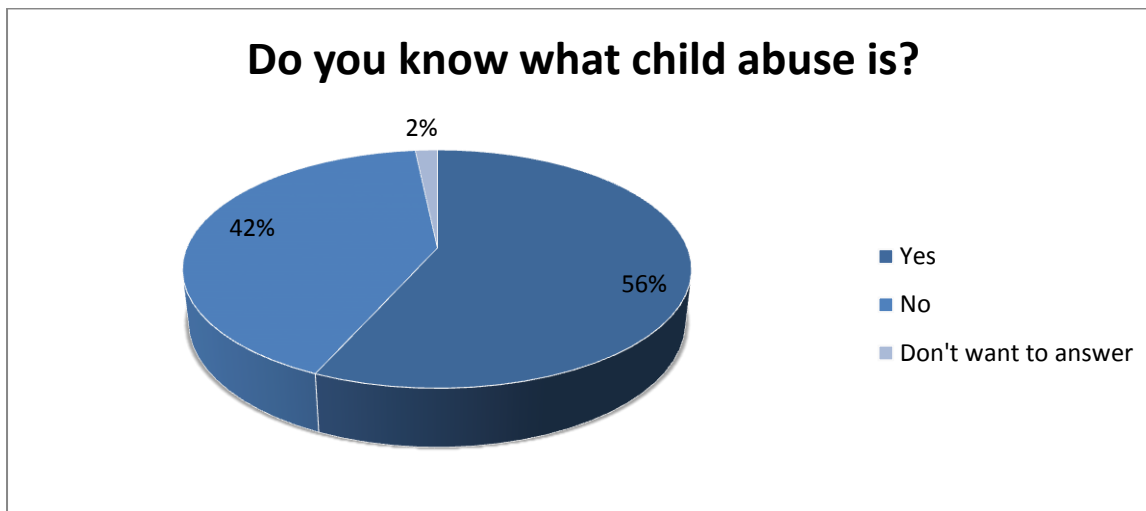
Do you know what child rights are?		
Age group	Female	Male
7-14	Yes (62%) – No (38%)	Yes (50%) – No (50%)
15-18	Yes (88%) – No (12%)	Yes (85%) – No (15%)
19-24	Yes (60%) – No (40%)	Yes (67%) – No (33%)



Of the beneficiaries who knew about children rights, most of them could name most of the child rights. The main examples that were given were participation (to propose ideas), education, food and shelter. However, there was a lack of knowledge on the issue of non-discrimination. In total, 37% of the beneficiaries could not name any specific child rights.

Do you know what child abuse is?

Fewer beneficiaries knew about child abuse than about child rights.⁶ A total of 102 out of 180 (56%) said they know what child abuse is and three beneficiaries did not want to answer.



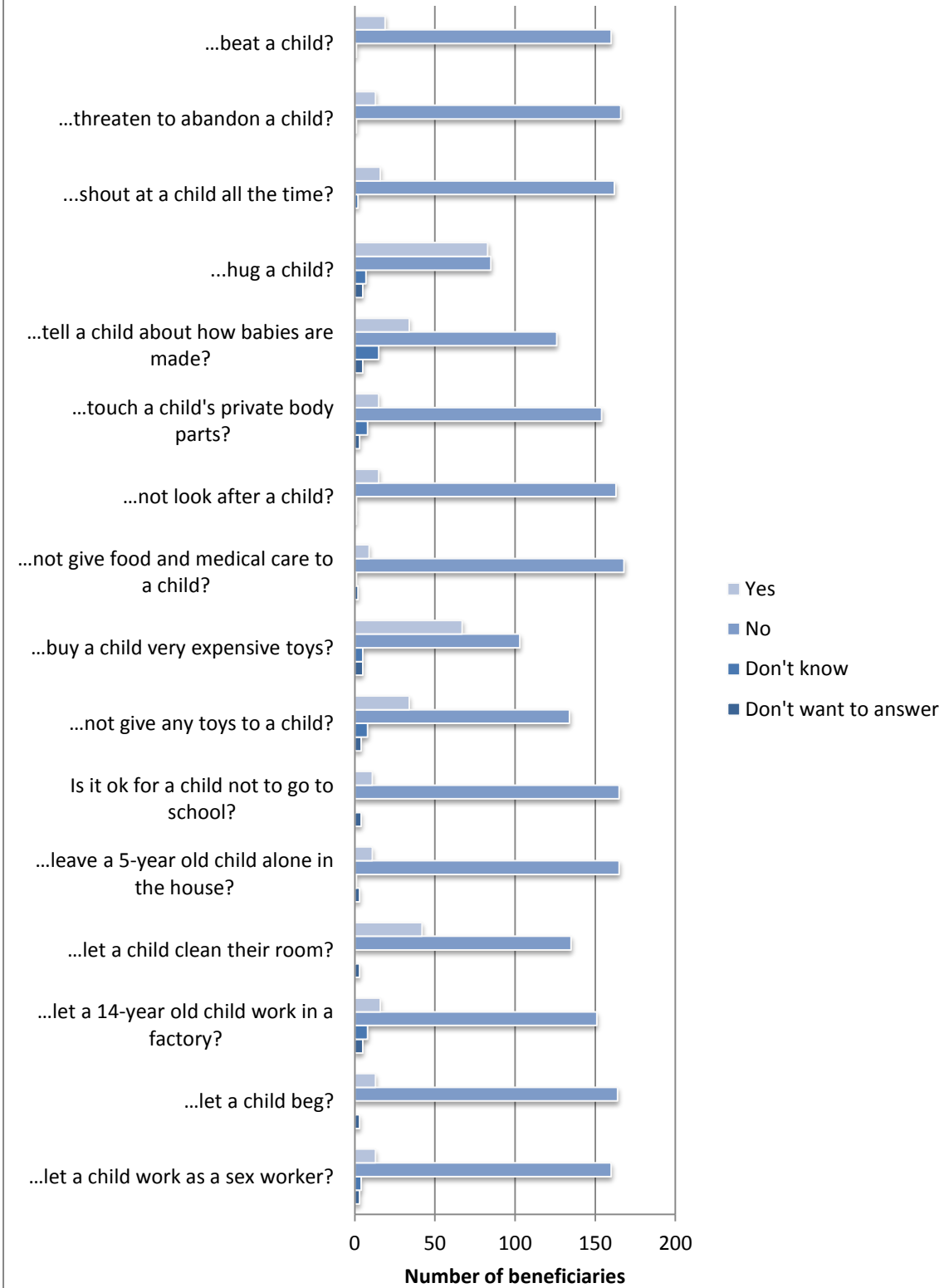
Do you know what child abuse is?		
Age group	Female	Male
7-14	Yes (54%) – No (43%)	Yes (39%) – No (61%)
15-18	Yes (79%) – No (21%)	Yes (67%) – No (30%)
19-24	Yes (60%) – No (40%)	Yes (53%) – No (47%)

Is it OK to...?

In order to test the beneficiaries' knowledge and understanding of abuse, even if they said they did not know what 'child abuse' is, we asked the beneficiaries whether certain practices are acceptable. We added in a few practices that are not abusive, just to see if the beneficiaries would know the difference. The results show that for all situations, the majority of the beneficiaries said that they are not acceptable, whether they were abusive or not.

⁶ This is in interesting contrast with the community member surveys whereby a higher number of adult community members knew about child abuse than about child rights.

Is it OK to...?



Is it OK to...	Age group	Female	Male
...beat a child?	7-14	Yes (3%) – No (95%)	Yes (8%) – No (92%)
	15-18	Yes (21%) – No (70%)	Yes (4%) – No (96%)
	19-24	Yes (33%) – No (67%)	Yes (7%) – No (93%)
...threaten to abandon a child?	7-14	Yes (2%) – No (98%)	Yes (13%) – No (84%)
	15-18	Yes (13%) – No (88%)	No (100%)
	19-24	Yes (27%) – No (73%)	No (100%)
...shout at a child all the time?	7-14	Yes (3%) – No (97%)	Yes (11%) – No (78%)
	15-18	Yes (17%) – No (83%)	No (96%)
	19-24	Yes (27%) – No (73%)	Yes (13%) – No (87%)
...hug a child?	7-14	Yes (34%) – No (54%)	Yes (66%) – No (32%)
	15-18	Yes (46%) – No (50%)	Yes (41%) – No (56%)
	19-24	Yes (40%) – No (47%)	Yes (60%) – No (40%)
...tell a child about how babies are made?	7-14	Yes (10%) – No (77%)	Yes (26%) – No (61%)
	15-18	Yes (17%) – No (75%)	Yes (11%) – No (81%)
	19-24	Yes (33%) – No (53%)	Yes (40%) – No (53%)
...touch a child's private body parts?	7-14	Yes (3%) – No (90%)	Yes (8%) – No (74%)
	15-18	Yes (13%) – No (87%)	Yes (7%) – No (93%)
	19-24	Yes (27%) – No (73%)	Yes (7%) – No (93%)
...not look after a child?	7-14	Yes (7%) – No (92%)	Yes (13%) – No (84%)
	15-18	Yes (8%) – No (92%)	No (100%)
	19-24	Yes (13%) – No (87%)	Yes (7%) – No (93%)
...not give food and medical care to a child?	7-14	Yes (3%) – No (93%)	Yes (5%) – No (92%)
	15-18	Yes (8%) – No (92%)	No (100%)
	19-24	Yes (13%) – No (87%)	Yes (7%) – No (93%)
...buy a child very expensive toys?	7-14	Yes (33%) – No (57%)	Yes (45%) – No (53%)
	15-18	Yes (25%) – No (63%)	Yes (37%) – No (59%)
	19-24	Yes (47%) – No (47%)	Yes (47%) – No (53%)

Is it OK to...	Age group	Female	Male
...not give any toys to a child?	7-14	Yes (10%) – No (82%)	Yes (24%) – No (68%)
	15-18	Yes (29%) – No (67%)	Yes (19%) – No (74%)
	19-24	Yes (13%) – No (80%)	Yes (33%) – No (67%)
Is it ok for a child not to go to school?	7-14	Yes (2%) – No (93%)	Yes (16%) – No (82%)
	15-18	Yes (8%) – No (92%)	No (100%)
	19-24	Yes (7%) – No (93%)	Yes (7%) – No (93%)
...leave a 5-year old child alone in the house?	7-14	Yes (3%) – No (93%)	Yes (8%) – No (89%)
	15-18	Yes (13%) – No (87%)	Yes (4%) – No (96%)
	19-24	Yes (7%) – No (93%)	Yes (7%) – No (87%)
...let a child clean their room?	7-14	Yes (20%) – No (77%)	Yes (29%) – No (68%)
	15-18	Yes (25%) – No (75%)	Yes (15%) – No (85%)
	19-24	Yes (33%) – No (60%)	Yes (27%) – No (73%)
...let a 14-year old child work in a factory?	7-14	Yes (3%) – No (84%)	Yes (16%) – No (76%)
	15-18	Yes (13%) – No (87%)	Yes (7%) – No (93%)
	19-24	Yes (13%) – No (80%)	Yes (7%) – No (87%)
...let a child beg?	7-14	Yes (3%) – No (93%)	Yes (8%) – No (89%)
	15-18	Yes (13%) – No (87%)	Yes (4%) – No (96%)
	19-24	Yes (13%) – No (87%)	Yes (13%) – No (87%)
...let a child work as a sex worker?	7-14	Yes (2%) – No (92%)	Yes (16%) – No (76%)
	15-18	Yes (13%) – No (87%)	No (100%)
	19-24	Yes (7%) – No (93%)	Yes (13%) – No (87%)

Interesting to see is that there is no difference in the responses whether the beneficiary said they know what child abuse is or whether they said they do not know. For the beneficiaries surveyed, knowing what child abuse is will lead to the same results as not knowing what child abuse is.

The almost 50-50% score on hugging a child is interesting. Hugging a child is not meant maliciously, although more than half of the children did think it was not acceptable. Some beneficiaries mentioned that people can have bad thoughts while hugging a child or that opposite gender hugging is not OK. Yet, other beneficiaries said that it is OK to hug a child and that it means love.

Telling a child about how babies are made refers to reproduction and sex education, which is – if taught age-consciously – beneficial to the child’s knowledge and development. Yet, most of the beneficiaries said that children are too young to learn about this or that it will make children have a bad mind and think about porn.

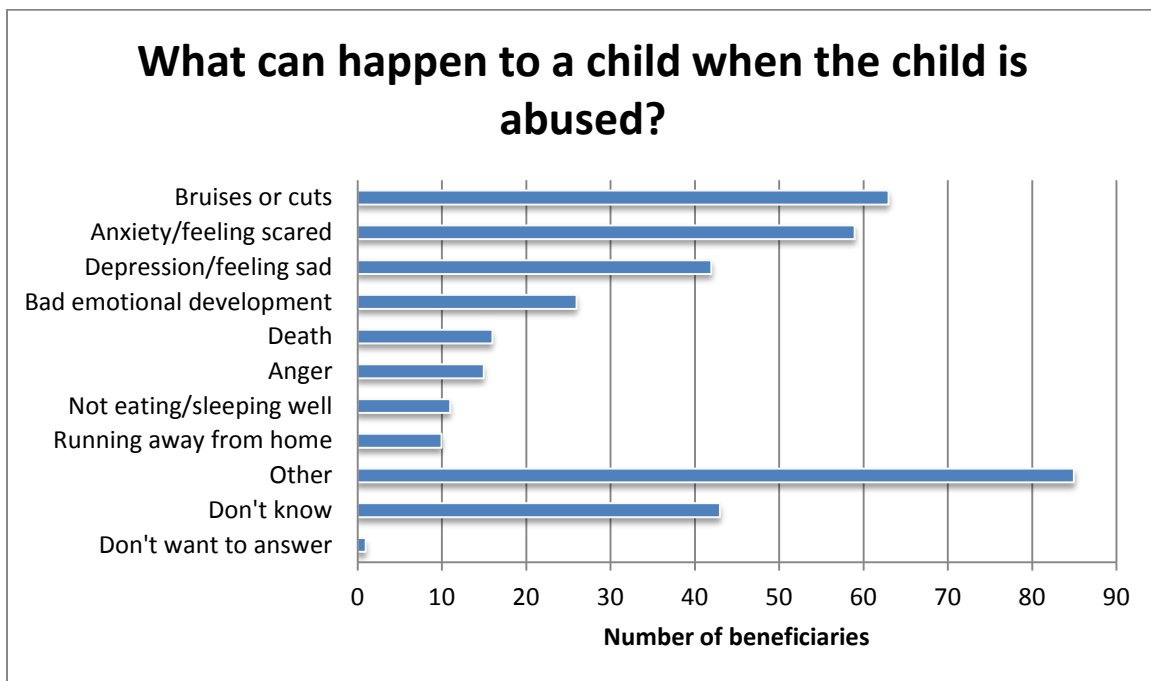
The same goes for buying a child very expensive toys. Most beneficiaries said that this is not good for the child to have expensive things, yet a few beneficiaries mentioned that it shows love and that if the child has been good, it is OK to give expensive toys.

Letting a child clean their room refers to letting a child clean up after themselves, or helping out with the chores at home, rather than child labour and exploitation. Some beneficiaries said it does constitute child abuse and it is wrong. One 9-year old girl from MS said it is because old adults are lazy. Other beneficiaries said that children should do it by themselves or with the help from an adult if necessary.

Fewer respondents said it is not OK to let a child work as a sex worker than those who said it is not OK to let a child beg. Not giving food and medical care scored highest on the number of nos.

What can happen to a child when the child is abused?

It is important for beneficiaries to understand the consequences of child abuse. There are many consequences of child abuse – physical, emotional and behavioural.

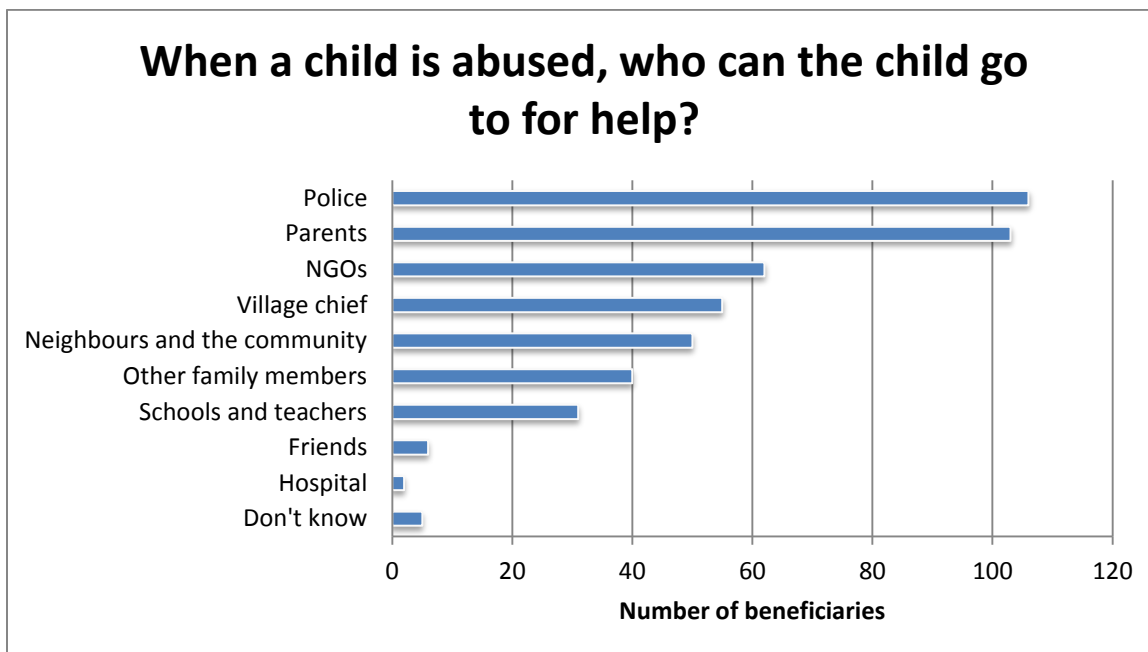


The answers given by the beneficiaries showed emotional, behavioural and physical consequences of child abuse. The ‘other’ consequences mentioned included: poor school performance, family problems, broken bones, not growing properly, behavioural change, hurt genitals (sexual abuse), getting pregnant (sexual abuse), loss of honour, loss of family honour and bad health. About 32% of the beneficiaries mentioned longer-term consequences, which means they could understand the negative psychological and developmental effects child abuse. However, 44% of the beneficiaries did not mention the longer-

term effects of child abuse on a child. Forty-three respondents did not know any signs and symptoms of a child who is abused and one beneficiary did not want to answer.

When a child is abused, who can the child go to for help?

In order to see if the beneficiaries know the options available to them, we asked them who an abused child can go to for help.



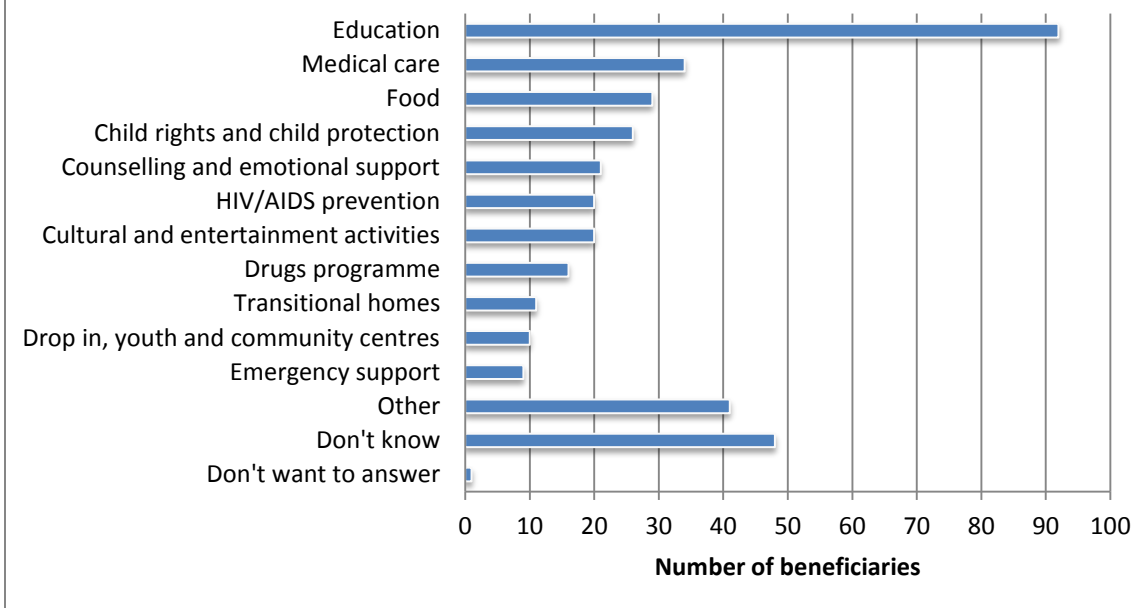
Police were mentioned most often, followed closely by parents.⁷ NGOs, village chief, neighbours and the community, other family members and schools and teachers still have a role to play, according to the beneficiaries. Friends and hospitals are lowest on the list.

What programmes and/or activities do NGOs offer for children and youth?

In order to measure the beneficiaries' knowledge on NGO services for children, we asked them what NGOs do for children and youth. This question was not tied specifically to the NGO they are a beneficiary of, but regards NGOs in general.

⁷ Compared to the community member surveys, it is interesting to see the difference in outcome between the roles of the police and parents, according to the beneficiaries, and the roles of the village chief, police and NGOs, which is where child abuse should be reported, according to the community members surveyed.

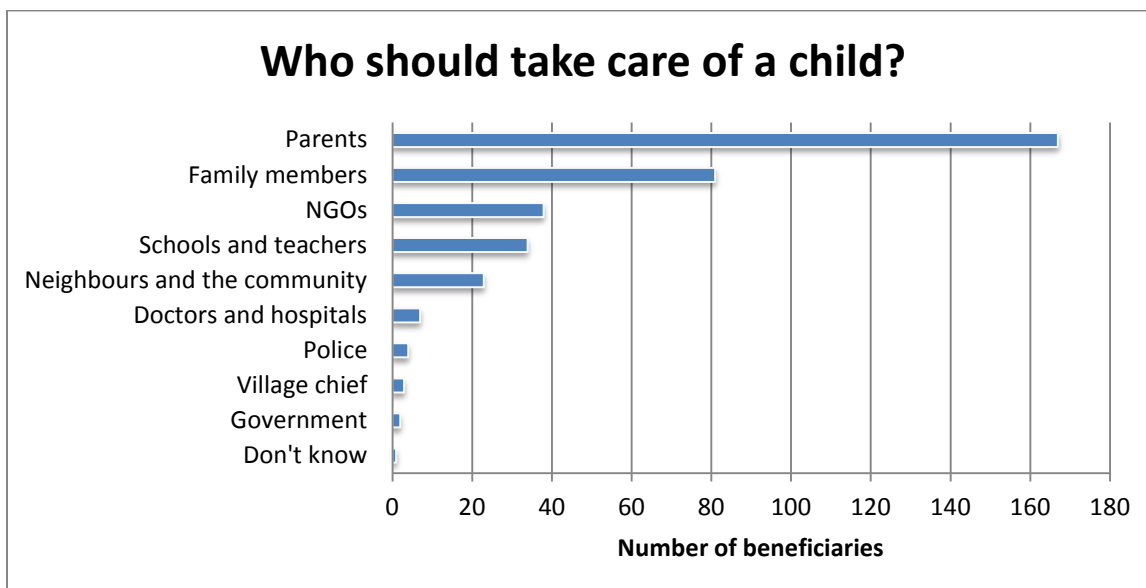
What programmes and/or activities do NGOs offer for children and youth?



What programmes and/or activities do NGOs offer for children and youth?		
Age group	Female	Male
7-14	Education	Education
	Medical care	Medical care
15-18	Education	Education
	Child rights and child protection	Child rights and child protection
19-24	Education	HIV/AIDS prevention
	Medical care	Education

More than half of the beneficiaries mentioned education, making it the best known programme of NGOs. Next in line came medical care and food – two of the basic needs of children – child rights and child protection, counselling and emotional support, HIV/AIDS, cultural and entertainment activities and drugs programme. The ‘other’ programmes or activities that were mentioned included: financial support, legal aid and representation, outreach, personal development, community development, child helpline and disability support. Almost 27% of the beneficiaries did not know what programmes and/or activities NGOs offer for children and youth, despite being a beneficiary of one of the CSOs that are partner to the 3PC Programme.

5. FINDINGS – ATTITUDE



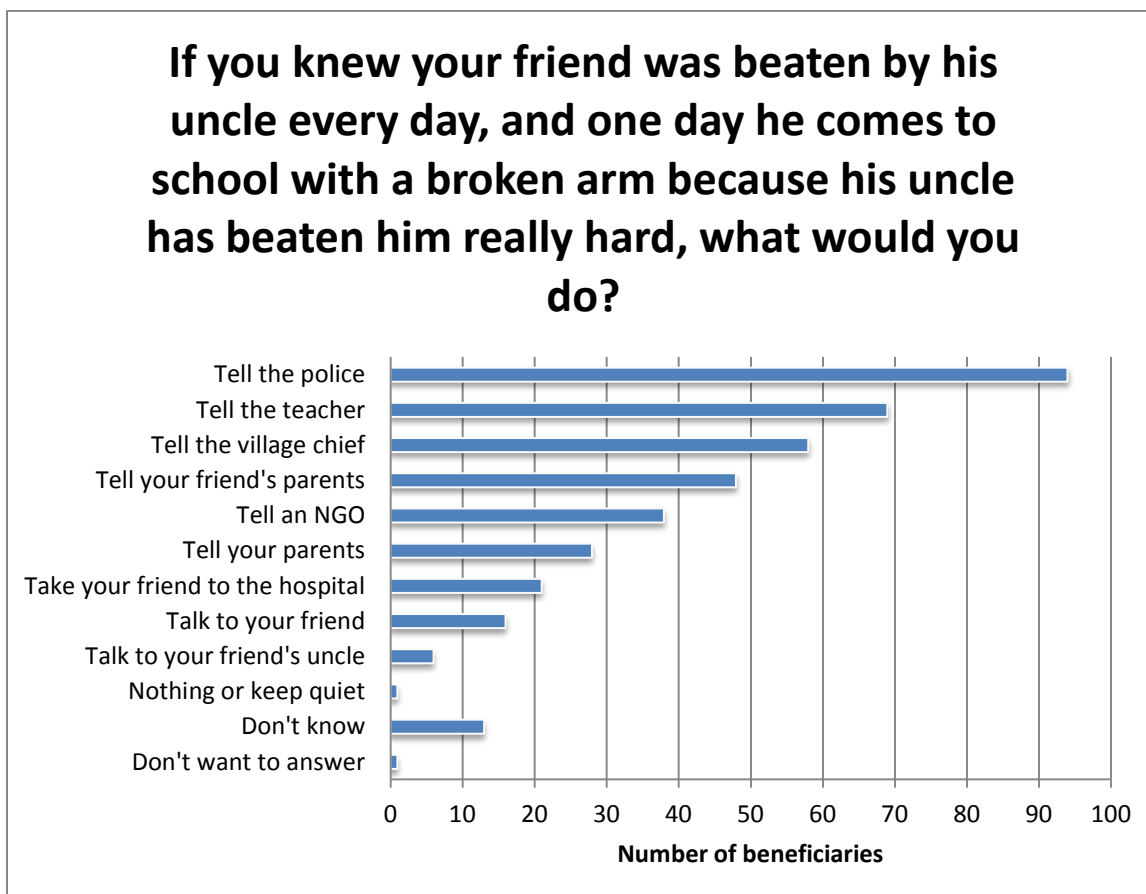
Who should take care of a child?		
Age group	Female	Male
7-14	Parents	Parents
	Family members	Family members
15-18	Parents	Parents
	NGOs	Family members
19-24	Parents	Parents
	Family members	Family members

Who should take care of a child? The vast majority (93%) of the beneficiaries answered this question with parents. Next in line are the family members, NGOs, schools and teachers and neighbours and the community.⁸ Interesting is that police and village chief are ranked rather low, while 59% of the beneficiaries answered the question ‘When a child is abused, who can the child go to for help?’ with police and 31% answered the question with village chief. While police and village chief are therefore relied upon greatly in case of child abuse, they are not seen as responsible when it comes to child care. This demonstrates the difference between social responsibility and legal responsibility in cases of child abuse and child protection.

⁸ This ranking is similar to the outcomes of the community member surveys, where parents were followed by schools and teachers, family members, NGOs and neighbours and the community.

If you knew your friend was beaten by his uncle every day, and one day he comes to school with a broken arm because his uncle has beaten him really hard, what would you do?

We want to see how the beneficiaries would react to a situation of child abuse, when faced with one. In this scenario, the beneficiary's friend is physically abused by his uncle on a daily basis and he gets a broken arm as a result of this. We told this scenario to the beneficiaries and asked them how they would react in this case.

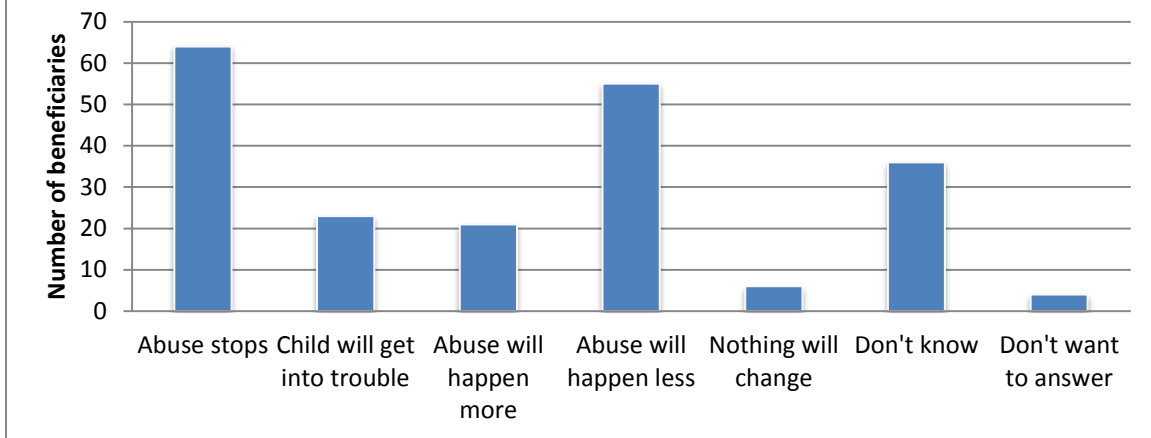


Again, the police and village chief bear much of the responsibility in dealing with this case. Other key actors, according to the beneficiaries, are teachers. While teachers were somewhere in the middle for the other questions on help in case of abuse and responsibility for child care, 38% of the respondents said that they would tell the teacher about the situation. This increase in responsibility could be because the scenario takes place at school. One beneficiary said they would do nothing or keep quiet, 13 beneficiaries (7%) said they did not know what they would do and one beneficiary said they did not want to answer.

What do you think will happen to a child if the child tells someone about the abuse?

In order to understand the children and youth's attitude towards reporting, we should ask them what they think the consequences are of reporting.

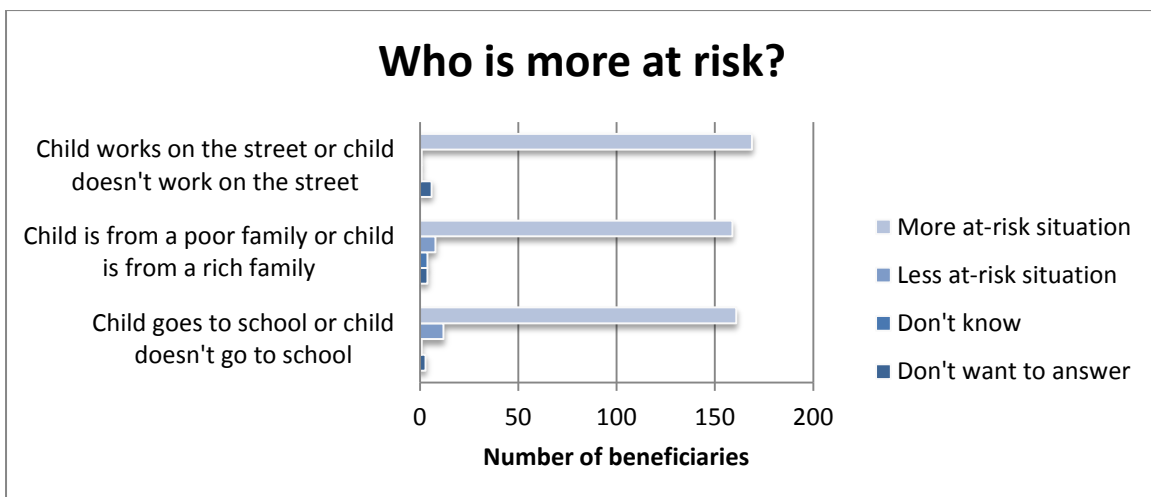
What do you think will happen to a child if the child tells someone about the abuse?



Most beneficiaries (54%) think that reporting will help the abuse case as ‘abuse stops’ and/or ‘abuse will happen less’ were answered most. Still, 24% of the beneficiaries think that the child will get into trouble, abuse will happen more and/or that nothing will change. Exactly 20% of the beneficiaries did not know what would happen and 2% did not want to answer.

Who is more at risk?

In order to understand what children and youth think about situations that put children in vulnerable and dangerous positions, we posed them a few scenarios and made them choose between the one and the other.

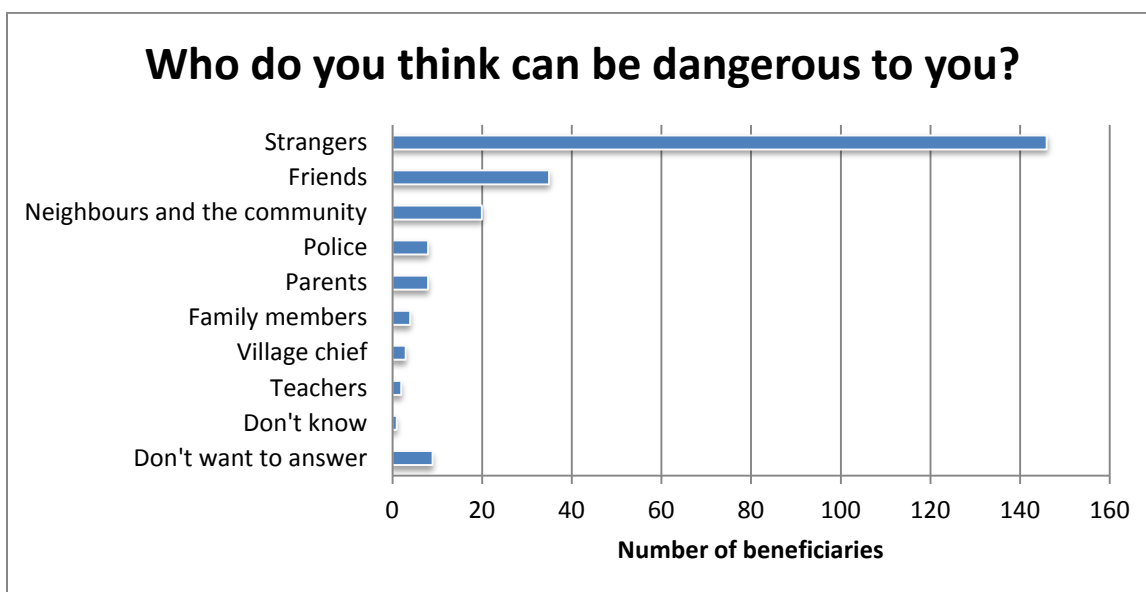


It is clear from the survey results that the vast majority of the beneficiaries see the risks of working on the street, being from a poor family or not going to school. The reasons why a child working on the street is at higher risk included: accident-proneness, at risk of child trafficking and at risk of meeting

people with bad intentions. The reasons why a child from a poor family is at higher risk included: no money for food, no money for education and the child needs to work to earn money for the family. Interesting is the reason for why a child from a rich family is at higher risk: they have expensive things that make thieves and robbers target rich children. The reasons why a child not going to school is at higher risk included: harder to find a good job, illiteracy and they easily get tricked or cheated. The reasons why a child going to school is at higher risk included: some teachers abuse the students and the children are more accident-prone (on the way to school).

Who do you think can be dangerous to you?

We want to know whether children can identify people who could potentially harm them. We therefore asked them who they think can be dangerous to them.



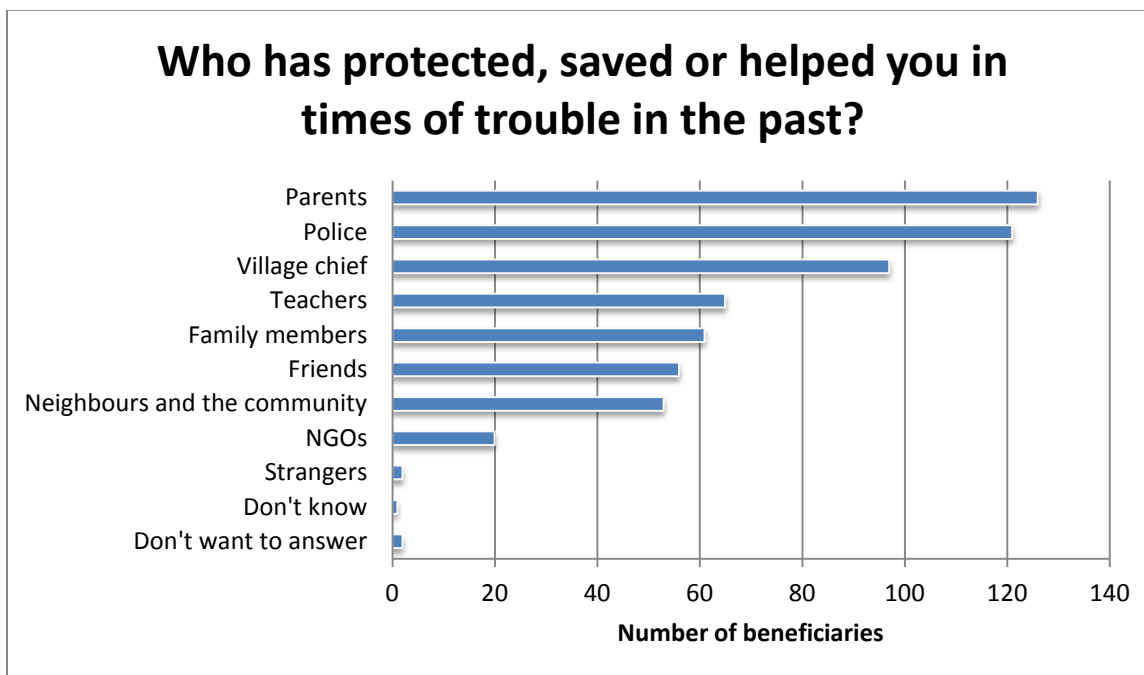
Who do you think can be dangerous to you?		
Age group	Female	Male
7-14	Strangers	Strangers
	Friends	Friends
15-18	Strangers	Strangers
	Friends	Friends
19-24	Strangers	Strangers
	Neighbours and the community	Friends

The results clearly show that strangers are seen most often as potentially dangerous. This result is logical – people say that strangers can do bad things and we do not know their motives. Friends are next in line, because friends can convince others to do bad things. Only one beneficiary said that people who know you well can be dangerous to you. The results show that the beneficiaries need more awareness on risks.

6. FINDINGS – PRACTICES

Who has protected, saved or helped you in times of trouble in the past?

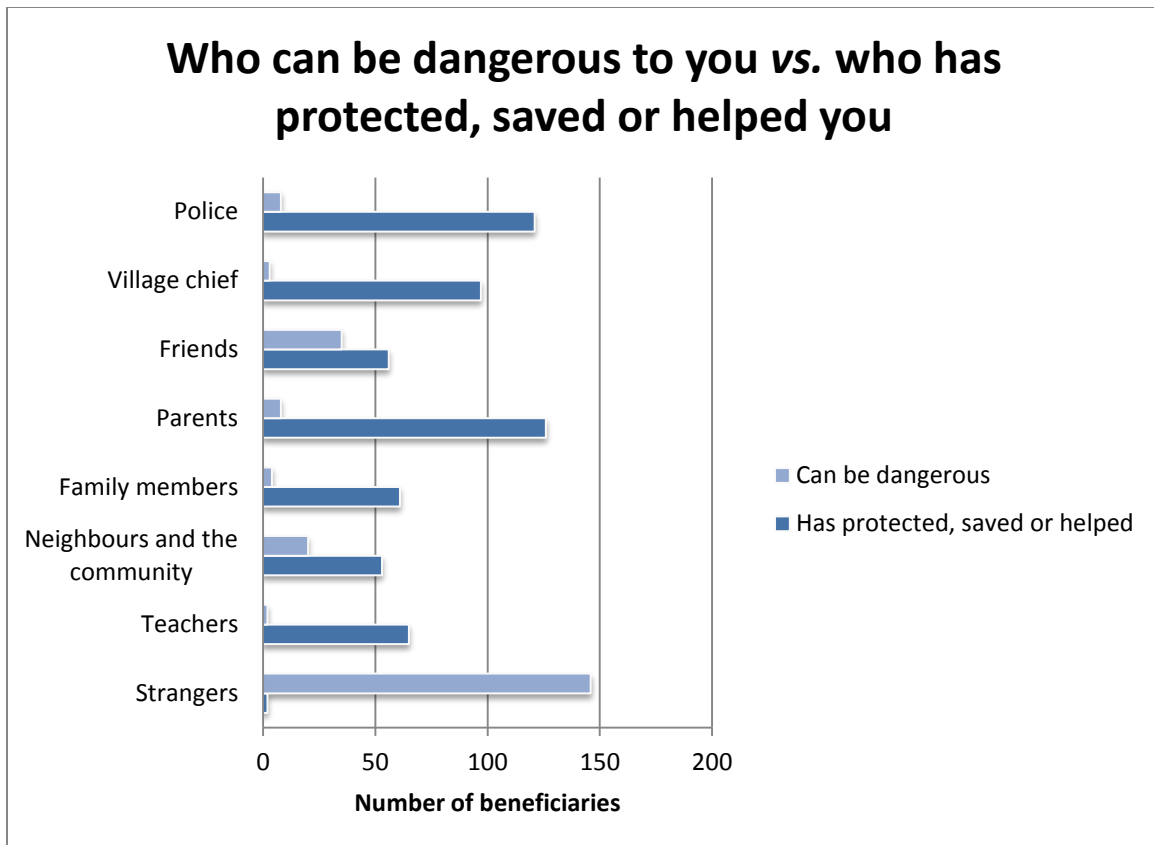
In contrast to ‘Who do you think can be dangerous to you?’ we asked the beneficiaries who has protected, saved or helped them in times of trouble in the past.



Who has protected, saved or helped you in times of trouble in the past?		
Age group	Female	Male
7-14	Parents	Parents
	Police	Police
15-18	Police	Police
	Parents	Parents
19-24	Police	Parents
	Parents	Police

The results show that parents, the police and village chief have helped children most in times of trouble. Strangers were mentioned the least by the beneficiaries. This question was developed as a mirror of the ‘Who do you think can be dangerous to you?’ question.

Putting the data from ‘Who do you think can be dangerous to you?’ and ‘Who has protected, saved or helped you in times of trouble in the past’ together will show the level of safe and unsafe regarding various people, as perceived by the beneficiaries.

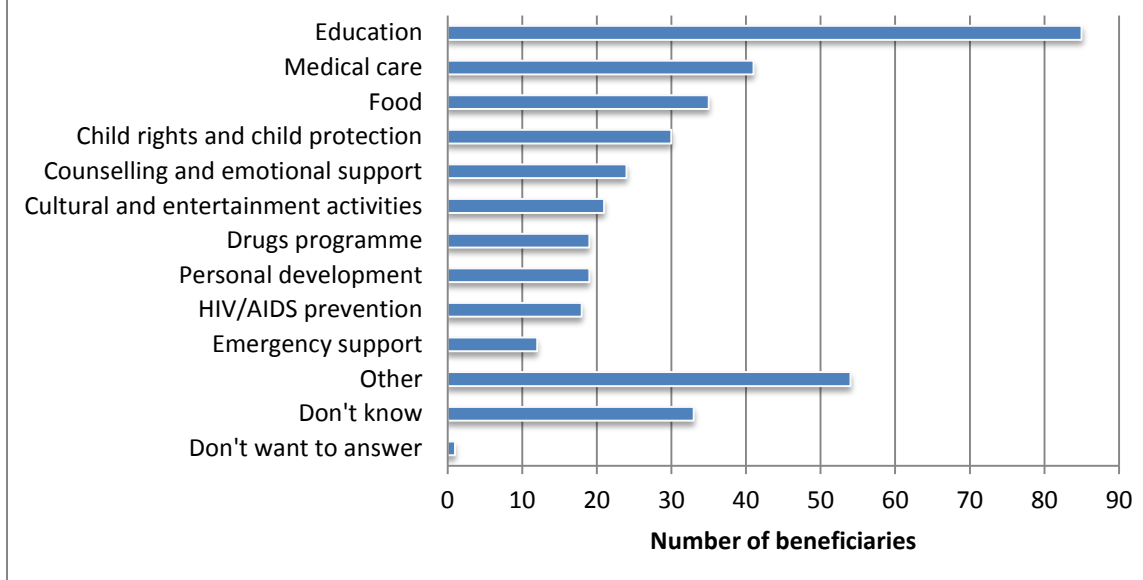


For most of the people, the indicator is rather clearly pointing in the safe or unsafe direction. With regard to friends, it is interesting to see that the number of beneficiaries who said they can be dangerous (19%) is not too far off from the number of beneficiaries who said they have protected, saved or helped them in the past (31%). The beneficiaries said that there are good friends and bad friends and bad friends can lead them into doing bad things.

What programmes and/or activities offered by NGOs have you used?

In order to see what the practise is on NGO child services, we asked the beneficiaries which programmes and/or activities they have used.

What programmes and/or activities offered by NGOs have you used?



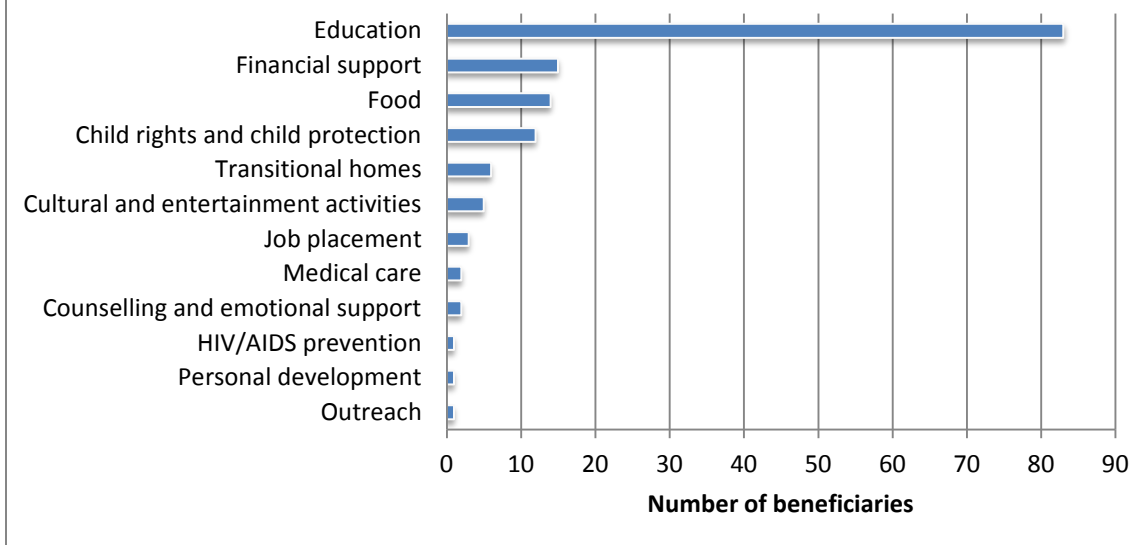
What programmes and/or activities offered by NGOs have you used?		
Age group	Female	Male
7-14	Education Medical care	Education Food
15-18	Education Child rights and child protection	Education Medical care
19-24	Education Medical care	Drugs Medical care

More than half of the beneficiaries mentioned education, making it the most used programme of NGOs. Next in line came medical care and food – two of the basic needs of children – child rights and child protection, counselling and emotional support, cultural and entertainment activities, drugs programme, personal development and HIV/AIDS prevention. The ‘other’ programmes or activities that were mentioned included: drop in, youth and community centres, financial support, transitional homes, outreach, child helpline, cultural and entertainment activities and community development. More than 18% of the beneficiaries did not know what programmes and/or activities offered by NGOs they have used, despite being a beneficiary of one of the CSOs that are partner to the 3PC Programme.

What else do you need or want that NGOs can do for you?

In addition, we asked them what else they need.

What else do you need or want that NGOs can do for you?



What else do you need or want that NGOs can do for you?		
Age group	Female	Male
7-14	Education	Education
	Financial support	Food
15-18	Education	Education
	Financial support	Financial support
19-24	Education	Education
	Food	Child rights and child protection

Education is clearly the focal point for the beneficiaries. Even the beneficiaries who are enrolled in school asked for more education or specific topics (maths, English, Khmer literature, chemistry, etc.). The beneficiaries also asked for education opportunities for their siblings or poor children from their community.

Below are a few quotes:*

“Cooperate with local authorities to support all children who are not in school.” – Home-living female from DT (14)

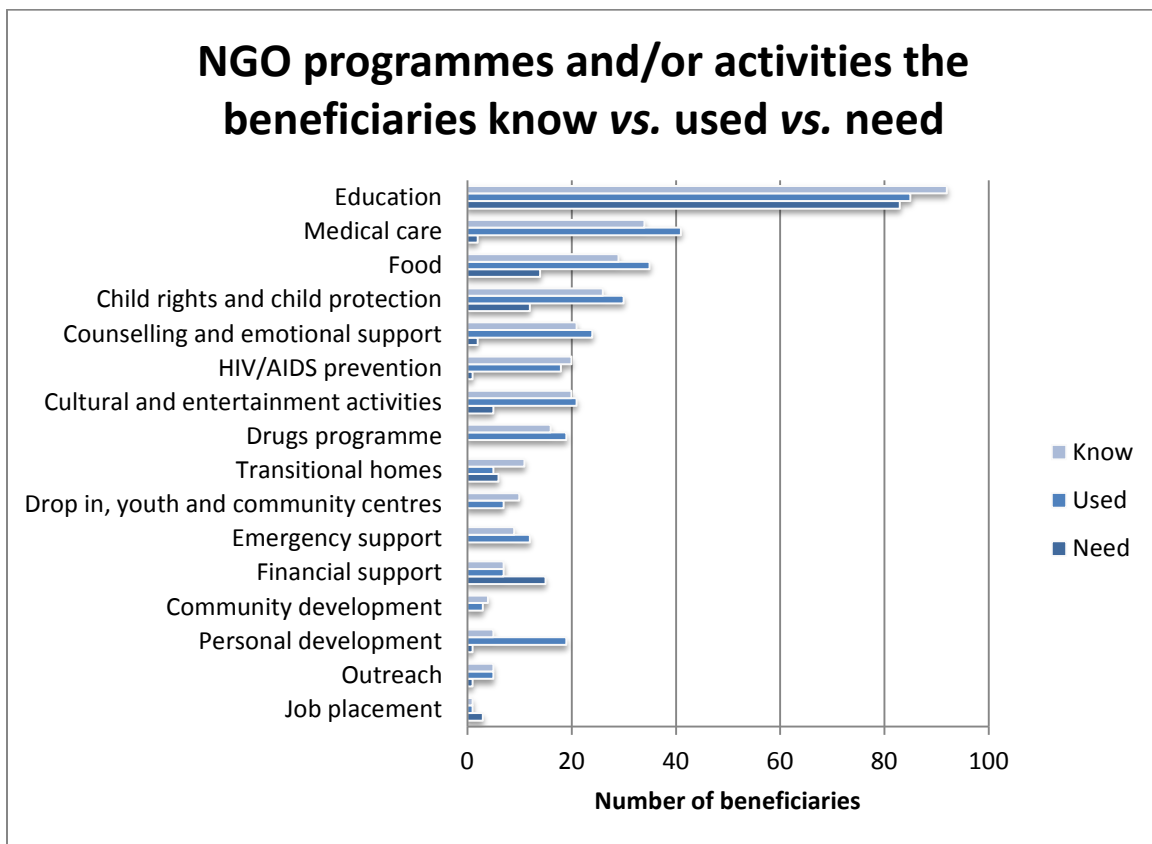
* For more quotes, please see the individual CSO reports starting on page 28.

"I want NGOs to educate about child trafficking, violence, child abuse, drug prevention, birth spacing and HIV prevention." – Home-living male from LAC (17)

"Please stop or prevent all abuse of street children." – Street-living male from MS (19)

"Help in my community to raise awareness on gambling, provide support for school materials and provide skills trainings on agriculture and animal feeding." – Home-living female from KMR (23)

Below is a chart that places all the information together: the NGO programmes and/or activities that the beneficiaries know, the NGO programmes and/or activities that the beneficiaries used and what more NGOs can do for children and youth.



Do you need more information about child protection and child rights?

About 69% of the beneficiaries wished to learn more about child protection and child rights. LAC, KMR and PPS had most beneficiaries (95%) wishing to learn more and MS had least beneficiaries (15%) wishing to learn more about child protection and child rights.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Knowledge

- The KAP survey results show that **67%** of the 3PC beneficiaries surveyed know what child rights are. In total, **37%** of the beneficiaries surveyed cannot name any specific rights.
- Amongst the respondents who know what child rights are, **development and survival** rights are the most well-known. The children's right to non-discrimination is less known by the beneficiaries.
- From the beneficiaries surveyed, **56% knows what child abuse is**.
- Questions: 'Is it OK...
 - ...to beat a child?' – 11% thinks yes, **89% thinks no**.
 - ...to threaten to abandon a child?' – 7% thinks yes, **92% thinks no**.
 - ...to shout at a child all the time?' – 9% thinks yes, **90% thinks no**.
 - ...to hug a child?' – 46% thinks yes, **47% thinks no**.
 - ...to tell a child about how babies are made?' – 19% thinks yes, **70% thinks no**.
 - ...to touch a child's private body parts?' – 8% thinks yes, **86% thinks no**.
 - ...to not look after a child?' – 8% thinks yes, **91% thinks no**.
 - ...to not give food and medical care to a child?' – 1% thinks yes, **93% thinks no**.
 - ...to buy a child very expensive toys?' – 37% thinks yes, **57% thinks no**.
 - ...to not give any toys to a child?' – 19% thinks yes, **74% thinks no**.
 - ...for a child not to go to school?' – 6% thinks yes, **92% thinks no**.
 - ...to leave a 5-year old child alone in the house?' – 6% thinks yes, **92% thinks no**.
 - ...to let a child clean their room?' – 23% thinks yes, **75% thinks no**.
 - ...to let a 14-year old child work in a factory?' – 9% thinks yes, **84% thinks no**.
 - ...to let a child beg?' – 11% thinks yes, **91% thinks no**.
 - ...to let a child work as a sex worker?' – 11% thinks yes, **89% thinks no**.
- After explaining the beneficiaries what child abuse is, **76% can name at least one consequence of child abuse**. The respondents can identify emotional, behavioural and physical signs and symptoms of child abuse. Yet, 44% of the beneficiaries can only name immediate consequences (like bruises or feeling sad) and 32% can name at least one long-term consequence (like behavioural change). A total of 24% of the beneficiaries surveyed does not know any consequences of child abuse.
- The **police** and **parents** are the main actors responsible for helping an abused child, according to the beneficiaries surveyed.
- **Education** is the main programme that the respondents know that NGOs offer to children and youth.

More than two-thirds of the 3PC beneficiaries surveyed know what child rights are. More than half of all beneficiaries surveyed know what child abuse is. The vast majority of the beneficiaries said that the abusive situations we asked about are not OK. However, most of them also said the non-abusive situations are not OK. Most respondents can name at least one consequence of child abuse. However, only 32% can name a long-term consequence, showing that most respondents only recognise immediate consequences like bruises or feeling sad. The beneficiaries surveyed rely mostly on the police and parents to help in case of child abuse. Education received the top score when asked what programmes and activities NGOs offer to children and youth.

Attitude

- The vast majority of the beneficiaries (93%) said that **parents** are the ones responsible for taking care of a child, followed by family members, NGOs, schools and teachers and neighbours and the community.
- Scenario: 'If you knew your friend was beaten by his uncle every day, and one day he comes to school with a broken arm because his uncle has beaten him really hard, what would you do?' Most beneficiaries would tell the **police**, followed by tell the **teacher** and tell the **village chief**.
- More than half of the beneficiaries think that **reporting will help** the abuse case. Yet, almost a quarter of the beneficiaries think that reporting will not help the case.
- The vast majority of the beneficiaries see the risks involved with a child working on the street, a child from a poor family and a child not going to school.
- The two main types of people that children think can be dangerous are **strangers** (81%) and **friends** (19%). Teachers were mentioned the least by the beneficiaries.

Parents are seen as the main actors responsible for taking care of a child. However, the police, teachers and the village chief are seen as the main actors responsible for dealing with child abuse cases. There is a clear divide between social and legal responsibility in protecting children. The majority of the beneficiaries see the benefit in reporting child abuse. A vast majority also sees the risks involved in at-risk situations. Strangers are still the main type of people that the beneficiaries think can be dangerous. Yet, almost one in five beneficiaries also recognises that friends can easily convince you to do bad things.

Practices

- **Parents**, the **police** and **village chief** have helped the beneficiaries most in times of trouble. Strangers were mentioned the least by the beneficiaries.
- **Education** is the most used NGO programme by the beneficiaries, followed by medical care and food.
- **Education** is also what the beneficiaries need NGOs to work more on, followed by financial support and food.
- About **69%** of the beneficiaries wish to learn more about child protection and child rights.

Parents, the police and village chief have helped the beneficiaries most in times of trouble. This corresponds with the roles and responsibilities of these actors in taking care of a child and in dealing with child abuse cases. Education is the programme that most beneficiaries use and also what most beneficiaries need more of. More than two-thirds of the respondents wish to learn more about child protection and child rights.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Child protection, child rights and child abuse

The vast majority of the survey respondents see a need in learning more about child protection and child rights. Furthermore, the substantial lack the knowledge on child abuse and child rights shows a need for higher awareness and education on these issues amongst the 3PC beneficiaries. While most beneficiaries said abusive practices are not OK, they also said that the non-abusive practices are not OK. Therefore, some sessions should be spent on what constitutes child abuse and what is acceptable, and other issues that need specific attention. In addition, the beneficiaries should also be aware on who the child abusers are. Most beneficiaries said strangers can be dangerous to them, while in most cases of child abuse, the abuser is someone who knows the child directly. The beneficiaries should learn that child abuse can happen anywhere and that they should be aware of the signs and know what to do when they are faced with a situation of (potential) abuse.

Child services

In addition, the beneficiaries highlighted the need for more and better education. The 3PC CSOs should focus on making education accessible to all marginalised and poor children in the communities and offer skills training that the beneficiaries deem desirable. The beneficiaries also asked for cooperation with local government in order to make sure education is a focal point for community development. Beneficiaries also asked for financial support and food. In addition, CSOs should help with job placements or working with the families and community members to conduct skills training so that the older generation can get jobs that will break the poverty cycle.

Action points for progress

The 3PC programme should consider awareness and education campaigns on child protection, child abuse and child rights throughout the five provinces in Cambodia:

1. It is recommended to provide awareness and education toolkits to all CSOs to implement in the community.
2. It is recommended that the modules in the toolkit should include child rights, child abuse, child protection, what constitutes child abuse and how to recognise child abuse, immediate and long-term consequences of child abuse, who are the different types of child abusers, what to do in case of child abuse and the importance of reporting, etc.
3. The 3PC programme should consider making education accessible to all children in the beneficiary communities. In addition, the needs identified through this research should be considered for further programme planning and implementation.
4. Each CSO should consider developing awareness and education programmes focused on the outcomes of the individual reports.

“Please help the street children during the night time by giving them safe shelter, because it is not safe to stay outside.” – Male (23).

9. MITH SAMLANH REPORT

Profile of MS respondents

Gender	Age	Living situation	Schooling situation
Female: 9 Male: 11	Between 9 and 24 Average age: 16	Home: 11 Moving around: 4 Street: 5	Dropped out: 5 Going to school: 11 Graduated: 3 Never attended: 1

Child rights

Six respondents did not know what child rights are and therefore **70%** of the beneficiaries at MS said they know what child rights are. The most well-known rights were **child protection** and the right to **development**. Eleven respondents could not name any specific child rights.

Child abuse

Six respondents did not know what child abuse is and therefore **70%** of the beneficiaries said they know what child abuse is. Of the respondents, 20% said it was OK to beat a child, 15% said it was OK to shout at a child all the time, 55% said it was OK to hug a child, 15% said it was OK to tell a child about how babies are made and to touch a child’s private body parts, 30% said it was OK to buy a child very expensive toys, 10% said it was OK to leave a 5-year old child alone in the house, 20% said it was OK to let a child clean their room, 10% said it was OK to let a 14-year old child work in a factory, **30% said it was OK to let a child beg** and 15% said it was OK to let a child work as a sex worker.

Some most mentioned consequences of child abuse were: bruises or cuts, depression and feeling sad, anxiety and feeling scared and anger. **Five** beneficiaries mentioned longer-term consequences. One beneficiary did not know any consequences of child abuse.

Parents, police and **NGOs** are relied on most in case of child abuse. **Parents, other family members** and **NGOs** are the main actors who should take care of a child, according to the beneficiaries surveyed. If a beneficiary would find out their friend was physically abused by their uncle and suffered serious injury from it, most beneficiaries would tell their **friend’s parents**, the **police** and the **teacher**. Half of the beneficiaries at MS think that if a child would report abuse, the abuse will **stop**. Almost half of the beneficiaries do not know or do not want to answer what would happen if abuse was reported. Seventeen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to work on the street than to not work on the street. Seventeen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to be from a poor family than from a rich family. Eighteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to not go to school than to go to school. Three quarter of the beneficiaries think **strangers** can be dangerous to them. **Parents**, the **police** and **village chief** have helped the beneficiaries most in times of trouble in the past.

Child services

Education is what is most well-known amongst MS beneficiaries when it comes to programmes and activities offered to children and youth by NGOs. Food and HIV/AIDS prevention programmes are next in line. Yet, **food** is what has been most used amongst the beneficiaries of MS, followed by education. **Education** and **food** are also what remain needs, according to MS beneficiaries.

More information

Only **three** beneficiaries wish to learn more about child protection and child abuse.

10. SAMATAPHEAP KHNOM ORGANISATION REPORT

Profile of SKO respondents

Gender	Age	Living situation	Schooling situation
Female: 10 Male: 10	Between 8 and 19 Average age: 14	Home: 1 Moving around: 17 Personal: 2	Dropped out: 8 Going to school: 11 Never attended: 1

Child rights

Eleven respondents did not know what child rights are and therefore only **45%** of the beneficiaries at SKO said they know what child rights are. The most well-known right was the right to **child participation**. Fourteen respondents could not name any specific child rights.

Child abuse

Fifteen respondents did not know what child abuse is and therefore only **25%** of the beneficiaries at SKO said they know what child abuse is. Of the respondents, 5% said it was OK to beat a child and to threaten to abandon a child, 65% said it was OK to hug a child, 55% said it was OK to tell a child about how babies are made, 80% said it was OK to buy a child very expensive toys, 15% said it was OK to not give any toys to a child and 20% said it was OK to let a child clean their room.

Some most mentioned consequences of child abuse were: bruises or cuts, anxiety and feeling scared and death. **Six** beneficiaries mentioned longer-term consequences. **Seven** beneficiaries did not know any consequences of child abuse.

Parents, police and neighbours and the community are relied on most in case of child abuse. **Parents and other family members** are the main actors who should take care of a child, according to the beneficiaries surveyed. If a beneficiary would find out their friend was physically abused by their uncle and suffered serious injury from it, most beneficiaries would tell the **village chief**, the **police** and their **friend's parents**. Eight beneficiaries at SKO think that if a child would report abuse, the abuse will **happen less**. Almost half of the beneficiaries do not know or do not want to answer what would happen if abuse was reported.

Seventeen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to work on the street than to not work on the street. Eighteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to be from a poor family than from a rich family. Nineteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to not go to school than to go to school. Almost all beneficiaries think **strangers** can be dangerous to them. **Parents, the police and village chief** have helped the beneficiaries most in times of trouble in the past.

Child services

Education is what is most well-known amongst SKO beneficiaries when it comes to programmes and activities offered to children and youth by NGOs. Eight beneficiaries did not know what NGOs do for children and youth. **Education** is also what has been most used amongst the beneficiaries of SKO, followed by medical care. **Education, financial support and health care** are what remain needs, according to SKO beneficiaries.

More information

Seven beneficiaries wish to learn more about child protection and child abuse.

11. KALIYAN MITH REPORT

Profile of KM respondents

Gender	Age	Living situation	Schooling situation
Female: 9	Between 9 and 24	Home: 10	Dropped out: 11
Male: 11	Average age: 15	Street: 10	Going to school: 9

Child rights

Thirteen respondents did not know what child rights are and therefore only **35%** of the beneficiaries at KM said they know what child rights are. The most well-known rights were **child protection** and **survival**. Fourteen respondents could not name any specific child rights.

Child abuse

Twelve respondents did not know what child abuse is and therefore only **40%** of the beneficiaries at KM said they know what child abuse is. Of the respondents, 5% said it was OK to beat a child, 60% said it was OK to hug a child, 35% said it was OK to tell a child about how babies are made, 10% said it was OK to touch a child’s private body parts, 5% said it was OK to not look after a child, 45% said it was OK to buy a child very expensive toys, 10% said it was OK to not give any toys to a child, 5% said it was OK to leave a 5-year old child alone in the house, 45% said it was OK to let a child clean their room and 15% said it was OK to let a 14-year old child work in a factory.

Some most mentioned consequences of child abuse were: anxiety and feeling scared, bruises or cuts and depression and feeling sad. Only **one** beneficiary mentioned longer-term consequences. **Six** beneficiaries did not know any consequences of child abuse.

NGOs, parents, police and neighbours and the community are relied on most in case of child abuse. **Parents and other family members** are the main actors who should take care of a child. If a beneficiary would find out their friend was physically abused by their uncle and suffered serious injury from it, most beneficiaries would take him to the **hospital** and tell **NGOs, the police and the village chief**. Seven beneficiaries at KM think that if a child would report abuse, the abuse will **stop**. A quarter of the beneficiaries does not know or do not want to answer what would happen if abuse was reported. Nineteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to work on the street than to not work on the street. Nineteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to be from a poor family than from a rich family. Fifteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to not go to school than to go to school. Half of the beneficiaries think **strangers** can be dangerous to them and a quarter thinks the **police** can be dangerous too. Yet, **parents, the police and village chief** have helped the beneficiaries most in times of trouble in the past.

Child services

Counselling or emotional support and **medical care** are most well-known amongst KM beneficiaries when it comes to programmes and activities offered to children and youth by NGOs. Six beneficiaries did not know what NGOs do for children and youth. **Medical care** is what has been most used amongst the beneficiaries of KM, followed by cultural and entertainment activities. **Education, safe shelter** and **food** are also what remain needs, according to KM beneficiaries.

More information

Eleven beneficiaries wish to learn more about child protection and child abuse.

“Help educate my parents.”
– Male (11).

12. GOUTTE D’EAU REPORT

Profile of DT respondents

Gender	Age	Living situation	Schooling situation
Female: 10 Male: 10	Between 8 and 18 Average age: 13	Home: 18 Moving around: 1 Street: 1	Going to school: 20

Child rights

Six respondents did not know what child rights are and therefore **70%** of the beneficiaries at DT said they know what child rights are. The most well-known rights were **participation** and **child protection**. Six respondents could not name any specific child rights.

Child abuse

Seven respondents did not know what child abuse is and therefore **65%** of the beneficiaries at DT said they know what child abuse is. Of the respondents, 5% said it was OK to threaten to abandon a child and to shout at a child all the time, 50% said it was OK to hug a child, 15% said it was OK to tell a child about how babies are made, 5% said it was OK to touch a child’s private body parts, 15% said it was OK to not look after a child, 30% said it was OK to buy a child very expensive toys, 20% said it was OK to not give any toys to a child, 15% said it was OK for a child to not go to school, 5% said it was OK to let a child clean their room and to let a 14-year old child work in a factory and 10% said it was OK to let a child work as a sex worker.

Some most mentioned consequences of child abuse were: bruises or cuts and anxiety and feeling scared. **Five** beneficiaries mentioned longer-term consequences. **Seven** beneficiaries did not know any consequences of child abuse.

Parents, police and **other family members** are relied on most in case of child abuse. **Parents** and **other family members** are the main actors who should take care of a child. If a beneficiary would find out their friend was physically abused by their uncle and suffered serious injury from it, most beneficiaries would tell **NGOs** and the **village chief**. Seven beneficiaries at DT think that if a child would report abuse, the abuse will **happen less**. A fifth of the beneficiaries do not know what would happen if abuse was reported.

Nineteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to work on the street than to not work on the street. Seventeen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to be from a poor family than from a rich family. Seventeen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to not go to school than to go to school. More than half of the beneficiaries think **strangers** can be dangerous to them and a quarter thinks **friends** can be dangerous too. **Parents** and the **police** have helped the beneficiaries most in times of trouble in the past.

Child services

Education and **food** are most well-known amongst DT beneficiaries when it comes to programmes and activities offered to children and youth by NGOs. Four beneficiaries did not know what NGOs do for children and youth. **Education** is also what has been most used amongst the beneficiaries of DT, followed by food. **Education** is also what remains a need, according to DT beneficiaries.

More information

Seventeen beneficiaries wish to learn more about child protection and child abuse.

13. LEGAL AID OF CAMBODIA REPORT

Profile of LAC respondents

Gender	Age	Living situation	Schooling situation
Female: 14 Male: 6	Between 9 and 18 Average age: 14	Home: 20	Going to school: 20

Child rights

Three respondents did not know what child rights are and therefore **85%** of the beneficiaries at LAC said they know what child rights are. The most well-known right was **development**. Four respondents could not name any specific child rights.

Child abuse

Four respondents did not know what child abuse is and therefore **80%** of the beneficiaries at LAC said they know what child abuse is. Of the respondents, 5% said it was OK to shout at a child all the time, 45% said it was OK to hug a child, 15% said it was OK to tell a child about how babies are made, 5% said it was OK to touch a child’s private body parts, to not look after a child and to not give food and medical care to a child, 35% said it was OK to buy a child very expensive toys, 15% said it was OK to not give any toys to a child, 45% said it was OK to let a child clean their room and 5% said it was OK to let a 14-year old child work in a factory.

Some most mentioned consequences of child abuse were: anxiety and feeling scared, depression and feeling sad, bruises or cuts and **loss of honour**. **Three** beneficiaries mentioned longer-term consequences. **Seven** beneficiaries did not know any consequences of child abuse.

Parents, police and other family members are relied on most in case of child abuse. **Parents** and **other family members** are the main actors who should take care of a child. If a beneficiary would find out their friend was physically abused by their uncle and suffered serious injury from it, most beneficiaries would tell the **police, village chief and teacher**. Six beneficiaries at LAC think that if a child would report abuse, the abuse will **stop**. A fifth of the beneficiaries do not know what would happen if abuse was reported.

All beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to work on the street than to not work on the street. All beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to be from a poor family than from a rich family. All beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to not go to school than to go to school. Almost all of the beneficiaries think **strangers** can be dangerous to them and two beneficiaries think **friends** can be dangerous too. **Parents, the police and village chief** have helped the beneficiaries most in times of trouble in the past.

Child services

Child rights and child protection and **education** are most well-known amongst LAC beneficiaries when it comes to programmes and activities offered to children and youth by NGOs. **Thirteen** beneficiaries did not know what NGOs do for children and youth. **Child rights and child protection** is also what has been most used amongst the beneficiaries of LAC, followed by personal development skills. **Education** is also what remains a need, according to LAC beneficiaries.

More information

Nineteen beneficiaries wish to learn more about child protection and child abuse.

“Develop the community, support education and help the poor and uneducated children to attend school.” – Female (20).

14. KOMAR REAGREY REPORT

Profile of KMR respondents

Gender	Age	Living situation	Schooling situation
Female: 16 Male: 4	Between 9 and 23 Average age: 16	Home: 20	Dropped out: 1 Going to school: 18 Graduated: 1

Child rights

Three respondents did not know what child rights are and therefore **85%** of the beneficiaries at KMR said they know what child rights are. The most well-known rights were **survival** and **development**. Three respondents could not name any specific child rights.

Child abuse

Seven respondents did not know what child abuse is and therefore **65%** of the beneficiaries at KMR said they know what child abuse is. Of the respondents, **45% said it was OK to beat a child, 40% said it was OK to threaten to abandon a child, 50% said it was OK to shout at a child all the time, 60%** said it was OK to hug a child, **15%** said it was OK to tell a child about how babies are made, **40% said it was OK to touch a child’s private body parts, to not look after a child and to not give food and medical care to a child, 20%** said it was OK to buy a child very expensive toys, **25%** said it was OK to not give any toys to a child, **35% said it was OK for a child to not go to school and to leave a 5-year old child alone in the house, 40% said it was OK to let a child clean their room, 35% said it was OK to let a 14-year old child work in a factory, to let a child beg and to let a child work as a sex worker.**

Some most mentioned consequences of child abuse were: bruises or cuts and bad emotional development. **Eleven** beneficiaries mentioned longer-term consequences.

Parents, police and **village chief** are relied on most in case of child abuse. **Parents** and **other family members** are the main actors who should take care of a child. If a beneficiary would find out their friend was physically abused by their uncle and suffered serious injury from it, most beneficiaries would tell the **police** and **village chief**. Thirteen beneficiaries at KMR think that if a child would report abuse, the abuse will **happen less**. Two beneficiaries do not know what would happen if abuse was reported. All beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to work on the street than to not work on the street. Eighteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to be from a poor family than from a rich family. Nineteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to not go to school than to go to school. Almost all of the beneficiaries think **strangers** can be dangerous to them and eight beneficiaries think **friends** can be dangerous too. The **police** and **parents** have helped the beneficiaries most in times of trouble in the past.

Child services

Education is most well-known amongst KMR beneficiaries when it comes to programmes and activities offered to children and youth by NGOs. **Education** is also what has been most used amongst the beneficiaries of KMR, followed by medical care. **Education** is also what remains a need, according to KMR beneficiaries.

More information

Nineteen beneficiaries wish to learn more about child protection and child abuse.

15. OPÉRATION ENFANTS DU CAMBODGE REPORT

Profile of OEC respondents

Gender	Age	Living situation	Schooling situation
Female: 12 Male: 8	Between 9 and 23 Average age: 14	Home: 19 Moving around: 1	Going to school: 20

Child rights

Ten respondents did not know what child rights are and therefore **50%** of the beneficiaries at OEC said they know what child rights are. The most well-known rights were **survival** and **development**. Ten respondents could not name any specific child rights.

Child abuse

Ten respondents did not know what child abuse is and therefore **50%** of the beneficiaries at OEC said they know what child abuse is. Of the respondents, 25% said it was OK to hug a child, 10% said it was OK to tell a child about how babies are made, 5% said it was OK to not look after a child, 45% said it was OK to buy a child very expensive toys, 15% said it was OK to not give any toys to a child, 5% said it was OK for a child to not go to school, to leave a 5-year old child alone in the house, and to let a child clean their room, 10% said it was OK to let a 14-year old child work in a factory and 5% said it was OK to let a child work as a sex worker.

Some most mentioned consequences of child abuse were: bruises or cuts and depression and feeling sad. **Five** beneficiaries mentioned longer-term consequences. **Six** beneficiaries did not know any consequences of child abuse.

Parents, police and **village chief** are relied on most in case of child abuse. **Parents** and **other family members** are the main actors who should take care of a child. If a beneficiary would find out their friend was physically abused by their uncle and suffered serious injury from it, most beneficiaries would tell the **police** and **village chief**. Eight beneficiaries at OEC think that if a child would report abuse, the abuse will **stop**. Six beneficiaries do not know what would happen if abuse was reported.

All beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to work on the street than to not work on the street. Sixteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to be from a poor family than from a rich family. Nineteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to not go to school than to go to school. All of the beneficiaries think that only **strangers** can be dangerous to them. The **police, parents** and the **village chief** have helped the beneficiaries most in times of trouble in the past.

Child services

Medical care is most well-known amongst OEC beneficiaries when it comes to programmes and activities offered to children and youth by NGOs. **Eleven** beneficiaries did not know what NGOs do for children and youth. **Drugs programme** is what has been most used amongst the beneficiaries of OEC, followed by medical care. **Education** and **community development** are what remain needs, according to OEC beneficiaries.

More information

Sixteen beneficiaries wish to learn more about child protection and child abuse.

16. PHARE PONLEU SELPAK REPORT

Profile of PPS respondents

Gender	Age	Living situation	Schooling situation
Female: 9 Male: 11	Between 10 and 23 Average age: 16	Home: 20	Dropped out: 1 Going to school: 18 Graduated: 1

Child rights

All 20 beneficiaries at PPS said they know what child rights are. The most well-known rights were **child protection** and **development**. All respondents could name at least one specific child right.

Child abuse

Five respondents did not know what child abuse is and therefore **75%** of the beneficiaries at PPS said they know what child abuse is. Of the respondents, 10% said it was OK to beat a child and to threaten to abandon a child, 5% said it was OK to shout at a child all the time, 30% said it was OK to hug a child, 10% said it was OK to tell a child about how babies are made, 25% said it was OK to buy a child very expensive toys, 40% said it was OK to not give any toys to a child and 20% said it was OK to let a child clean their room.

Some most mentioned consequences of child abuse were: anxiety and feeling scared, bruises or cuts and depression and feeling sad. **Six** beneficiaries mentioned longer-term consequences. **Three** beneficiaries did not know any consequences of child abuse.

Police, parents and **NGOs** are relied on most in case of child abuse. **Parents** and **NGOs** are the main actors who should take care of a child. If a beneficiary would find out their friend was physically abused by their uncle and suffered serious injury from it, most beneficiaries would tell the **teacher** and the **police**. Nine beneficiaries at PPS think that if a child would report abuse, the abuse will **happen less**. Eight beneficiaries think that the abuse will **stop**.

Seventeen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to work on the street than to not work on the street. Sixteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to be from a poor family than from a rich family. Eighteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to not go to school than to go to school. Most of the beneficiaries think that **strangers** can be dangerous to them and four beneficiaries think **friends** can be dangerous too. The **police** and **parents** have helped the beneficiaries most in times of trouble in the past.

Child services

Education is most well-known amongst PPS beneficiaries when it comes to programmes and activities offered to children and youth by NGOs. **Education** is also what has been most used amongst the beneficiaries of PPS, followed by medical care and food. **Education** and **food** are what remain needs, according to PPS beneficiaries.

More information

Nineteen beneficiaries wish to learn more about child protection and child abuse.

17. M’LOP TAPANG REPORT

Profile of MT respondents

Gender	Age	Living situation	Schooling situation
Female: 11 Male: 9	Between 9 and 23 Average age: 15	Home: 20	Going to school: 20

Child rights

Eight respondents did not know what child rights are and therefore **60%** of the beneficiaries at MT said they know what child rights are. The most well-known right was **participation**. Eight respondents could not name any specific child rights.

Child abuse

Twelve respondents did not know what child abuse is and therefore only **40%** of the beneficiaries at MT said they know what child abuse is. Of the respondents, 5% said it was OK to threaten to abandon a child, 25% said it was OK to hug a child and to buy a child very expensive toys, 30% said it was OK to not give any toys to a child and 10% said it was OK to let a child clean their room.

Some most mentioned consequences of child abuse were: anxiety and feeling scared. **Two** beneficiaries mentioned longer-term consequences. **Five** beneficiaries did not know any consequences of child abuse.

Police, parents and **teachers** are relied on most in case of child abuse. **Parents, NGOs** and **schools** are the main actors who should take care of a child. If a beneficiary would find out their friend was physically abused by their uncle and suffered serious injury from it, most beneficiaries would tell the **teacher** and the **police**. Eight beneficiaries at MT think that if a child would report abuse, the abuse will **stop**.

All beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to work on the street than to not work on the street. Eighteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to be from a poor family than from a rich family. Sixteen beneficiaries said it is more dangerous for a child to not go to school than to go to school. Most of the beneficiaries think that **strangers** can be dangerous to them. The **police** and **teachers** have helped the beneficiaries most in times of trouble in the past.

Child services

Education is most well-known amongst MT beneficiaries when it comes to programmes and activities offered to children and youth by NGOs. **Education** is also what has been most used amongst the beneficiaries of MT, followed by personal development. **Education** and **food** are what remain needs, according to MT beneficiaries. Nine beneficiaries said they need nothing more from NGOs.

More information

Fourteen beneficiaries wish to learn more about child protection and child abuse.

ANNEX – SURVEY FORM – 3PC KAP Survey on Child Protection and Child Services

Information and Helpful Hints

1. What is this KAP survey designed to measure?

A KAP survey measures the knowledge, attitude and practices on a particular topic and is therefore a representative study of a specific population to collect information on what is known, believed and done in relation to a particular topic. The 3PC partnership programme wishes to assess current levels of knowledge, attitudes and practices of the 3PC beneficiaries with regard to children’s needs in child protection and child services in five provinces in Cambodia: Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Sihanoukville. This survey, consisting of 33 questions, aims to retrieve information on the knowledge, attitude and practices of beneficiary children and youth on child protection and child services. The findings from this KAP study will assist in further planning the 3PC programme development and expansion in the targeted provinces.

2. Who is this survey designed to assess?

This survey is aimed to assess the beneficiary children and youth in communities in the five provinces in which the 3PC programme is being implemented. Each partner CSO will survey 20 children and youth. The survey respondents should be chosen randomly, but reflecting the beneficiary population.

3. What should I do to ensure this survey is conducted properly?

Here are a few tips to facilitate good survey conduct:

- Please read through the ‘**Information and Helpful Hints**’ page as well as the survey questions in order to become familiar with the purpose, format and wording of the survey.
- Introduce yourself to the survey respondent and make sure the ‘**Introduction and Consent**’ part is always read out to each individual respondent in order to provide them information on the purpose of survey, details on their privacy, to allow them room for questions and to ask for their consent to participate. Also write down the date, start and end times.
- Stress that their survey answers are private and that their names will not be on the survey.
- Make sure you ask the questions in the same way to all respondents and don’t modify the survey questions. Don’t suggest answers, except when a question says “(Read all options out to respondent)”. In that case, read out all options and let the respondent choose the right answer(s).
- If the respondent does not want to answer a question, tick “ I don’t want to answer” and move on to the next one. Don’t push the respondent in answering. **Remember that participation is voluntary.**
- **There is no right or wrong answer.** Be neutral in your position towards the respondent’s answers and don’t suggest any answer(s). If you are asked a question about a survey item, be neutral in your response.
- To tick an answer, simply place a tick mark in the box like this: . If you made a mistake, color the whole box like this: . (Right answer: . Wrong answer:)

Introduction and Consent

Hello, my name is I work for Mith Samlanh/Kaliyan Mith/Samatapheap Khnom Organisation/M'Lop Tapang/Legal Aid of Cambodia/Goutte d'Eau/Phare Ponleu Selpak/Opération Enfants du Cambodge/Komar Reagrey. We are doing a survey on child protection and care services in five provinces in Cambodia. We would be very happy with your participation in this survey. The information will help us make protection and care services for children and youth better at Mith Samlanh/Kaliyan Mith/Samatapheap Khnom Organisation/M'Lop Tapang/Legal Aid of Cambodia/Goutte d'Eau/Phare Ponleu Selpak/Opération Enfants du Cambodge/Komar Reagrey. The survey will take 20 minutes. We will not write down your name or personal information and everything you say will be kept private.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you may choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. You may stop this interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important for this research.

Would you like to participate in this survey?

Yes

No

Date :

Time start:

Time end:

Respondent's Background

Age:

... years old

Gender:

Female

Male

Transsexual

Current living situation:

Street living

Home living

Moving around/migrating

Other: _____

Who do you live with?

Parent(s)

Other family member

Foster care

Friend

Boarding school

Transitional home

Children's home

Alone

Other: _____

Current schooling situation:

Going to school

Dropped out

Graduated

Never attended

Other: _____

Knowledge of Child Protection & Child Services

1. Do you know what child rights are? I don't want to answer
 Yes No (*Skip to Question 3.*)
2. What are your rights as a child? I don't want to answer
 Non-discrimination (_____)
 Participation (_____)
 Child protection (_____)
 Survival (_____)
 Development (_____)
 None
 Other, _____
 I don't know
3. Do you know what child abuse is? I don't want to answer
 Yes No

Is it ok to...	Yes ✓	No ✗	Don't know	Don't want to answer	Comments
4. Beat a child?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Threaten to abandon a child?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Shout at a child all the time?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Hug a child?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Tell a child about how babies are made?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Touch a child's private/ genital body parts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Not look after a child?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Not give food and medical care to a child?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Buy a child very expensive toys?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Not give any toys to a child?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14. Is it ok for a child to not go to school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Is it ok to...	Yes ✓	No ✘	Don't know	Don't want to answer	Comments
15. Leave a 5 year-old child alone in the house?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16. Let a child clean their room?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17. Let a 14 year-old child work in a factory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
18. Let a child beg?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
19. Let a child work as a sex worker?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

If the respondent answered "No" for Question 3. "Do you know what child abuse is?", explain: Child abuse is the physical, sexual or emotional mistreatment or neglect or exploitation of a child.

20. What can happen to a child when the child is abused?

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bruises or cuts | <input type="checkbox"/> Broken bones | <input type="checkbox"/> Death |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behaving differently | <input type="checkbox"/> Bad emotional development | <input type="checkbox"/> Not growing properly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not eating/sleeping well | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor school performance or dropping out of school | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leaving home | <input type="checkbox"/> Unhappy family | <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol/drug abuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anger | <input type="checkbox"/> Depression/sad | <input type="checkbox"/> Anxiety/scared |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, _____ | | |

21. When a child is abused, who can the child go to for help?

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Police | <input type="checkbox"/> Parents | <input type="checkbox"/> Village chief |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other family members | <input type="checkbox"/> Teachers | <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbours/community |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NGO | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, _____ | | |

22. What programmes/activities do NGOs offer for children and youth?

- Drugs program (harm reduction, detoxification, rehabilitation/reintegration)
- HIV/AIDS Prevention (education, provide condoms)
- Education (play games, vocational training, library, scholarships/fellowships, community education)
- Transitional Homes
- Drop In Centres/Youth Centres/Community Shelters

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Support | <input type="checkbox"/> Counselling/Emotional Support |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Food |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach | <input type="checkbox"/> Child Rights and Child Protection Information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ChildSafe Hotline | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural/Entertainment Activities (Music/Arts/Dance/Sport) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Aid and Representation | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Development (life skills, social skills) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Development |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disability Support | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Support (credit and savings, financial literacy) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, _____ | |

Attitudes towards Child Protection

23. Who should take care of a child?

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parents | <input type="checkbox"/> Family members | <input type="checkbox"/> Schools |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbours/community | <input type="checkbox"/> Police | <input type="checkbox"/> Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctors and hospitals | <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, _____ | |

24. If you knew your friend was beaten by his uncle every day, and one day he comes to school with a broken arm because his uncle has beat him really hard, what would you do?

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tell the police | <input type="checkbox"/> Tell the village chief | <input type="checkbox"/> Talk to your friend |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tell your friend's parents | <input type="checkbox"/> Tell your parents | <input type="checkbox"/> Tell the teacher |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Call the ChildSafe Hotline | <input type="checkbox"/> Tell NGO | <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing/Keep quiet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, _____ |

25. What do you think will happen to a child if the child tells someone about the abuse? (*Read all options out to respondent*)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abuse stops | <input type="checkbox"/> Child will get into trouble | <input type="checkbox"/> Abuse will happen more |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abuse will happen less | <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing will change | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, _____ | |

Who is more at risk?	Why?
26. <input type="checkbox"/> Child works on the street	OR <input type="checkbox"/> Child doesn't work on the street

Who is more at risk?	Why?
27. <input type="checkbox"/> Child is from poor family OR <input type="checkbox"/> Child is from rich family	
28. <input type="checkbox"/> Child goes to school OR <input type="checkbox"/> Child doesn't go to school	
29. Who do you think can be dangerous to you? <i>(Read all options out to respondent)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Police	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Village chief	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Friends	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Parents	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Family members	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Neighbours/community	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Teachers	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Strangers	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Others, _____	

Practices regarding Child Protection and Services

30. Who has protected, saved or helped you in times of trouble in the past? <i>(Read all options out to respondent)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Police	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Village chief	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Friends	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Parents	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Family members	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Neighbours/community	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Teachers	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Strangers	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Others, _____	

31. What programmes/activities offered by NGOs have you used?

- Drugs program (harm reduction, detoxification, rehabilitation/reintegration)
- HIV/AIDS Prevention (education, provide condoms)
- Education (play games, vocational training, library, scholarships/fellowships, community education)
- Transitional Homes
- Drop In Centres/Youth Centres/Community Shelters
- Emergency Support
- Counselling/Emotional Support
- Medical Care
- Food
- Outreach
- Child Rights and Child Protection Information
- ChildSafe Hotline
- Cultural/Entertainment Activities (Music/Arts/Dance/Sport)
- Legal Aid and Representation
- Personal Development (life skills, social skills)
- Advocacy
- Community Development
- Disability Support
- Financial Support (credit and savings, financial literacy)
- I don't know
- I don't want to answer
- Other, _____

32. What else do you need or want that NGOs can do for you?

33. This is the end of the survey. Do you need more information about child protection and child abuse?

- Yes No

(If respondent answers "Yes" and has specific questions, refer them to the child protection manager of your NGO for more information.)

Thank you very much for your participation. We truly value the information you have provided and your responses are helpful in further planning child protection activities in the 3PC programme development and expansion in your community.