

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 Rights

amongst community members in Phnom Penh, 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
CCWC	Commune Committee for Women and Children
DIC	Drop-In Centre
FI	Friends International
HBP	Home-Based Production
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
KM	Kaliyan Mith
MS	Mith Samlanh
MOSAVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

The 3PC partnership programme is a partnership programme with nine civil society organisations (CSOs), aiming to strengthen child protection systems in Cambodia. Within this framework and through the KAP survey, Mith Samlanh (MS) aims to assess the current levels of adult community member knowledge, attitudes and practices with regard to child protection and child rights in three communities in Phnom Penh.¹

The objectives of this KAP survey are:

- To establish a baseline on current levels of adult community member knowledge, attitudes and practices with regard to child protection and child rights in Phnom Penh; and
- To test the hypothesis that there is a low level of child protection and child rights awareness in the communities in Phnom Penh.

The findings from this KAP study will assist Friends International (FI) in planning advocacy campaigns and ChildSafe (CS) training programmes in the targeted communities. The research is also intended to inform FI teams, UNICEF, MOSAVY and other donors and local partners for future child protection and child rights programmes in Cambodia.

Methodology

Data was collected by conducting the KAP survey with 90 respondents in Phnom Penh. In each of the three communities, surveys were conducted with 30 respondents. The community member respondents were typically adult in-community people, family members of MS beneficiaries, home-based production (HBP) workers, village chiefs, etc. MS had prior established links with the selected communities through their outreach and case management work. However, within the selected communities, the sampling was done randomly and therefore both community members who have prior experience with MS as well as those without were interviewed in the process. The surveys were conducted on weekdays from 9am-5pm. Due to this daytime surveying, we reached mostly female community members who stayed home or worked within the community. Desk research about the communities in Phnom Penh was conducted before and after the survey to obtain further qualitative data.

Profile

There were 90 respondents for this survey, out of which 82% were female and 18% were male. Ages ranged from 25 to 72, with the majority of females in the 35-44 age group and most males in the 45-54 age group. The majority was unemployed (22%), followed by seamstress (11%), seller (10%) and scavenger (9%).

¹ The same survey was conducted in three communities in Siem Reap by Kaliyan Mith (KM).

Findings

Knowledge

- The KAP survey results show that **60%** of the community members surveyed know what child rights are. However, **53%** of all community members surveyed could not name any specific right.
- From the community members surveyed, **90% knows what child abuse is**. Of all community members surveyed, 80% can name at least one example of child abuse.
- After explaining the survey respondents what child abuse is, **92% can name at least one sign or symptom of a child who is abused**.

More than half of the community members surveyed know what child rights are. However, more than half of all respondents cannot name any specific right, which means that the knowledge on child rights is insufficient. The majority of all community members surveyed knows what child abuse is and can name at least one example of child abuse. Most community members can name at least one sign or symptom of an abused child. However, there are some misunderstandings about child abuse. For example, the majority thinks that women cannot be child sex abusers and a vast majority thinks that staff employed to work with children never abuse children.

Attitude

- **78%** of the community members surveyed think that child abuse is a problem in their community. Only 17% say that child abuse is not a problem in their community.
- Parents are seen as the main people responsible for a child's safety and well-being, followed by schools and teachers, NGOs, family members, neighbours and the community.
- Parents are believed to be the main people responsible for reporting abuse, followed by neighbours and the community, all people, NGOs and the village chief.
- In case of child abuse, the main authorities/institutions relied on are the village chief, police, and NGOs.

Most community members surveyed think that child abuse is a problem in their community. However, only 20% of the community members surveyed agree with the FI viewpoint for the majority of the statements on child abuse and abusive behaviour. While parents are seen as the main actors responsible for a child's safety and well-being and for reporting abuse, the village chief and police are seen as the main actors responsible for dealing with child abuse cases. This shows the clear divide between social and legal responsibility in protecting children.

Practices

- **80%** of the respondents say at least one form of abuse happens in their community.
- **47%** says **physical abuse** happens in their community.
- **61%** says **psychological abuse** happens in their community.
- **20%** says **sexual abuse** happens in their community.
- **36%** says **neglect** happens in their community.
- **40%** says **exploitation** happens in their community.

- **40%** of the respondents say they have personally taken action to stop child abuse in the past.
- **22%** of the community members surveyed know about the CS Hotline.

The majority of the community members know at least one form of abuse happens in their community. Still, one in five community members say that no form of child abuse happens in their community. Most confirmations are on psychological abuse and least confirmations are on sexual abuse. Less than half of the respondents say that they have personally taken action to stop child abuse in the past. Only 22% of the community members surveyed know about the CS Hotline.

In comparison with Siem Reap (Kaliyan Mith) ²	Phnom Penh	Siem Reap
Do you know what child rights are?	Yes 60% - No 40%	Yes 47% - No 52%
Do you know what child abuse is?	Yes 90% - No 9%	Yes 75% - No 24%
Do you think child abuse is a problem in your community?	Yes 78% - No 17%	Yes 80% - No 19%
Who is responsible for a child's safety and well-being?	Parents	Parents
Whose responsibility is it to report abuse?	Parents	All people
Who do you report to in case of abuse?	Village chief	Village chief
Does child abuse happen in your community?	Yes 80% - No 20%	Yes 71% - No 29%
Have you ever done something to stop child abuse?	Yes 40% - No 60%	Yes 61% - No 39%

Recommendations

Action points for progress in the communities of Olympic Zone, Chabar Ampou and Andong in Phnom Penh:

1. Work *with* the local authorities in order to strengthen existing reporting and enforcement systems on child protection.
 - Provide CS trainings directly to the group leaders, village chiefs, commune chiefs, CCWC and police.
2. Make teachers and people in the community 'community monitors' or 'community watchdogs' for child abuse.
 - Provide CS trainings directly to teachers and people in the communities.
3. Modules in the training should include child rights, child abuse, the situation of marginalised children (including the understanding that they are not 'bad children'), and every individual's responsibility to protect children and obligation to report and/or take action in case of child abuse.
4. A special training should be developed for parents in order to educate them on child abuse and alternative methods for disciplining children.
5. Increase awareness and visibility for CS Hotline and strengthen the CS Network.

² For a more comprehensive chart, please refer to Annex A.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background

UNICEF and FI initiated the 3PC programme in November 2011 as a partnership programme with nine 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 Cambodia. Mith Samlanh is one of the civil society organisations in the 3PC programme that aims to strengthen child protection systems.

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 communities. The projects of MS 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. MS 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. MS's projects have been recognised both nationally and internationally for best practices and good conduct.

ChildSafe Network

The ChildSafe Network is an international network established by FI in 2005 in Cambodia, designed to protect children and youth from all forms of abuse and reduce child exploitation and trafficking opportunities. It aims at creating a protective environment for marginalized children and youth, especially those who live and work on the streets and children at risk of abuse. It develops social responsibility through defining policies, influencing attitudes and encouraging positive actions, all supported by an active social marketing strategy. FI is developing this network by involving wider communities and especially local and international businesses, in the protection of children and youth in areas where FI Programs and CYTI Alliance – organizations which offer direct services to marginalized children and youth, their families and communities – are established. The ChildSafe Network consists of key people, government, businesses and NGOs. Select individuals are trained and certified to recognize children who may be in dangerous situations and can take appropriate action to prevent it. Participation from the private sector is also essential for the network to have visible presence. With local and international support, child protection messaging reaches to all levels of society and reaches beyond defined borders.

As part of the 3PC programme, MS is aiming to expand the ChildSafe Network on the community level in Phnom Penh. After assessments were made by MS, three specific communities in Phnom Penh were identified and selected: Olympic Zone, Chabar Ampou and Andong. The need for a stronger child protection focus in these specific areas was identified based on the low social-economic status and marginalised location of the communities. Strong community networks are needed especially in these remote communities, as they are harder to reach for specialised child services. Therefore, ‘community case management’ systems in these communities are highly desirable.

Geographical areas

Olympic Zone is an area in the city centre of Phnom Penh, next to the Olympic Market and Stadium. The vast majority of these families are migrants from the provinces who moved to Phnom Penh in search of a better future, but have no capital, skills, access to health services or housing. Many are therefore in very vulnerable positions and their survival depends on income that their children make. The MS outreach workers have identified that the numbers of street-living families that make money around the market and stadium by begging and scavenging and that settle illegally around the stadium to sleep at night keep growing.

Chabar Ampou is a zone that is located along the Tonle Bassac River. Many vulnerable families are living in this area. Most are scavenging, some are mobile phone sellers and few of them have a regular job in food processing. Incomes are very low, pushing children to drop out of school and work in order to contribute to the family income. This area also has a major bus and taxi station, where many people from the provinces (Svay Rieng, Prey Veng and Kampong Cham) arrive. Some of these new arrivals are young people migrating alone, at high risk of being exploited and ending up on the street or working as sex workers. The community in this area has grown very fast in the past few years and there have been many issues related to poor living conditions: domestic violence, drug use, and sex workers on the streets as well as in karaoke bars and other entertainment facilities.

Andong is a community for displaced people. In 2007, up to 1,400 families that were living in a squatter area in the centre of Phnom Penh were displaced and relocated to Andong Village on the outskirts of Phnom Penh. The sudden influx of many new families put strain on the already poor conditions. Currently, there are about 1,550 families resident in the area. The main challenges are increasing poverty and deteriorating living conditions (lack of sanitation, hygiene and medical services), alcohol and drug addictions, and lack of employment opportunities.

KAP survey

FI, together with MS, conducted a KAP survey in order to assess a baseline on current levels of adult community member knowledge, attitudes and practices with regard to child protection and child rights in these three communities in Phnom Penh. The survey was developed in June 2012 and the survey was conducted in July 2012.

Objectives

The objectives of this KAP survey are:

- To establish a baseline on current levels of adult community member knowledge, attitudes and practices with regard to child protection and child rights in Phnom Penh; and
- To test the hypothesis that there is a low level of child protection and child rights awareness in the communities in Phnom Penh.

The findings from this KAP study will assist FI in planning advocacy campaigns and ChildSafe (CS) training programmes in the targeted communities. The research is also intended to inform FI teams, UNICEF, MOSAVY and other donors and local partners for future child protection and child rights programmes in Cambodia.

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 assess communication processes and sources that are key to defining effective activities and messages.³ For these reasons, a KAP survey is the best method to establish a baseline on current levels of adult community member knowledge, attitudes and practices with regard to child protection and child rights in Phnom Penh and to identify the further needs in planning advocacy campaigns and CS training programmes in the targeted communities.

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 community members know what child abuse is, whether and how they can identify a child abuse case, what their position is towards abusive practices and what they have done in the past when they were faced with a case of child abuse. For some cases, we wanted to know whether their viewpoints or actions towards child abuse would be different, depending on the familiarity with the abuser (starting with stranger to friend to family member). The cultural and legal contexts were kept in mind during the whole process of developing the survey.

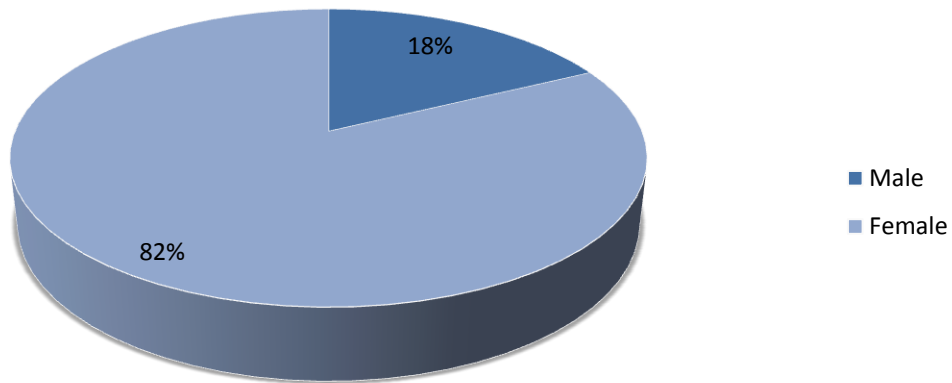
Data was collected by conducting the KAP survey with 90 respondents in Phnom Penh. In each of the three communities, surveys were conducted with 30 respondents. The community member respondents were typically adult in-community people, family members of MS beneficiaries, home-based production (HBP) workers, village chiefs, etc. MS had prior established links with the selected communities through their outreach and case management work. However, within the selected communities, the sampling was done randomly and therefore both community members who have prior experience with MS as well as those without were interviewed in the process. The surveys were conducted on weekdays from 9am-5pm. Due to this daytime surveying, we reached mostly female community members who stayed home or worked within the community. For Olympic Zone and Chabar Ampou, we went into the communities to visit the community members. However, in Andong we invited the community members who MS works with to come to the drop-in centre (DIC) due to the isolated locations of their homes. Desk research about the communities in Phnom Penh was conducted before and after the survey to obtain further qualitative data.

³ 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).

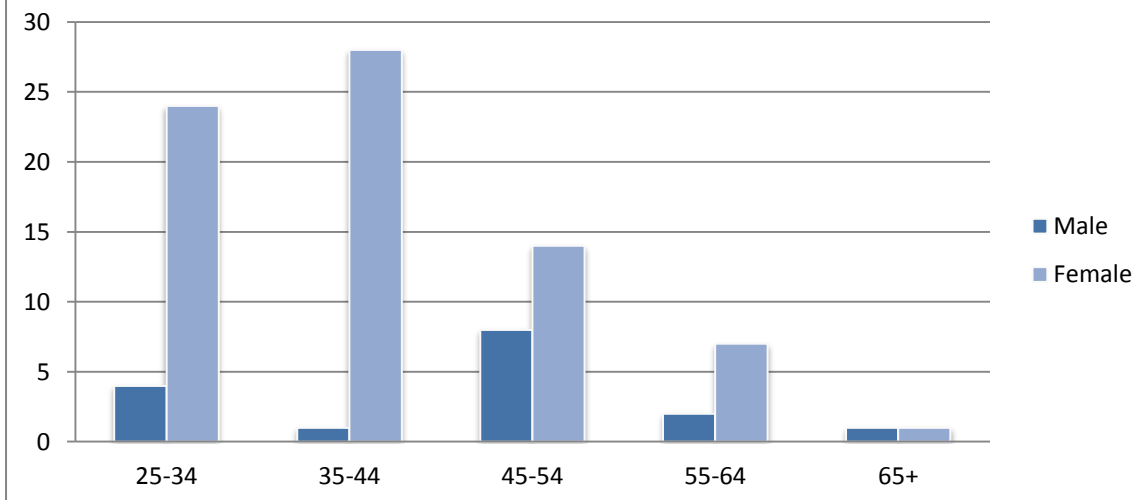
3. PROFILE OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Survey respondents	TOTAL	Olympic Zone	Chabar Ampou	Andong
Male/Female	16 Male/74 Female	4 Male/26 Female	7 Male/23 Female	5 Male/25 Female
Average age	42	42	41	42
Main occupations	Unemployed (22%) Seamstress (11%) Seller (10%) Scavenger (9%)	Scavenger (27%) Unemployed (23%) Recycled trash reseller (13%)	Unemployed (33%) Seller (13%) Street vendor at night (10%)	Seamstress (27%) Seller (10%) Publisher (10%)

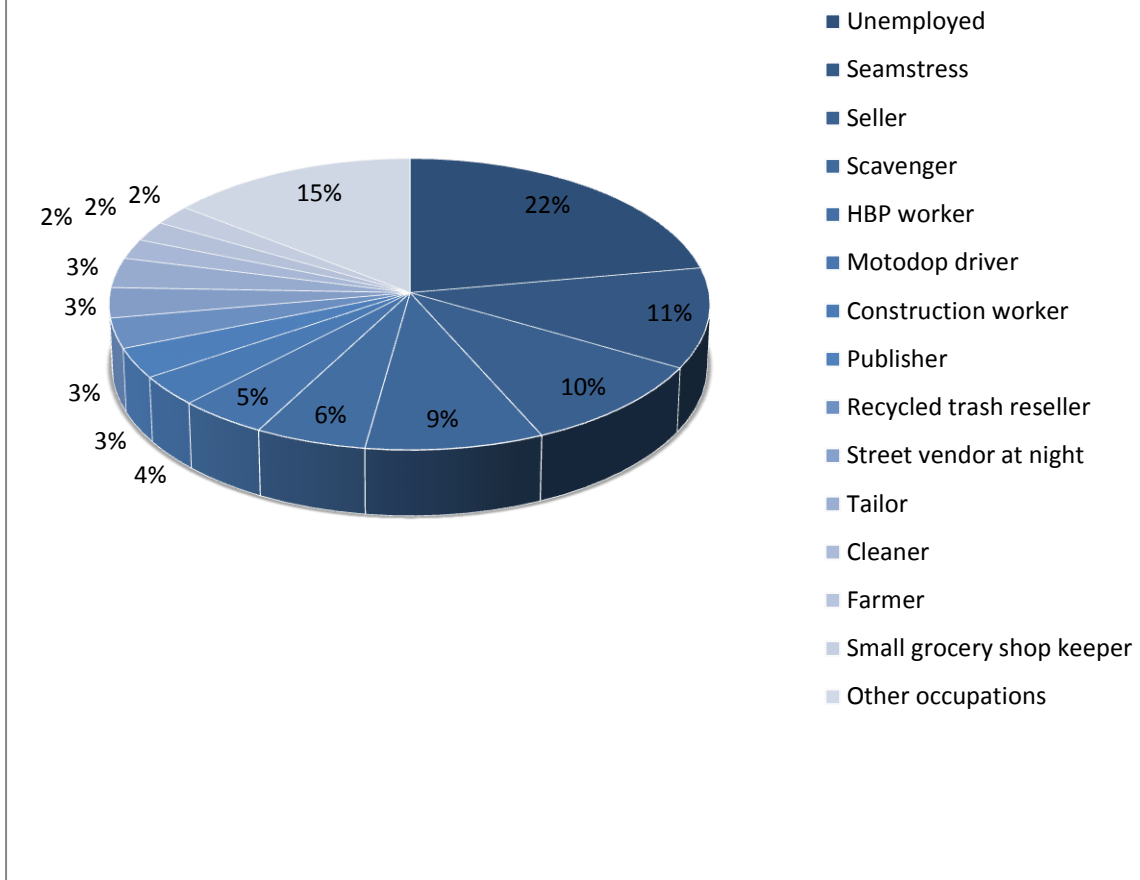
Gender of respondents in Phnom Penh



Age of respondents



Occupation of respondents

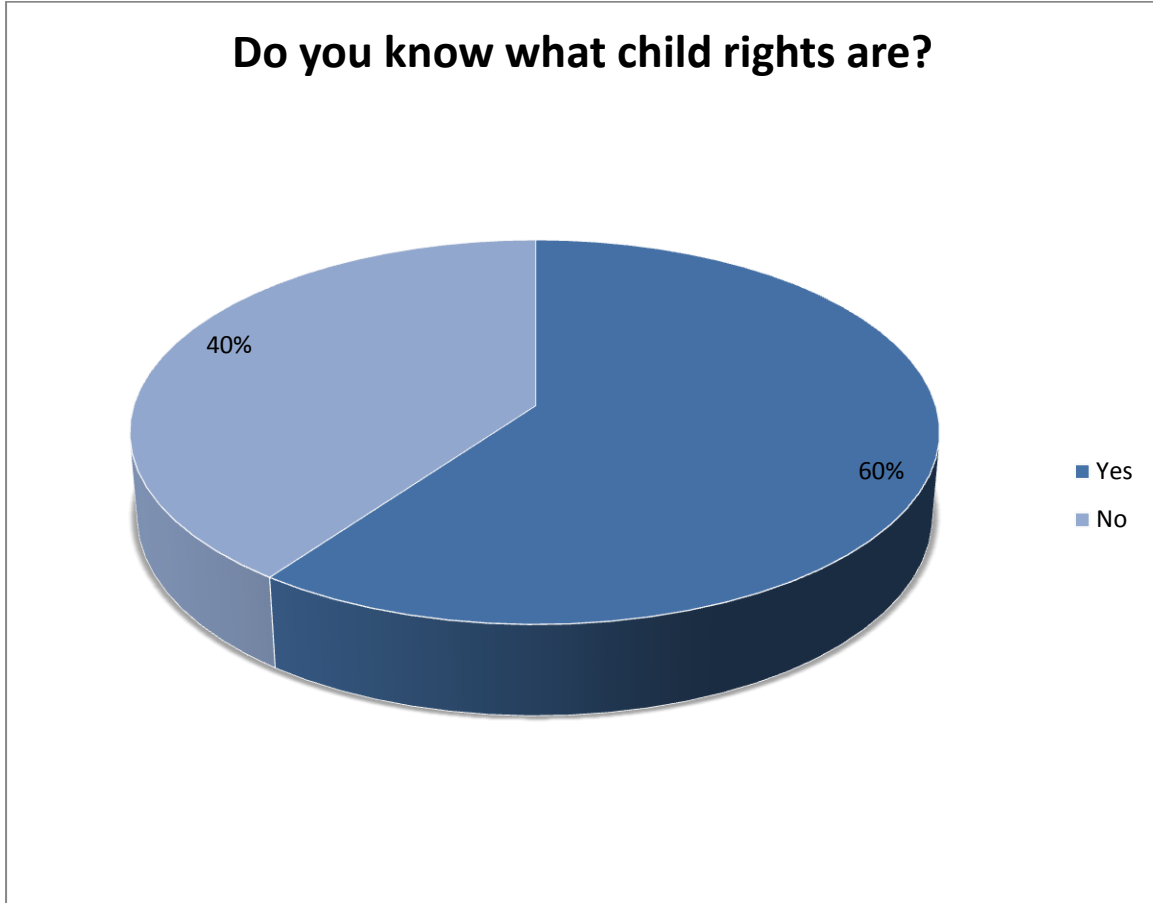


Occupation of respondents		
Age group	Female (number of people)	Male (number of people)
25-34	Unemployed (8) Scavenger (4)	Construction worker (1) Unemployed (1)
35-44	Seamstress (6) Unemployed (4)	Motodop driver (1)
45-54	Unemployed (5) Scavenger (2)	Motodop driver (3) Publisher (2)
55-64	Unemployed (2) HBP worker (2)	Group leader (1) Publisher (1)
65+	Seller (1)	Village chief (1)

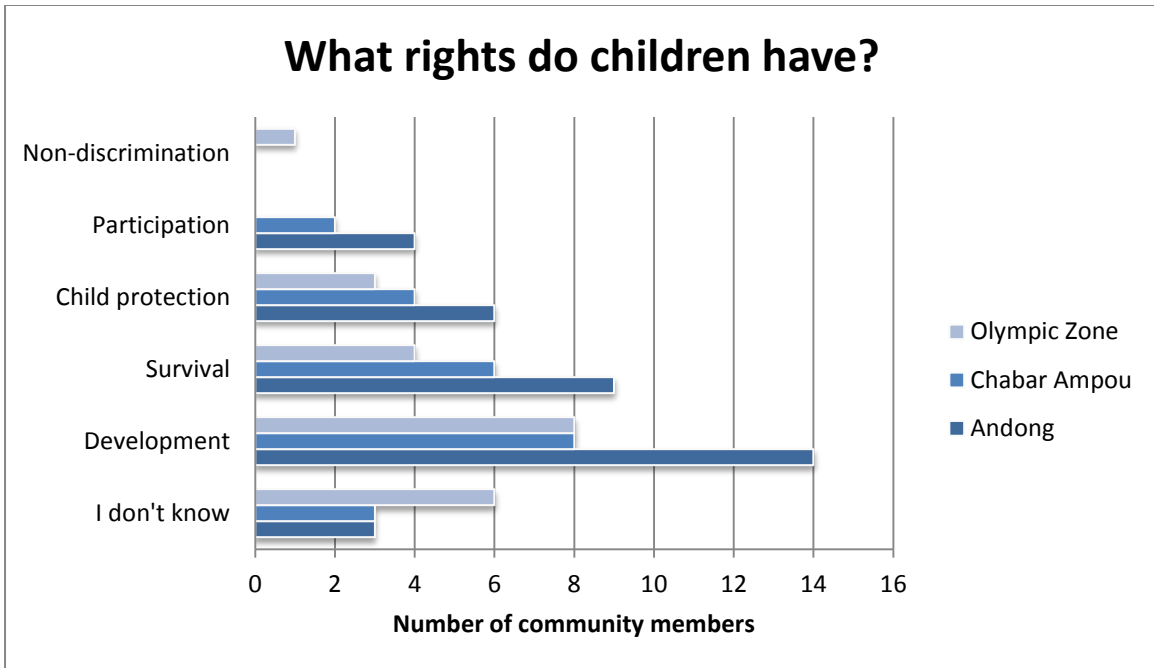
4. FINDINGS – KNOWLEDGE

Do you know what child rights are?

A total of 54 people out of 90 (60%) said they know what child rights are. Andong had the highest score with 23 out of 30 (77%), followed by Olympic Zone with 16 out of 30 (53%) and Chabar Ampou with 15 out of 30 (50%).



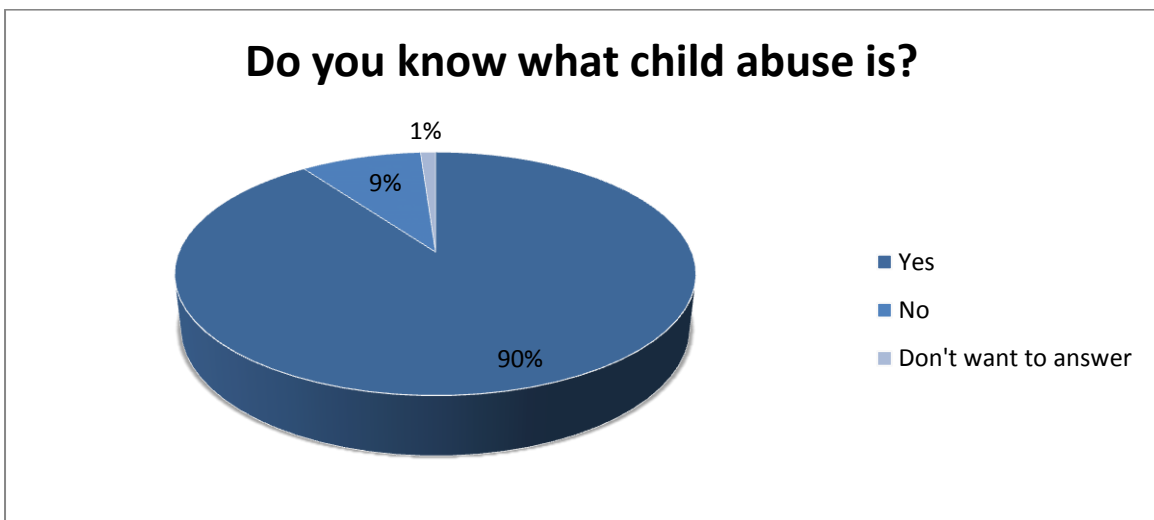
Do you know what child rights are?		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (42%) – No (58%)	Yes (50%) – No (50%)
35-44	Yes (79%) – No (21%)	Yes (100%)
45-54	Yes (57%) – No (43%)	Yes (50%) – No (50%)
55-64	Yes (43%) – No (57%)	Yes (100%)
65+	Yes (100%)	Yes (100%)



Most respondents, who knew about children rights, knew about the development and survival rights. The main examples that were given were education, food, shelter and care. However, there was a lack of knowledge on the issues of non-discrimination, participation as well as child protection. In total, 53% of the survey respondents could not name any specific child rights.

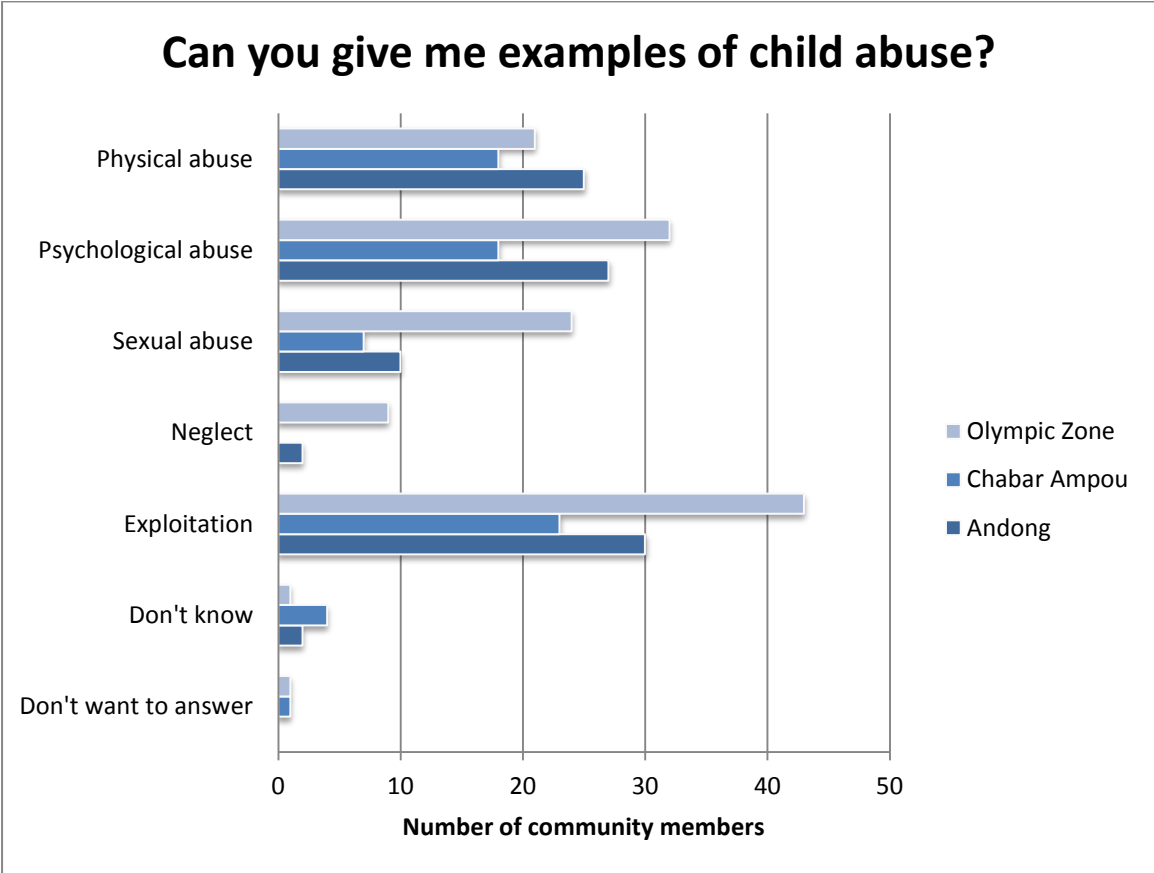
Do you know what child abuse is?

More people knew about child abuse than about child rights. A total of 81 out of 90 (90%) said they know what child abuse is and one person did not want to answer. Again, Andong had the highest score with 28 out of 30 (93%), followed closely by Olympic Zone with 27 out of 30 (90%) and Chabar Ampou with 26 out of 30 (87%). Interesting is that 100% of the male respondents said they know what child abuse is.



Do you know what child abuse is?		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (71%) – No (25%)	Yes (100%)
35-44	Yes (96%) – No (4%)	Yes (100%)
45-54	Yes (93%) – No (7%)	Yes (100%)
55-64	Yes (100%)	Yes (100%)
65+	Yes (100%)	Yes (100%)

When asked for examples of child abuse, respondents gave the following categories:

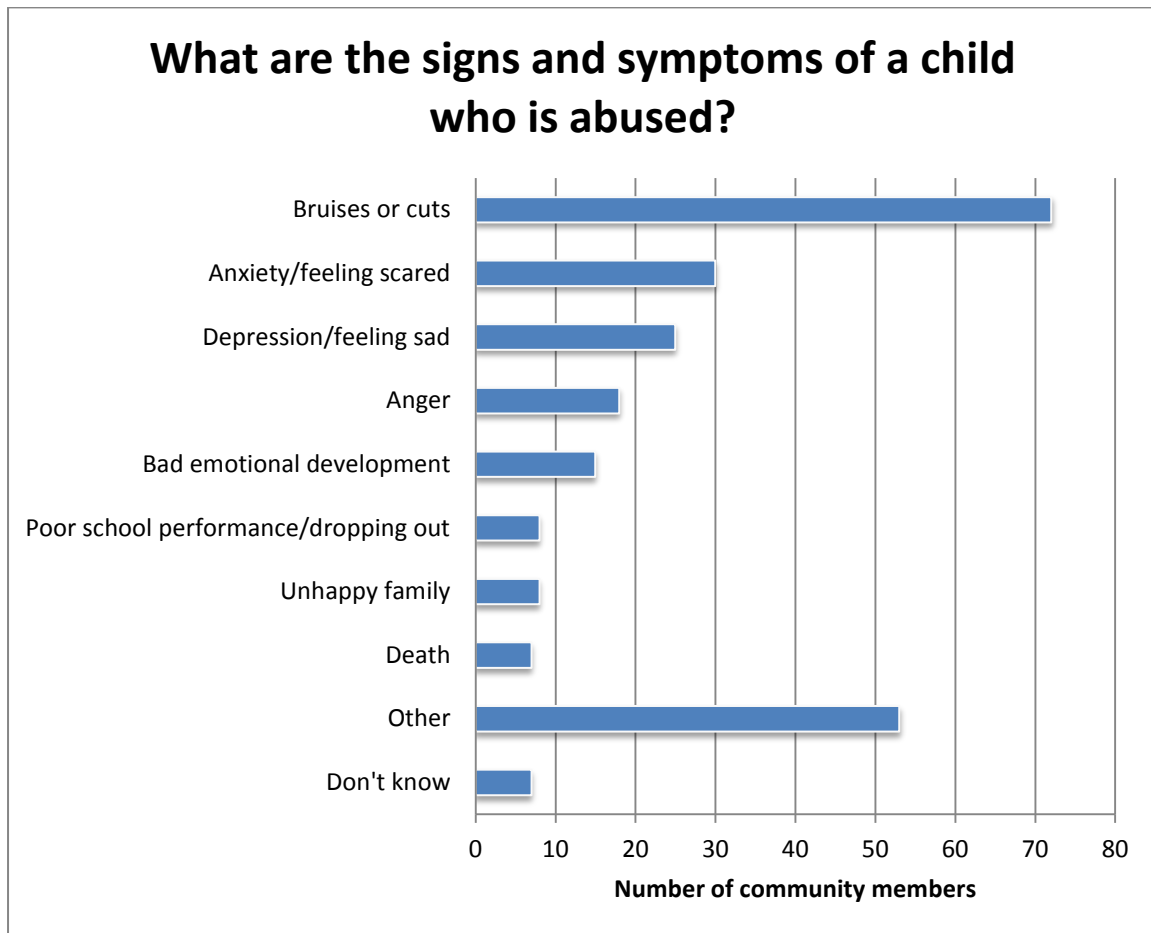


The categories that were most known to the community members in Phnom Penh were exploitation, psychological abuse, physical abuse and sexual abuse. Neglect was clearly the category that is most unknown when giving examples.⁴ In total, 20% of the respondents did not give any examples of child abuse.

⁴ Although the survey shows in the practice section that more people know about neglect happening in their communities than sexual abuse, it is interesting that least examples were given in for the area of neglect.

What are the signs and symptoms of a child who is abused?

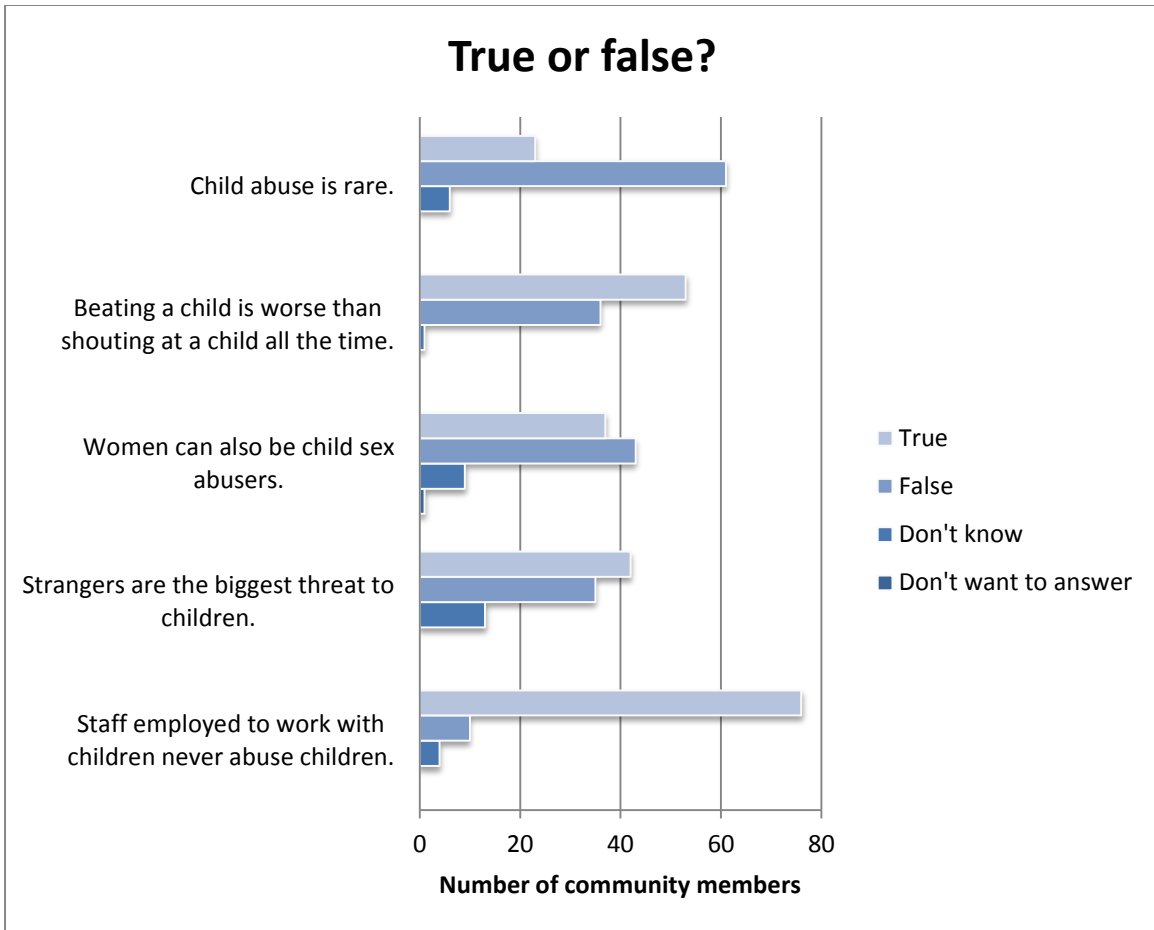
It is important for community members to be able to recognise child abuse. There are many signs and symptoms of an abused child – physical, emotional and behavioural.



The answers given by the community members in Phnom Penh demonstrated emotional, behavioural and physical signs and symptoms. The 'other' signs and symptoms mentioned included: behavioural change, alcohol and drug abuse, not eating or sleeping well, running away from home, broken bones, hurt genitals (sexual abuse) and looking pale/thin/bony. About 30% of the respondents mentioned longer-term signs and symptoms, which means they could understand the negative psychological and developmental effects child abuse has on a child. However, 60% of the respondents did not know the longer-term effects of child abuse on a child. Seven respondents did not know any signs and symptoms and two respondents mentioned that there are no signs and symptoms of a child who is abused.

True or false?

In order to test the community members' knowledge on child abuse, we made a few statements and asked them whether they are true or false.



True or false?	Age group	Female	Male
Child abuse is rare.	25-34	True (25%) – False (63%)	False (100%)
	35-44	True (25%) – False (64%)	False (100%)
	45-54	True (14%) – False (86%)	True (25%) – False (75%)
	55-64	True (71%) – False (29%)	True (50%) – False (50%)
	65+	False (100%)	False (100%)
Beating a child is worse than shouting at a child all the time.	25-34	True (54%) – False (46%)	True (50%) – False (50%)
	35-44	True (61%) – False (32%)	False (100%)
	45-54	True (64%) – False (36%)	True (88%)
	55-64	True (43%) – False (57%)	True (50%) – False (50%)
	65+	True (100%)	False (100%)

True or false?	Age group	Female	Male
Women can also be child sex abusers.	25-34	True (33%) – False (46%)	True (50%) – False (50%)
	35-44	True (36%) – False (54%)	False (100%)
	45-54	True (58%) – False (36%)	True (63%) – False (25%)
	55-64	True (58%) – False (42%)	False (100%)
	65+	False (100%)	False (100%)
Strangers are the biggest threat to children.	25-34	True (42%) – False (33%)	False (100%)
	35-44	True (54%) – False (32%)	True (100%)
	45-54	True (64%) – False (29%)	True (63%) – False (37%)
	55-64	False (71%)	True (50%) – False (50%)
	65+	True (100%)	False (100%)
Staff employed to work with children never abuse children.	25-34	True (83%) – False (8%)	True (50%) – False (25%)
	35-44	True (96%) – False (4%)	True (100%)
	45-54	True (79%) – False (14%)	True (89%) – False (11%)
	55-64	True (71%) – False (29%)	True (50%) – False (50%)
	65+	True (100%)	True (100%)

While for some statements the knowledge was divided, the indicators showed a clear agreement on two points. Most people said it is false that child abuse is rare, which is correct. The other statement was: Staff employed to work with children never abuse children. Most people said that this is true, which is a dangerous misunderstanding – while most of the staff employed to work with children do this with the right intentions, there are always exceptions and people should be aware of the fact that child abuse can happen anywhere, including schools, children’s organizations, care centres, etc.

Only 41% of the respondents know that child sex abusers can be women. Some respondents who think this is a false statement said that they had never heard of such a case or that it is impossible. Although women may not be seen as rapists in the narrow sense, people should know that women are also capable of raping and sexually abusing children.

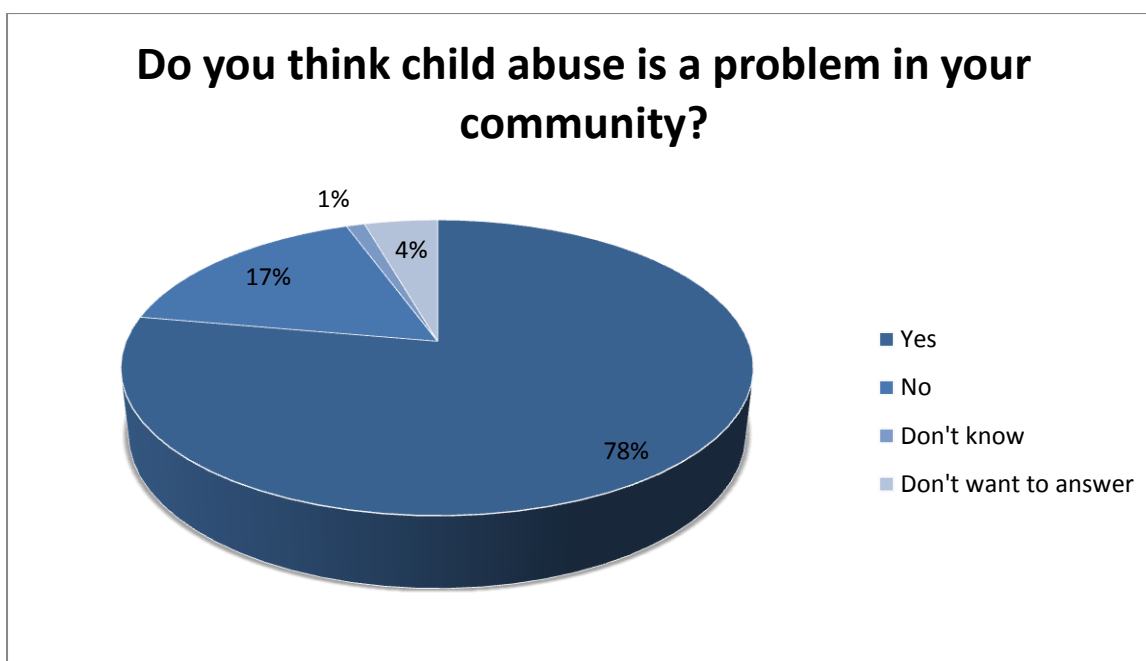
In Chabar Ampou, one 45-year old unemployed woman said that there are many cases of child abuse, while a 60-year old male group leader from the same community said that he has never encountered a case of child abuse.

5. FINDINGS – ATTITUDE

Do you think child abuse is a problem in your community?

Four community members did not want to answer this question and one person said they did not know. Only 15 people said child abuse is not a problem in their community and 70 people (78%) admitted that it is a problem.⁵

In Andong, 28 out of 30 people (93%) said they think child abuse is a problem in their community. In Chabar Ampou, 23 out of 30 people (76%) said child abuse is a problem in their community, and in Olympic Zone, 19 out of 30 people (63%) said child abuse is a problem in their community.

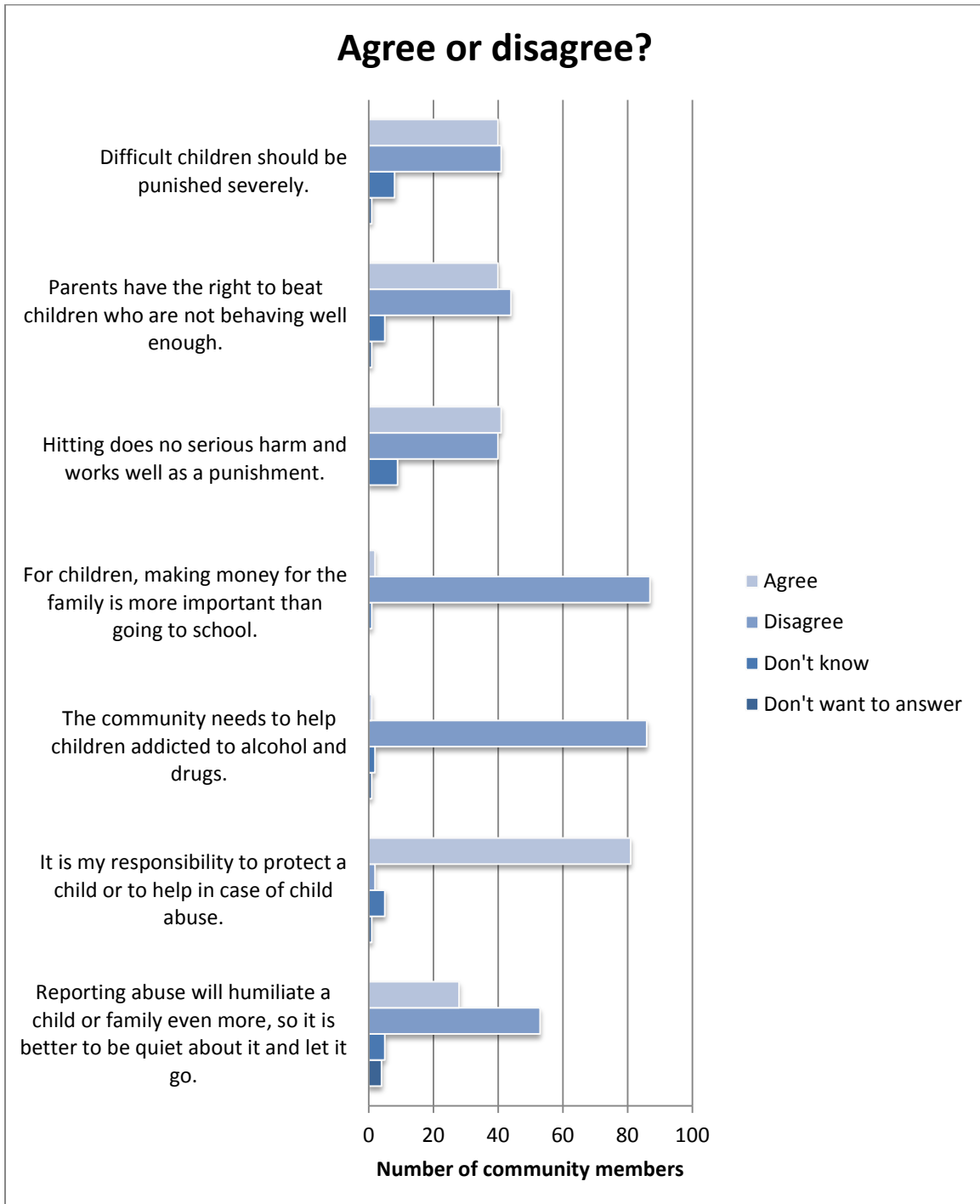


Do you think child abuse is a problem in your community?		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (71%) – No (17%)	Yes (25%) – No (50%)
35-44	Yes (82%) – No (14%)	Yes (100%)
45-54	Yes (86%) – No (8%)	Yes (100%)
55-64	Yes (57%) – No (43%)	Yes (100%)
65+	Yes (100%)	Yes (100%)

⁵ These numbers are in line with our results later on in this report, which shows that 80% of the respondents said that at least one form of abuse happens in their community. This means that the community members see the occurrence of child abuse as a problem.

Agree or disagree?

In order to measure the community members' attitudes towards child abuse issues, we asked them whether they agree or disagree with a few statements.



Agree or disagree?	Age group	Female	Male
Difficult children should be punished severely.	25-34	Agree (42%) – Disagree (46%)	Disagree (75%)
	35-44	Agree (43%) – Disagree (54%)	Disagree (100%)
	45-54	Agree (50%) – Disagree (38%)	Disagree (50%)
	55-64	Agree (57%) – Disagree (29%)	Agree (100%)
	65+	Agree (100%)	Agree (100%)
Parents have the right to beat children who are not behaving well enough.	25-34	Agree (50%) – Disagree (38%)	Agree (75%) – Disagree (25%)
	35-44	Agree (32%) – Disagree (68%)	Disagree (100%)
	45-54	Agree (71%) – Disagree (14%)	Agree (50%) – Disagree (50%)
	55-64	Agree (29%) – Disagree (57%)	Disagree (100%)
	65+	Disagree (100%)	Disagree (100%)
Hitting does no serious harm and works well as a punishment.	25-34	Agree (54%) – Disagree (46%)	Agree (25%) – Disagree (75%)
	35-44	Agree (50%) – Disagree (50%)	Disagree (100%)
	45-54	Agree (50%) – Disagree (14%)	Agree (38%) – Disagree (50%)
	55-64	Agree (57%) – Disagree (29%)	Disagree (100%)
	65+	Disagree (100%)	Disagree (100%)
For children, making money for the family is more important than going to school.	25-34	Disagree (100%)	Disagree (100%)
	35-44	Disagree (100%)	Disagree (100%)
	45-54	Disagree (100%)	Disagree (100%)
	55-64	Agree (29%) – Disagree (57%)	Disagree (100%)
	65+	Disagree (100%)	Disagree (100%)
The community needs to help children addicted to alcohol and drugs.	25-34	Agree (4%) – Disagree (96%)	Disagree (75%)
	35-44	Disagree (93%)	Disagree (100%)
	45-54	Disagree (100%)	Disagree (100%)
	55-64	Disagree (86%)	Disagree (100%)
	65+	Disagree (100%)	Disagree (100%)

Agree or disagree?	Age group	Female	Male
It is my responsibility to protect a child or help in case of child abuse.	25-34	Agree (88%)	Agree (75%)
	35-44	Agree (100%)	Agree (100%)
	45-54	Agree (86%) – Disagree (7%)	Agree (89%)
	55-64	Agree (86%)	Agree (50%) – Disagree (50%)
	65+	Agree (100%)	Agree (100%)
Reporting abuse will humiliate a child or family even more, so it is better to be quiet about it and let it go.	25-34	Agree (38%) – Disagree (50%)	Disagree (100%)
	35-44	Agree (43%) – Disagree (50%)	Agree (100%)
	45-54	Agree (29%) – Disagree (57%)	Disagree (100%)
	55-64	Agree (29%) – Disagree (29%)	Disagree (100%)
	65+	Disagree (100%)	Disagree (100%)

For a few of the statements, there was almost a 50/50 score.

The community members who were of the opinion that difficult children should be punished severely mentioned that these days, children are stubborn and that this is a justification for severe punishment in order for them to obey adults. On the other hand, community members who disagreed mentioned that parents should stay calm and solve issues by talking. One 33-year old female seamstress in Andong said that if they are not punished severely, they will grow up to be naughty children. A 52-year old female seller from Andong said children should be punished severely to make them afraid of adults. It seems like the community members in Phnom Penh see no other way of discipline other than severe punishment.

The same number of people agreed that parents have the right to beat children who are not behaving well enough. The justification is that, if the child is doing something wrong or disobeys the parents, they are allowed to hit them.

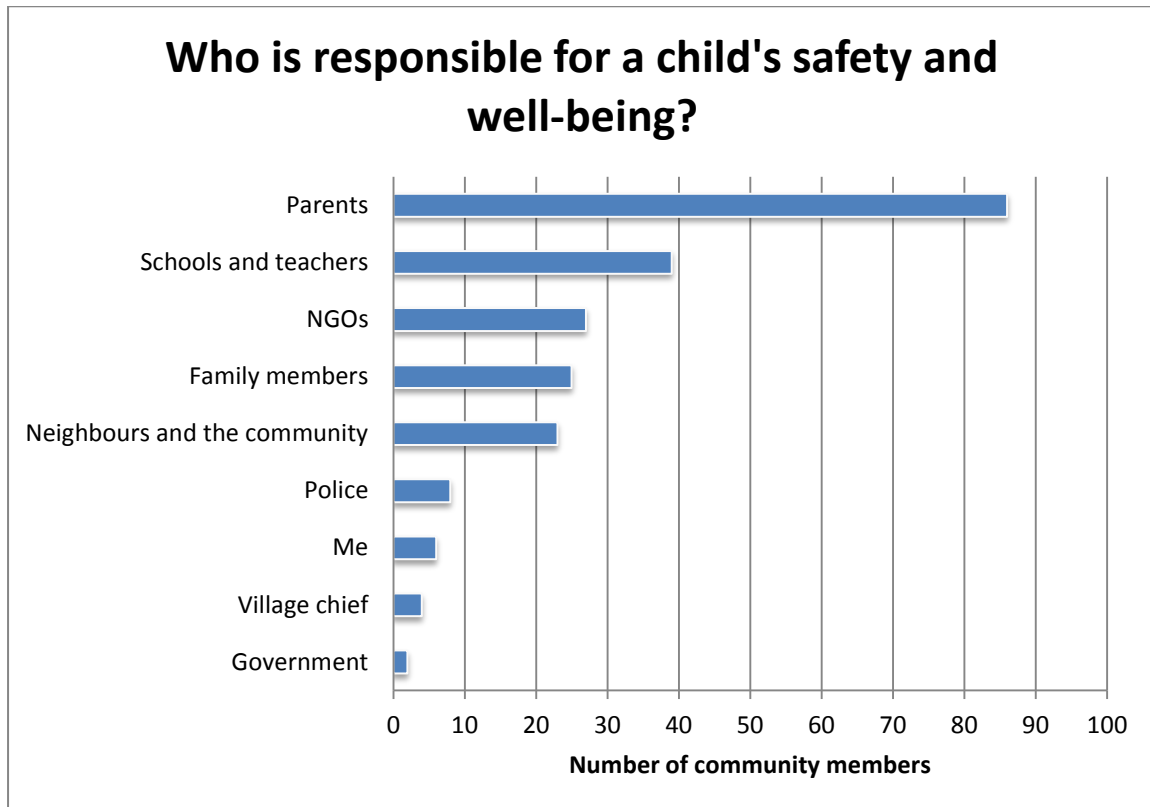
Even more people think hitting does no serious harm and works well as a punishment. One 36-year old female tailor in Andong said: “If we don’t hit the child, the child will become a gangster”. Most other people’s justifications is that hitting is the only way to get them to obey adults and that hitting and disciplining children is good for them in the future.

A vast majority of 97% disagreed that for children, making money for the family is more important than going to school. Yet, people mentioned poverty as a reason why children should sometimes make money instead – or work to earn money in their free time.

At the same time, 94% disagreed that the community needs to help children addicted to alcohol and drugs. Most community members said these children are ‘bad children’, doing something illegal and having a bad influence on the community.

The vast majority (90%) of the community members agreed that it is their responsibility to protect a child or to help in case of child abuse. They mentioned reasons like wanting to help children and wanting to stop bad situations and activities.

Regarding reporting, 31% agreed that reporting abuse will humiliate a child or family even more, so it is better to be quiet about it and let it go. However, 59% disagreed and mentioned reporting as a way to find justice for the child and family, to prevent abuse from happening again and to keep the child safe for the future. However, one 40-year old female scavenger and one 34-year old unemployed woman said situations of abuse are not their business so other people should not get involved. At the same time, these two women both agreed that it is their responsibility to protect a child or to help in case of child abuse. Fear was repeatedly mentioned as a reason for not reporting. Community members were afraid the abuser will get angry if they would report such situations.

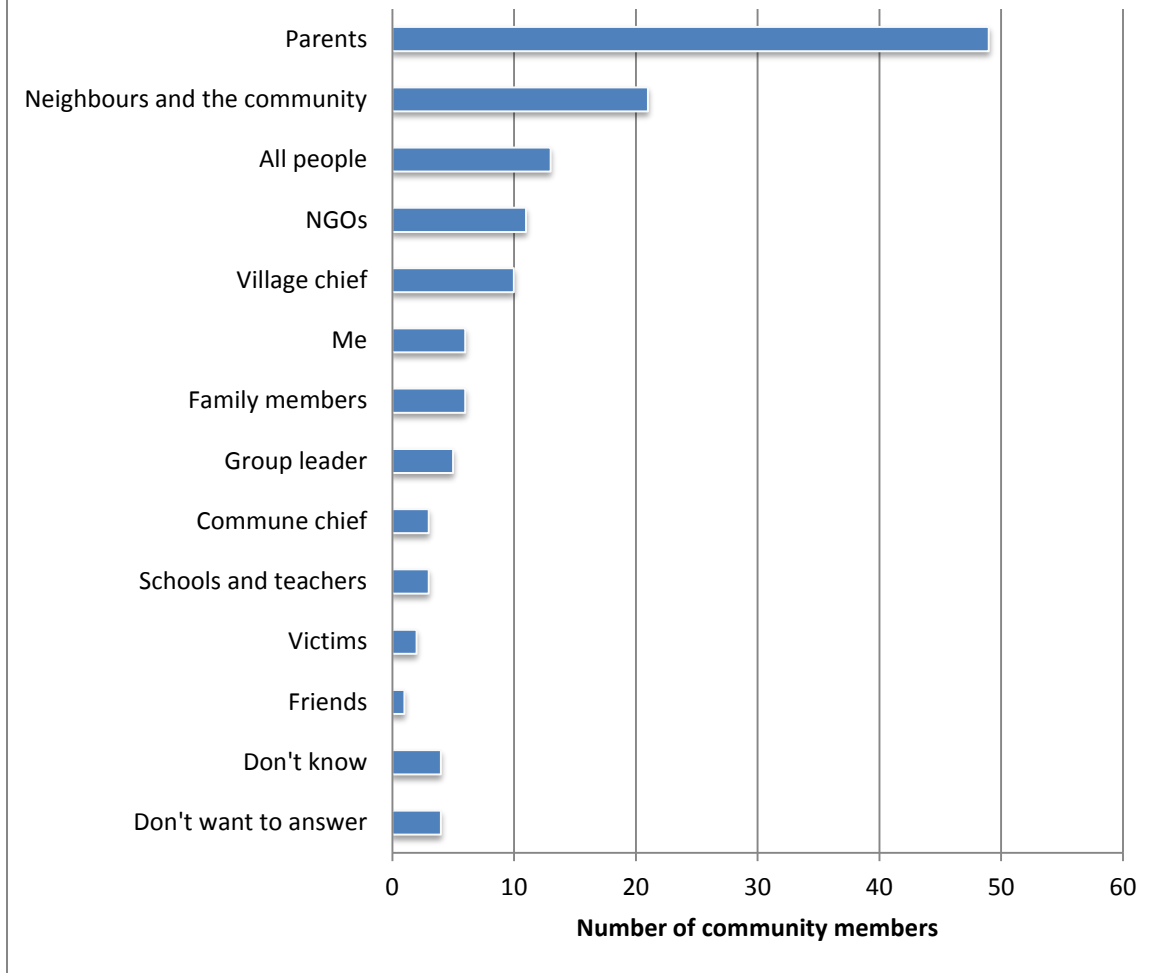


Almost all of the respondents (96%) mentioned parents as the responsible actors for a child’s safety and well-being. In second place, schools and teachers were mentioned, followed by NGOs. Family members take the fourth place, followed by neighbours and the community and the police.

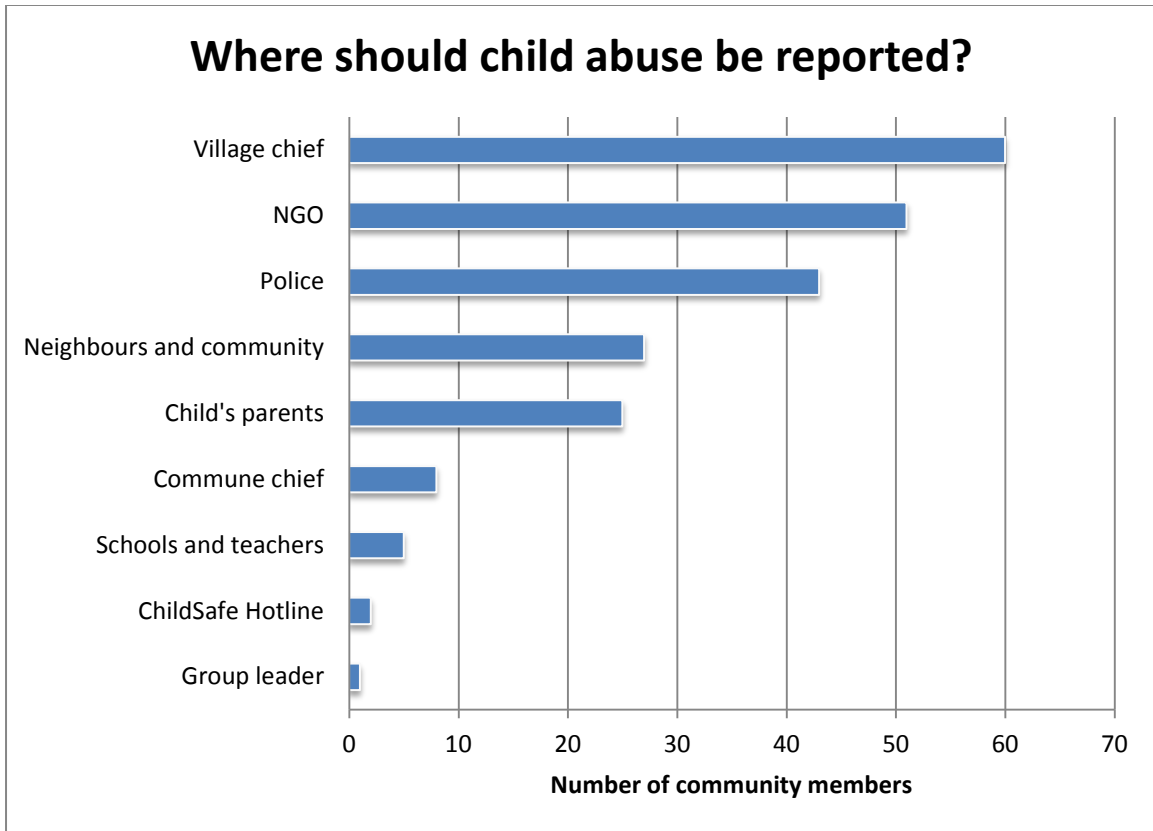
Six community members responded with ‘me’ when asked who is responsible for a child’s safety and well-being. It is interesting to compare this result with the answers to the previous question, whereby 90% of the respondents, 81 community members, agreed that they are responsible to protect a child and to help in case of child abuse. This could be explained as community members seeing child abuse as a problem they have to intervene in, while a child’s safety and well-being requires more of an active approach that they don’t see themselves responsible for. Another explanation is that community members passively recognise that they are responsible, but when asked who is responsible, they will think of other people first and not actively assume personal responsibility for child protection.

And finally, the village chief and government were mentioned last as responsible actors for a child’s safety and well-being.

Whose responsibility is it to report abuse?



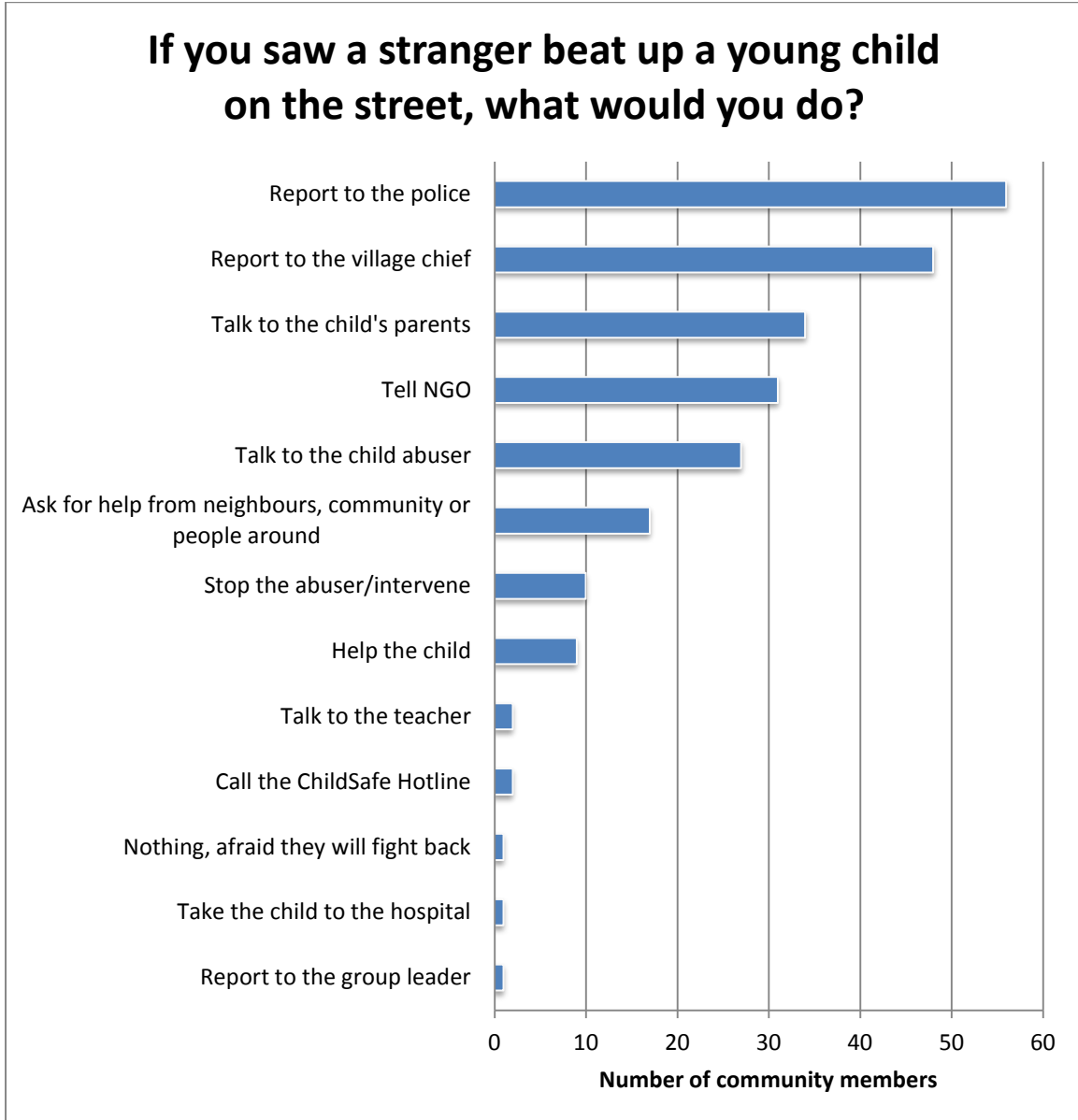
It is interesting to see the dynamics between the different responses to the questions about who is responsible for a child's safety and well-being versus who is responsible for reporting abuse. Parents were again mentioned as the main actor, but this time followed by neighbours and the community – schools and teachers are much further down the list. It is good to see that 13 community members (14%) mentioned 'all people' and 6 people mentioned 'me' specifically. While 6 people also answered the previous question with 'me', only one of those six answered this question with 'me', meaning that there were five other community members realising their own responsibilities. Village chiefs, group leaders and commune chiefs remain principle actors in responding to child abuse cases. However, they were not seen as the main actors responsible for a child's safety and well-being. This demonstrates the difference between social responsibility and legal responsibility in cases of child abuse and child protection. This difference becomes even clearer through the next couple of questions.



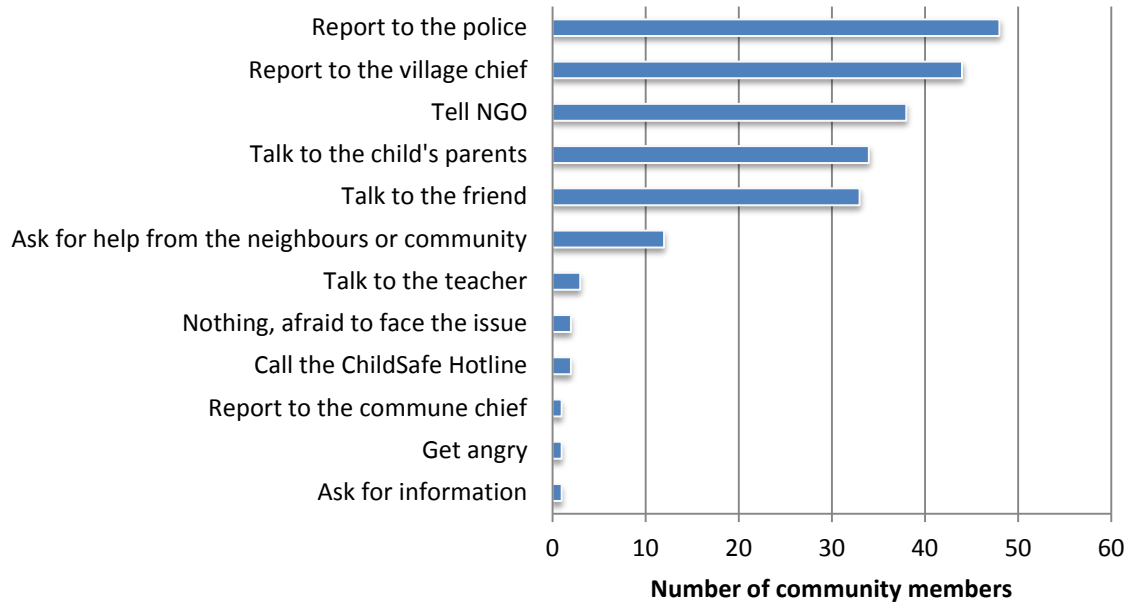
When asked where child abuse should be reported, most community members responded with village chief, followed by NGO and police. This order is more or less the same for all communities, although in Andong, the neighbours and community take preference over the police. This again shows a major legal or enforcement role for the village chief.

What would you do if...?

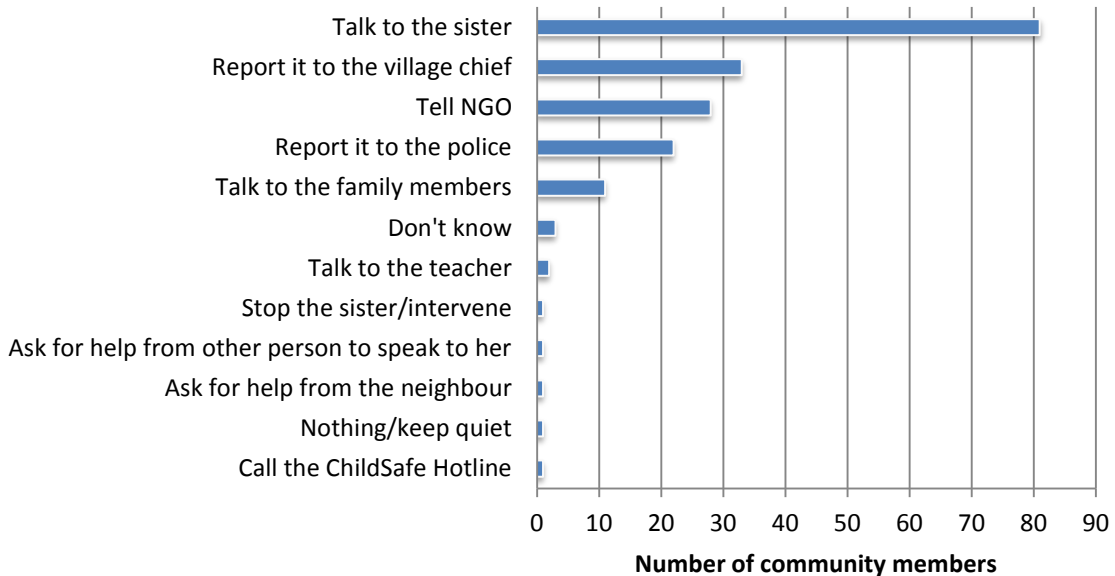
In order to assess the attitudes towards certain child abuse practices and different kinds of child abusers (stranger, friend and family member), we asked the community members what they would do if certain situations would take place.



If your friend tells you that they had sex with a 10-year old child, what would you do?



If you know your sister hits and threatens her 8-year old son all the time, what would you do?



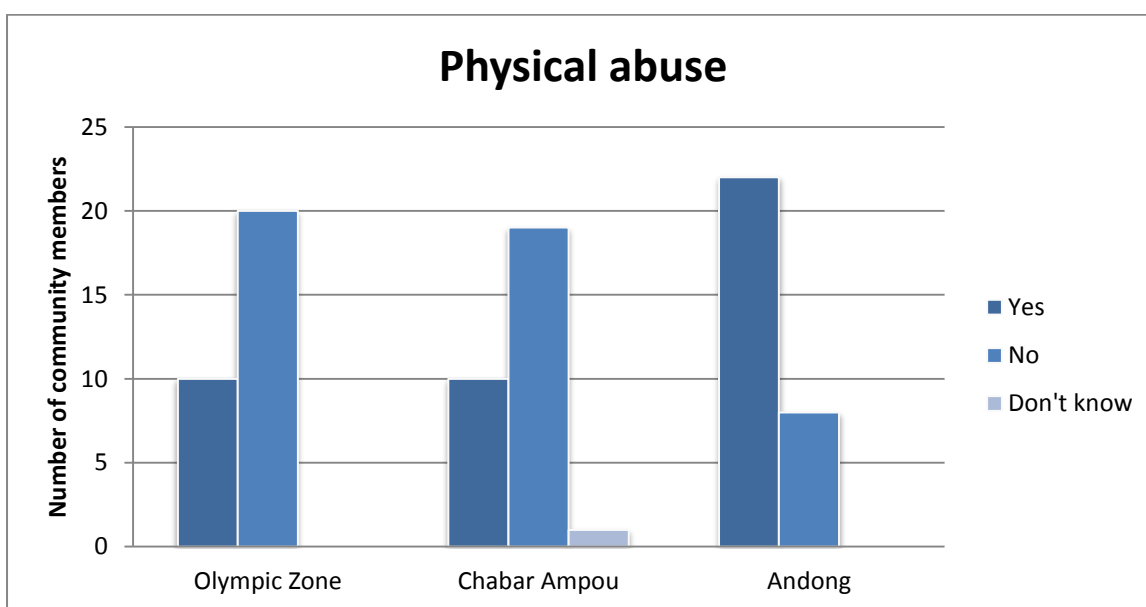
From the data collected, an interesting trend is visible. While not much changes in what community members do when faced with child abuse by a stranger or friend, the reaction is very different when the abuser is a family member. While reporting the abuse to the police and village chief are the main actions when the abuser is a stranger or a friend, this situation ranks lower when the abuser is a family member. It is quite logical that one will hesitate more about formally reporting someone who is closer to you. Talking to the sister is therefore the main reaction by 90% of the survey respondents. It is interesting to note that talking to the abuser is much lower when it involves a friend (37%) or a stranger (30%). This could be explained in several ways: direct intervention is more likely the first response to child abuse when they are closer to the abuser. At the same time, formal reporting will occur more likely if the child abuse is more severe (beating and child sex vs. hitting and threatening).

The earlier mentioned legal responsibility and role of the village chief in cases of child abuse and child protection is even clearer when we see these results of where child abuse should be reported and what community members do when they are faced with a situation of child abuse. The village chief is in most cases the main person responsible for dealing with a case of child abuse. While the village chief is relied on by most community members for dealing with cases of child abuse, by contrast, only 4 community members believed that the village chief has an active and social responsibility for a child's safety and well-being.

6. FINDINGS – PRACTICES

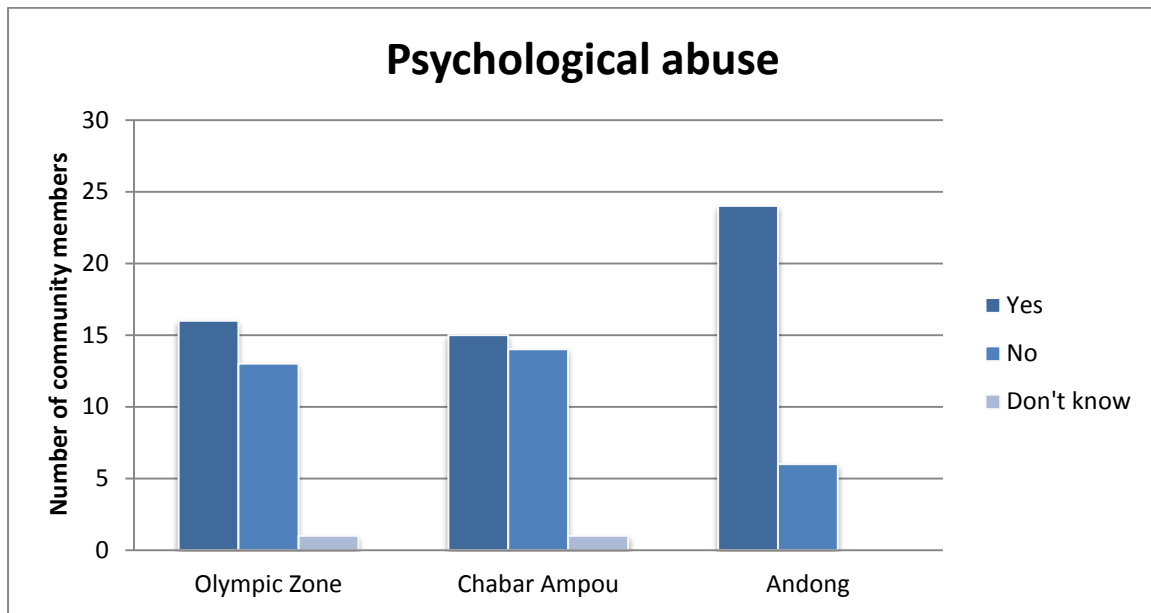
Does this happen in your community?

We asked the survey respondents whether certain forms of child abuse happen in their community. From our social workers at MS, we learned that all forms of abuse take place in all three communities. However, the survey results show that 20% of the community members surveyed said that no form of abuse happens in their community. This could be a sign of lack of awareness on either their occurrence or on the concept and meaning of abuse. Yet, half of these community members who said that there is no abuse happening in their community, did say child abuse is a problem in their community. This could indicate a fear of speaking out about abuse happening in their community or, again, lack of awareness.



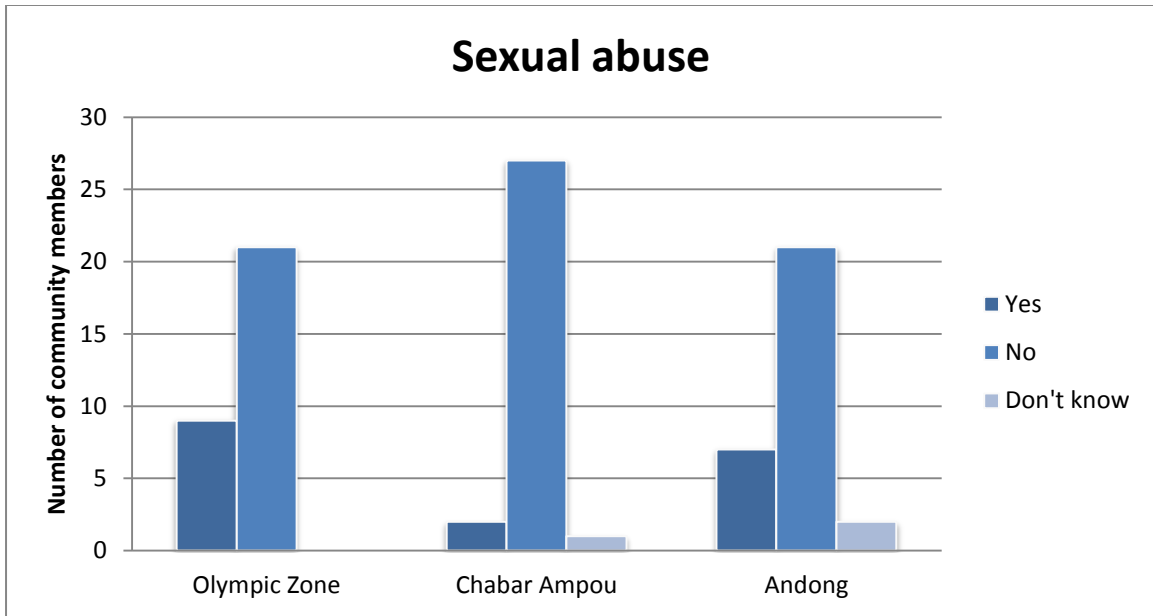
Does this happen in your community? – Physical abuse		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (46%) – No (50%)	No (100%)
35-44	Yes (57%) – No (43%)	Yes (100%)
45-54	Yes (36%) – No (64%)	Yes (50%) – No (50%)
55-64	Yes (29%) – No (71%)	Yes (50%) – No (50%)
65+	Yes (100%)	Yes (100%)

Examples mentioned of physical abuse in the communities were hitting, pinching and beating. It is interesting that everywhere in the survey, 'children being stubborn' was seen as a justification for physical abuse.



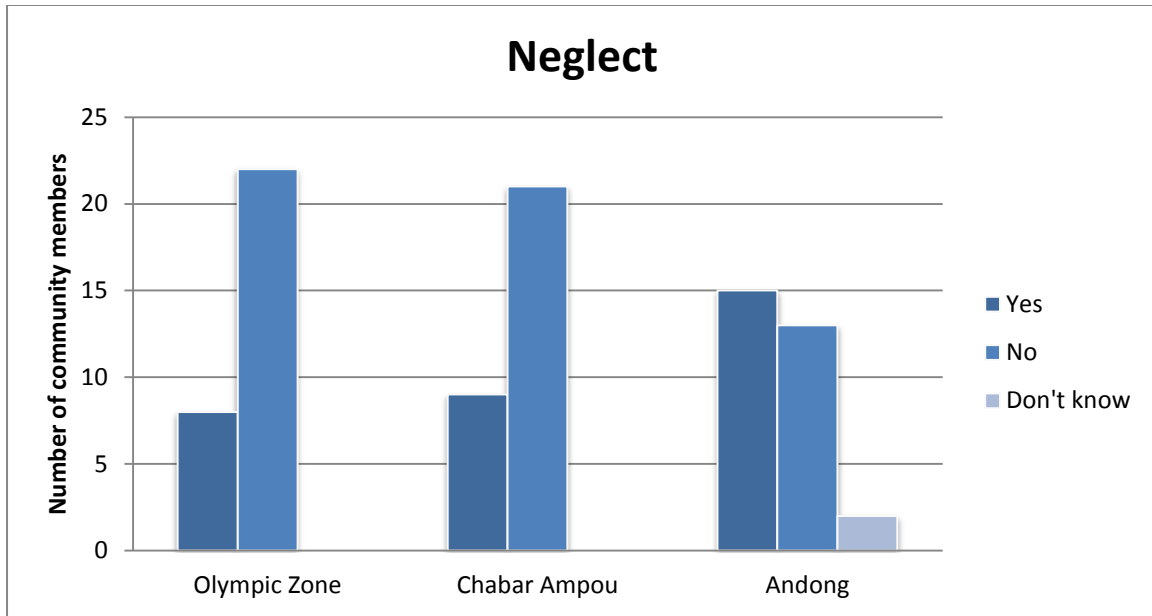
Does this happen in your community? – Psychological abuse		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (54%) – No (38%)	Yes (50%) – No (50%)
35-44	Yes (64%) – No (36%)	Yes (100%)
45-54	Yes (57%) – No (43%)	Yes (75%) – No (25%)
55-64	Yes (57%) – No (43%)	Yes (100%)
65+	Yes (100%)	No (100%)

Examples mentioned of psychological abuse in the communities were threatening, verbal abuse, yelling and blaming the children. Children being stubborn or children not being willing to help with the chores were mentioned again as justifications for this type of abuse.



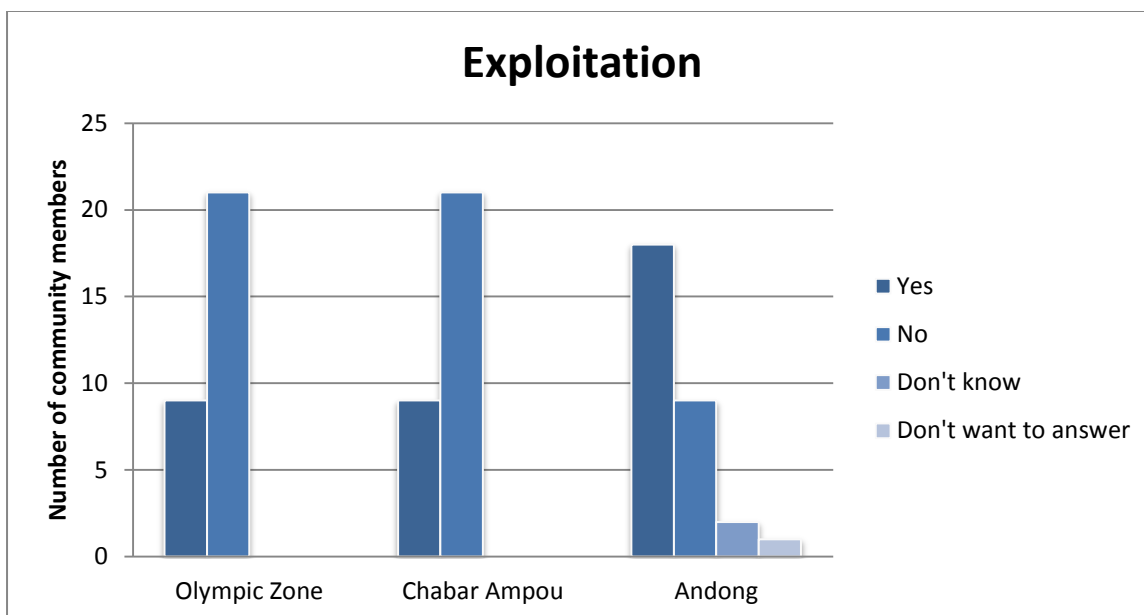
Does this happen in your community? – Sexual abuse		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (17%) – No (75%)	No (100%)
35-44	Yes (32%) – No (68%)	No (100%)
45-54	Yes (14%) – No (86%)	Yes (13%) – No (75%)
55-64	Yes (14%) – No (86%)	No (100%)
65+	No (100%)	Yes (100%)

Examples given of sexual abuse happening in the communities were rape, taking children to a quiet place or home (indicating intimate contact), sexual harassment and child prostitution.



Does this happen in your community? – Neglect		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (33%) – No (63%)	Yes (50%) – No (50%)
35-44	Yes (36%) – No (61%)	No (100%)
45-54	Yes (29%) – No (64%)	Yes (50%) – No (50%)
55-64	Yes (43%) – No (57%)	Yes (50%) – No (50%)
65+	No (100%)	No (100%)

Examples given of neglect in the communities were parents not taking care of their children by not looking after them, leaving them alone and not providing enough food. Some respondents mentioned parents being addicted to gambling as a cause of this type of child abuse.



Does this happen in your community? – Exploitation		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (33%) – No (63%)	Yes (25%) – No (75%)
35-44	Yes (39%) – No (57%)	No (100%)
45-54	Yes (14%) – No (86%)	Yes (63%) – No (25%)
55-64	Yes (71%) – No (29%)	Yes (100%)
65+	Yes (100%)	Yes (100%)

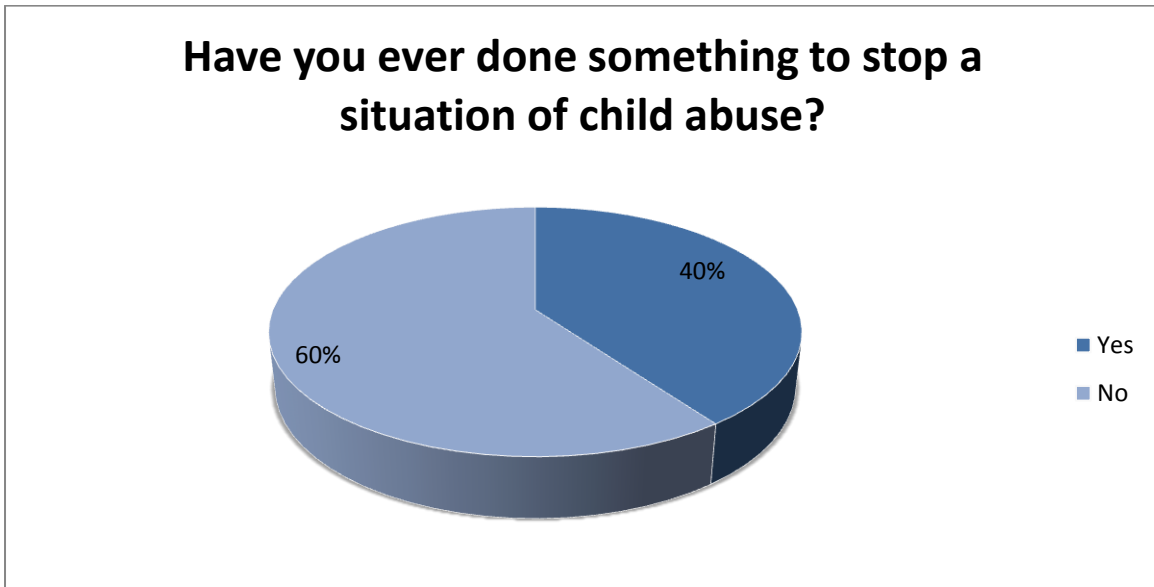
Examples mentioned of exploitation in the communities were scavenging, begging, child prostitution and child labour. One 44-year old female seamstress in Andong said the situation of exploitation does happen in her community, but it is rare. The main reason given for this type of child abuse was the poor economic situation of the family and therefore not having any other option.

The type of abuse that happens least, according to the community members surveyed, is sexual abuse. This, coupled with the fact that a high number of respondents claim that there is no child abuse in their community, means that there is a high level of lack of awareness on the issues and occurrence of abuse.

Have you ever done something to stop a situation of child abuse?

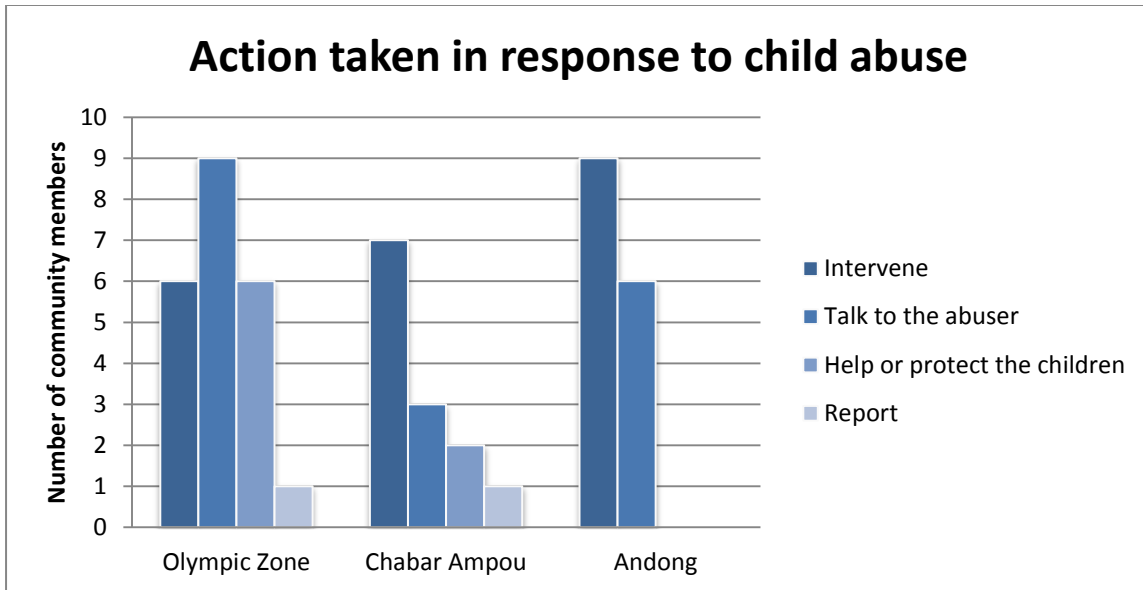
While 72 out of 90 community members (80%) said there is at least one form of child abuse happening in their community, only 36 (40%) said to have personally taken action to stop child abuse in the past. This is especially interesting compared to the 80% that said it is their responsibility to protect a child or to help in case of child abuse. The outcome that only 12% answered that they are the ones responsible

for a child’s safety and well-being or responsible for reporting child abuse is more in line with the practice outcomes.

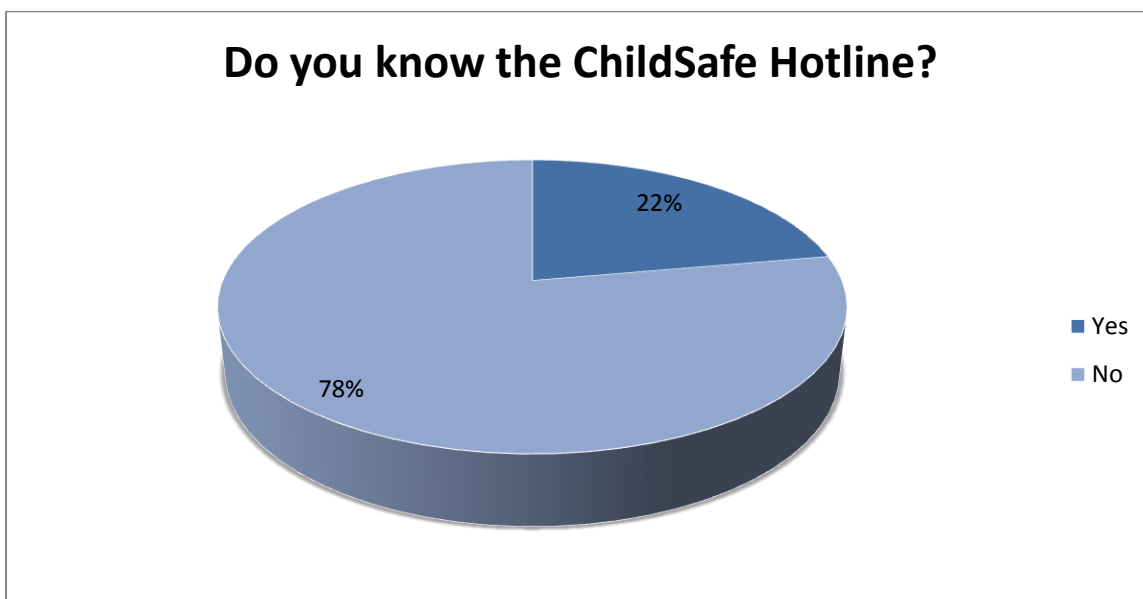


Have you ever done something to stop a situation of child abuse?		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (42%) – No (58%)	Yes (50%) – No (50%)
35-44	Yes (36%) – No (61%)	No (100%)
45-54	Yes (34%) – No (57%)	Yes (38%) – No (62%)
55-64	Yes (29%) – No (71%)	Yes (50%) – No (50%)
65+	Yes (100%)	Yes (100%)

Out of the 54 respondents who said they had never done something to stop a situation of child abuse, only 11 people (20%) gave a reason. Out of these 11 responses, the main reasons for not doing something to stop a situation of child abuse was that they had never come across a situation of child abuse (45%) or they were afraid to confront the abuser (36%).



Interesting to see is that, when the community members talk about cases of child abuse and their reactions to the situation, the abuser in question was often (one of) the parents. When community members did act in response to child abuse, intervening was the main type of action. This was done by stopping the abuser directly from abusing the child. This was followed by talking to the abuser, meaning the community member would tell the abuser why it is wrong to do what they were doing to the child or asking them why they are hurting the child. A few people mentioned helping or protecting the children, meaning they took the child away from the abuser to keep them safe. And only two people said to have reported the situation; one reported to the police, and the other to the authorities.



The CS Hotline is not known by the vast majority of the survey respondents. Only 20 community members (22%) knew about the CS Hotline. Yet, out of those 20, more than half of the community members (60%) said to have called the Hotline at least once.

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

Only 6% of the respondents wished to learn more about child protection and child rights.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Knowledge

- The KAP survey results show that **60%** of the community members surveyed know what child rights are. However, **53%** of all community members surveyed cannot name any specific rights, which shows that **the knowledge on child rights is insufficient**.
- Amongst the respondents who know what child rights are, **development and survival** rights are the most well-known. Children's rights to child protection, participation and non-discrimination are less known by the community members.
- From the community members surveyed, **90% knows what child abuse is** and 80% of all community members surveyed can name at least one example of child abuse.
- Most examples of child abuse given are examples of exploitation, psychological, physical and sexual abuse. The least examples were given in the area of **neglect**. A total of 8% of the community members surveyed cannot give any examples of child abuse and 2% does not want to answer. In total, 20% of the respondents did not give any examples of child abuse.
- After explaining the survey respondents what child abuse is, **92% can name at least one sign or symptom of a child who is abused**. The community members can identify emotional, behavioural and physical signs and symptoms of child abuse. Yet, 60% of the community members can only name immediate signs or symptoms (like bruises or feeling sad) and 30% can name at least one long-term sign or symptom (like behavioural change). A total of 8% of the community members surveyed does not know any signs or symptoms of child abuse.
- Statement: 'Child abuse is rare.' 26% thinks it is true, **68% thinks it is false** and 6% does not know.
- Statement: 'Beating a child is worse than shouting at a child all the time.' **59% thinks it is true**, 40% thinks it is false and 1% does not know.
- Statement: 'Women can also be child sex abusers.' 41% thinks this is true, **48% thinks this is false**, 10% does not know and 1% does not want to answer.
- Statement: 'Strangers are the biggest threat to children.' **47% thinks it is true**, 39% thinks this is false and 14% does not know.
- Statement: 'Staff employed to work with children never abuse children.' **85% thinks this is true**, 11% thinks this is false and 4% does not know.

About half of the community members surveyed know what child rights are. The majority of all community members surveyed knows what child abuse is and can name at least one example of child abuse. The type of abuse least known is neglect. Most community members can name at least one sign or symptom of an abused child. However, only 30% can name a long-term sign or symptom, showing that most community members only recognise immediate signs or symptoms like bruises or feeling sad. There are some misunderstandings about child abuse. For example, the majority thinks that women cannot be child sex abusers and a vast majority thinks that staff employed to work with children never abuse children. It is interesting that, while the majority thinks that strangers are the biggest threat to children, most examples of child abuse given are related to parent-child relationships.

Attitude

- **78%** of the community members surveyed think that child abuse is a problem in their community. Only 17% say that child abuse is not a problem in their community.
- Statement: 'Difficult children should be punished severely.' 44% agrees, **46% disagrees**, 9% does not know and 1% does not want to answer.
- Statement: 'Parents have the right to beat children who are not behaving well enough.' 44% agrees, **49% disagrees**, 6% does not know and 1% does not want to answer.
- Statement: 'Hitting does no serious harm and works well as a punishment.' **46% agrees**, 44% disagrees and 10% does not know.
- Statement: 'For children, making money for the family is more important than going to school.' 2% agrees, **97% disagrees** and 1% does not know.
- Statement: 'The community needs to help children addicted to alcohol and drugs.' 1% agrees, **96% disagrees** and 3% does not know.
- Statement: 'It is my responsibility to protect a child or to help in case of child abuse.' **90% agrees**, 2% disagrees, 7% does not know and 1% does not want to answer.
- Statement: 'Reporting abuse will humiliate a child or family even more, so it is better to be quiet about it and let it go.' 31% agrees, **59% disagrees**, 6% does not know and 4% does not want to answer.
- The vast majority (96%) thinks that **parents** are responsible for a child's safety and well-being. Schools and teachers, NGOs, family members, neighbours and the community come next. Only 7% say that they themselves are responsible, while 90% agrees to the statement that they are responsible to protect a child or to help in case of child abuse.
- The community members surveyed believe that **parents** are responsible for reporting abuse, followed by neighbours and the community, all people, NGOs and the village chief.
- The **village chief** is where most community members think child abuse should be reported, followed by NGOs and the police.
- 'If you saw a stranger beat up a young child on the street, what would you do?' Most people respond with report to the **police**, followed by report to the village chief, talk to the child parents, tell NGOs and talk to the child abuser.
- 'If your friend tells you that they had sex with a 10-year old child, what would you do?' Again, most people respond with report to the **police** and report to the village chief, followed by tell NGOs, talk to the child's parents and talk to the friend.
- 'If you know your sister hits and threatens her 8-year old son all the time, what would you do?' An interesting 90% respond that they would **talk** to the sister. Reporting to the village chief, tell NGOs and reporting to the police follows after.

Most community members surveyed think that child abuse is a problem in their community. However, only 20% of the community members surveyed agree with the FI viewpoint for the majority of the statements on abuse and abusive behaviour. 'Children being stubborn' has repeatedly been mentioned as a justification for severe punishment and beating. The vast majority of the respondents (84%) believe that children addicted to alcohol and drugs are seen as 'bad children' and do not deserve help. Parents

are seen as the main actors responsible for a child's safety and well-being and for reporting abuse. However, the village chief and police 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. When it comes to responding to child abuse, the action taken has a significant softer approach when the abuser is a family member. While 90% of the community members surveyed agree that they are responsible for protecting and helping in case of child abuse, only 11 respondents (12%) assume active responsibility in child protection in the questions that followed.

Practices

- **80%** of the respondents say at least one form of abuse happens in their community.
- **47%** of the community members surveyed say **physical abuse** happens in their community.
- **61%** says **psychological abuse** happens in their community.
- **20%** says **sexual abuse** happens in their community.
- **36%** says **neglect** happens in their community.
- **40%** says **exploitation** happens in their community.
- **20%** of the community members say **no form of child abuse** happens in their community. Half of these community members say they think child abuse is a **problem** in their community.
- **40%** of the respondents say they have personally taken action to stop child abuse in the past. Action consisted of intervention, talking to the abuser, helping or protecting the children and lastly, reporting.
- **22%** of the community members surveyed know about the CS Hotline.
- Only **6%** of the survey respondents wish to learn more about child protection and child rights.

The majority of the community members know at least one form of abuse happens in their community. Most confirmations were on psychological abuse and least confirmations were on sexual abuse. One in five community members surveyed say that no form of child abuse happens in their community. However, half of these community members think that child abuse is a problem in their community. Less than half of the respondents say that they have personally taken action to stop child abuse in the past. Not being faced with a situation of child abuse and being scared to confront the abuser are the two main reasons for not having done something to stop a situation of child abuse. Only 22% of the community members surveyed know about the CS Hotline and only 6% of all respondents wish to learn more about child protection and child rights.

"If we encounter or know about a case of child abuse, what do we need to do?" – Male coffee seller from Chabar Ampou (age 46)

"Nowadays, children are stubborn. Why does Mith Samlanh not want us to use physical and psychological methods to raise children?" – Female street vendor from Chabar Ampou (age 33)

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

The vast majority of the survey respondents do not see a need in learning more about child protection and child rights. However, the lack of knowledge, the partly pro-abuse attitudes and the high prevalence of child abuse in the three communities show that there is a real need for awareness, education and training programmes in the three communities in Phnom Penh.

Protection

From the research outcomes it is visible that there are established processes in the community, when it comes to dealing with child abuse. While schools and teachers, neighbours and the community have the social responsibility to look after children, the village chief, commune chief and police are the principal people/bodies that the community members rely on for legal protection in case of child abuse. MS should therefore aim primarily at working *with* them. MS should provide CS training to the group leaders, village chiefs, commune chiefs and police in order to complement and strengthen their protection systems in the communities. Special trainings to the CCWC, the advisory committee of the commune council focused on integrating women's and children's issues into local development, should be provided as well in order to strengthen and emphasise their role in local child protection systems. At the same time, MS should provide trainings directly in schools to teachers and to people in the community in order to make the community more 'ChildSafe': make sure community members know how to identify child abuse, understand the importance of keeping children safe in their community, act as so-called 'community monitors' or 'community watchdogs' and act by reporting it to the local authorities.

To strengthen child protection networks, MS should also provide special trainings for the NGOs in and outside of the 3PC/CS networks. At the same time, programmes with the Cambodian government should be developed in order to raise the government's profile and responsibility in dealing with issues of child protection and children's safety and well-being.

The CS training should include modules on child rights and in-depth training on child abuse and all the realities of child abuse (women can be child sex abusers, in most cases of child abuse the abuser is someone who knows, the child directly, etc.). Another module that should not be missed is marginalized children, why they are victims of society and why they need help from the community. A specific training should be targeted to the local authorities and the community members training should focus on everyone's individual responsibility to protect children and not to rely on the parents or authorities for reporting. People may say they are responsible individually, but in practice – they often do not take action. There should be a module covering why everyone has an obligation to report and/or act in case of child abuse, and providing various alternative forms of action when community members fear direct confrontation or reprisals.

Prevention

Most examples given on child abuse cases were about parent-child relationships and many comments were made regarding child abuse, children's stubborn behaviour and raising or disciplining a child. In addition, parents were seen as the actors responsible for a child's safety and well-being as well as for reporting child abuse. Therefore, the CS training should target parents specifically. In addition, a special training should be developed for parents in order to educate them about the concept of and

consequences of child abuse and how abuse is detrimental to a child's development and health. The training should include modules on alternatives for disciplining children since parents often think beating or threatening a child is the only way to make them obey or behave.

As a general prevention method, more awareness and visibility must also be raised for the CS Hotline and the CS Network should be strengthened in the communities of Olympic Zone, Chabar Ampou and Andong.

Action points for progress in the communities of Olympic Zone, Chabar Ampou and Andong in Phnom Penh:

1. Work *with* the local authorities in order to strengthen existing reporting and enforcement systems on child protection.
 - Provide CS trainings directly to the group leaders, village chiefs, commune chiefs, CCWC and police.
2. Make teachers and people in the community 'community monitors' or 'community watchdogs' for child abuse.
 - Provide CS trainings directly to teachers and people in the communities.
3. Modules in the training should include child rights, child abuse, the situation of marginalised children (including the understanding that they are not 'bad children'), and every individual's responsibility to protect children and obligation to report and/or take action in case of child abuse.
4. A special training should be developed for parents in order to educate them on child abuse and alternative methods for disciplining children.
5. Increase awareness and visibility for CS Hotline and strengthen the CS Network.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE END LINE SURVEY

The MS end line survey on child protection and child rights is to be conducted in 2014 in order to make an impact assessment of MS and CS programmes in the three communities in Phnom Penh. For the end line KAP, most questions of the current survey can be used again to measure the levels of knowledge, attitude and practices in 2014. By comparing the baseline and end line results, the outcomes will show the impact made.

While the selection of community members for this baseline survey was done randomly, the end line survey should aim to survey CS community members and non-CS community members on a 50/50 basis. The results from the 50% who are CS trained will show the impact made by CS training compared to the baseline, in which there were no CS trained community members. Similarly, the other 50% who are not CS trained will show the wider impact of the programme in communities that have CS community members compared to the baseline, in which there were no CS community members in the community.

In addition, questions should be added about the quality of and experiences from the CS programme in the communities in order to have the end line survey function as an evaluation at the same time.

ANNEX A – COMPARISON CHART

	Phnom Penh (Mith Samlanh)	Siem Reap (Kaliyan Mith)
Do you know what child rights are?	Yes 60% No 40%	Yes 47% No 52%
Can you name a specific child right?	Yes 47% No 53%	Yes 46% No 54%
The most well-known rights in the communities were:	Development Survival	Child protection Development
Do you know what child abuse is?	Yes 90% No 9%	Yes 75% No 24%
Can you name at least one example of child abuse?	Yes 80% No 20%	Yes 86% No 14%
Can you name at least one sign or symptom of a child who is abused?	Yes 92% No 8%	Yes 94% No 6%
Can you name at least one long-term sign or symptom of a child who is abused?	Yes 30% No 70%	Yes 32% No 68%
‘Child abuse is rare.’	True 26% False 68%	True 51% False 31%
‘Beating a child is worse than shouting at a child all the time.’	True 59% False 40%	True 62% False 33%
‘Women can also be child sex abusers.’	True 41% False 48%	True 32% False 47%
‘Strangers are the biggest threat to children.’	True 47% False 39%	True 51% False 22%
‘Staff employed to work with children never abuse children.’	True 85% False 11%	True 74% False 17%
Do you think child abuse is a problem in your community?	Yes 78% No 17%	Yes 80% No 19%
‘Difficult children should be punished severely.’	Agree 44% Disagree 46%	Agree 54% Disagree 38%
‘Parents have the right to beat children who are not behaving well enough.’	Agree 44% Disagree 49%	Agree 73% Disagree 24%

'Hitting does no serious harm and works well as a punishment.'	Agree 46% Disagree 44%	Agree 39% Disagree 57%
'For children, making money for the family is more important than going to school.'	Agree 2% Disagree 97%	Agree 2% Disagree 98%
'The community needs to help children addicted to alcohol and drugs.'	Agree 1% Disagree 96%	Agree 1% Disagree 96%
'It is my responsibility to protect a child or to help in case of child abuse.'	Agree 90% Disagree 2%	Agree 90% Disagree 8%
'Reporting abuse will humiliate a child or family even more, so it is better to be quiet about it and let it go.'	Agree 31% Disagree 59%	Agree 51% Disagree 48%
Who is responsible for a child's safety and well-being?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parents 2. Schools and teachers 3. NGOs 4. Family members 5. Neighbours and the community 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parents 2. Schools and teachers 3. Family members 4. NGOs 5. Neighbours and the community
Whose responsibility is it to report abuse?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parents 2. Neighbours and the community 3. All people 4. NGOs 5. Village chief 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All people 2. Village chief 3. Parents 4. Neighbours and the community 5. Family members
Who do you report to in case of abuse?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Village chief 2. NGOs 3. Police 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Village chief 2. Police 3. NGOs
'If you saw a stranger beat up a young child on the street, what would you do?'	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report to police 2. Report to village chief 3. Talk to the child's parents 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report to village chief 2. Report to police 3. Tell NGOs
'If your friend tells you that they had sex with a 10-year old child, what would you do?'	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report to police 2. Report to village chief 3. Tell NGOs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report to police 2. Report to village chief 3. Tell NGOs
'If you know your sister hits and threatens her 8-year old son all the time, what would you do?'	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Talk to the sister 2. Report to village chief 3. Tell NGOs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Talk to the sister 2. Talk to the family members 3. Report to village chief
Does child abuse happen in your community?	Yes 80% No 20%	Yes 71% No 29%
Does physical abuse happen in your community?	Yes 47%	Yes 51%

Does psychological abuse happen in your community?	Yes 61%	Yes 52%
Does sexual abuse happen in your community?	Yes 20%	Yes 14%
Does neglect happen in your community?	Yes 36%	Yes 21%
Does exploitation happen in your community?	Yes 40%	Yes 14%
Have you ever done something to stop child abuse?	Yes 40% No 60%	Yes 61% No 39%
Do you know the ChildSafe Hotline?	Yes 22% No 78%	Yes 19% No 81%
Do you want to know more about child protection and child rights?	Yes 6%	Yes 89%

ANNEX B – SURVEY FORM – Mith Samlanh & Kaliyan Mith KAP Survey on Child Protection and Child Rights

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. Mith Samlanh (MS) and Kaliyan Mith (KM) wish to establish a baseline on current levels of adult community member knowledge, attitudes and practices with regard to child protection and child rights in Phnom Penh (for MS) and Siem Reap (for KM). This survey, consisting of 32 questions, therefore aims to retrieve information on the knowledge, attitude and practices of adult community members on child protection and child rights. The findings from this KAP study will assist FI in planning advocacy campaigns and ChildSafe training programmes in the targeted communities.

2. Who is this survey designed to assess?

This survey is aimed to assess the community members in selected communities in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap. Each programme, Phnom Penh for MS and Siem Reap for KM, has three communities and each community has 30 respondents each (90 surveys per city). The community member respondents are typically adult in-community people, family members, village chiefs, etc. Within the selected communities, the survey respondents should be chosen randomly.

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.
- 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. We are conducting a survey on child protection and child rights in communities in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. The information will help us to improve our child protection programme in your community. The survey will take 25 minutes. All information you provide will be kept strictly anonymous and confidential.

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

Community: Phnom Penh Siem Reap
 Olympic Zone Chong K'neer
 Chabar Ampou Mondul Bai
 Andong Anlong Pi

Age: _____ years old

Gender: Female Male Transsexual

Occupation: _____

Knowledge of Child Protection and Child Rights

1. Do you know what child rights are? I don't want to answer
 Yes No (*Skip to Question 3.*)
2. What rights do children have? 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

4. Can you give me examples of child abuse?	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> I don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to answer
Beating <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other type of physical abuse <input type="checkbox"/>	
Threatening (with abandonment, terrible situation, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Shouting at a child all the time <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other type of emotional/psychological abuse <input type="checkbox"/>	
Touching a child sexually <input type="checkbox"/>	
Child prostitution <input type="checkbox"/>	
Showing a child a pornographic movie <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other type of sexual abuse <input type="checkbox"/>	
No adequate care <input type="checkbox"/>	
No food and/or medical care <input type="checkbox"/>	
Leaving a 5 year-old child alone in the house <input type="checkbox"/>	
Failure to provide attention <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other type of neglect <input type="checkbox"/>	
14 year-old child working in a factory <input type="checkbox"/>	
Child begging <input type="checkbox"/>	
Child prostitution <input type="checkbox"/>	
Child trafficking <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other type of exploitation <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.***

5. What are the signs and symptoms of a child who 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, _____ | | |

True or false?	True ✓	False ✘	Don't know	Don't want to answer	Comments
6. Child abuse is rare.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Beating a child is worse than shouting at a child all the time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Women can also be child sex abusers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Strangers are the biggest threat to children.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Staff employed to work with children never abuse children.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Attitudes towards Child Protection and Child Rights

11. Do you think child abuse is a problem in your community?

- Yes No I don't want to answer

Agree or disagree?	Agree ☺	Disagree ☹	Unsure	Don't want to answer	Comments
12. Difficult children should be punished severely.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Parents have the right to beat children who are not behaving well enough.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14. Hitting does no serious harm and works well as a punishment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15. For children, making money for the	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Agree or disagree?	Agree ☺	Disagree ☹	Unsure	Don't want to answer	Comments
family is more important than going to school.					
16. The community needs to help children addicted to alcohol and drugs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17. It is my responsibility to protect a child or to help in case of child abuse.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
18. Reporting abuse will humiliate a child or family even more, so it is better to be quiet about it and let it go.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

19. Who is responsible for a child's safety and well-being?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Me | <input type="checkbox"/> Parents | <input type="checkbox"/> Family members |
| <input type="checkbox"/> School/teachers | <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, _____ |

20. Whose responsibility is it to report child abuse?

- I don't want to answer
-

21. Where should child abuse be reported?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Police | <input type="checkbox"/> Village chief | <input type="checkbox"/> Child's parents |
| <input type="checkbox"/> School/teachers | <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbours/community | <input type="checkbox"/> ChildSafe Hotline |
| <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. If you saw a stranger beat up a young child on the street, what would you do?

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

23. If your friend tells you that they had sex with a 10-year old child, what would you do?

- Report it to the police Report it to the village chief Talk to the friend
 Talk to the child's parents Talk to the teacher Nothing/Keep quiet
 Call the ChildSafe Hotline Tell NGO I don't know
 I don't want to answer Other, _____

24. If you know your sister hits and threatens her 8-year old son all the time, what would you do?

- Report it to the police Report it to the village chief Talk to the sister
 Talk to family members Talk to the teacher Nothing/Keep quiet
 Call the ChildSafe Hotline Tell NGO I don't know
 I don't want to answer Other, _____

Practices regarding Child Protection and Child Rights

Does this happen in your community?	Yes ✓	What kind?	No ✗	Don't know	Don't want to answer
25. Physical abuse (<i>beating, hitting, slapping</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26. Emotional/Psychological abuse (<i>threatening, insulting, public humiliation</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. Sexual abuse (<i>sexual touching, rape, indecent exposure to sexual material</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28. Neglect (<i>failure to provide adequate care, food, medical care or attention</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29. Exploitation (<i>child labour, child prostitution, child trafficking</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

30. Have you ever done something to stop a situation of child abuse?

- Yes No I don't want to answer

a. If yes, what did you do? If no, why not? I don't want to answer

31. Do you know the ChildSafe Hotline?

- Yes No I don't want to answer

a. If yes, have you called the ChildSafe Hotline?

Yes

No

I don't want to answer

b. If yes, how many times have you called the ChildSafe Hotline? I don't want to answer

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

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 instrumental in planning our advocacy campaigns and ChildSafe training programmes in your community.