

**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 Siem Reap, Cambodia - 2012

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**Friends International with support from UNICEF
Survey conducted by Kaliyan Mith**

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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
FI	Friends International
GDS	Garbage dumpsite
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, Kaliyan Mith (KM) 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 Siem Reap.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 Siem Reap; and
- To test the hypothesis that there is a low level of child protection and child rights awareness in the communities in Siem Reap.

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 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 Siem Reap. 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 KM beneficiaries, village chiefs, etc. KM 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 KM 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 Siem Reap was conducted before and after the survey to obtain further qualitative data.

Profile

There were 90 respondents for this survey, out of which 74% were female, 26% were male. Ages ranged from 25 to 75, with the majority of females and males in the 25-34 age groups. The majority was unemployed (40%), followed by scavenger (29%) and seller (9%).

¹ The same survey was conducted in three communities in Phnom Penh by Mith Samlanh (MS).

Findings

Knowledge

- The KAP survey results show that **47%** of the community members surveyed know what child rights are. However, **54%** of all community members surveyed cannot name any specific rights.
- From the community members surveyed, **75% knows what child abuse is**. Surprisingly, 86% of all the community members surveyed can give at least one example of child abuse.
- After explaining the survey respondents what child abuse is, **94% can name at least one sign or symptom of a child who is abused**.

Less than half of the community members surveyed know what child rights are, which means that the knowledge on child rights is insufficient. Three-quarters of the respondents know what child abuse is and even more respondents can name at least one example of child abuse. Almost all 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 child abuse is rare, that women cannot be child sex abusers and a vast majority thinks that staff employed to work with children never abuse children.

Attitude

- **80%** of the community members surveyed think that child abuse is a problem in their community. Only 19% say that child abuse is not a problem in their community.
- The vast majority (88%) thinks that **parents** are responsible for a child's safety and well-being, followed by schools and teachers, family members, NGOs, neighbours and the community.
- More than a quarter of the community members (26%) surveyed believe that **all people** are responsible for reporting abuse, followed by the village chief, parents, neighbours and the community, family members and 'me'.
- The main authorities/institutions relied on in case of child abuse are the village chief, police and NGOs.

Most community members surveyed think that child abuse is a problem in their community. However, only 13% of the community members surveyed agree with the FI viewpoint for the majority of the statements on abuse and abusive behaviour. While parents are seen as the main actors responsible for a child's safety and well-being, all people are considered responsible 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

- **71%** of the respondents say at least one form of abuse happens in their community.
- **51%** says **physical abuse** happens in their community.
- **52%** says **psychological abuse** happens in their community.
- **14%** says **sexual abuse** happens in their community.
- **21%** says **neglect** happens in their community.

- **14%** says **exploitation** happens in their community.
- **61%** of the respondents say they have personally taken action to stop child abuse in the past.
- **19%** of the community members surveyed know about the CS Hotline.
- **89%** 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. Yet, 29% of the community members surveyed say that no form of child abuse happens in their community. Most confirmations were on psychological abuse and least confirmations were on sexual abuse and exploitation. More than half of the respondents say that they have personally taken action to stop child abuse in the past. Only 19% of the community members surveyed know about the CS Hotline. Yet, 89% of all respondents wish to learn more about child protection and child rights.

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

Recommendations

Action points for progress in the communities of Chong K'Neas, Mondul Bai and Anlong Pi in Siem Reap:

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. Kaliyan Mith is one of the civil society organisations in the 3PC programme that aims to strengthen child protection systems.

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 temporary accommodation in the Transitional Home, providing education and vocational training, and developing a community-wide child protection network through the ChildSafe initiative. In 2011, KM delivered a total number of 258,674 services to 2,674 beneficiaries.

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, KM is aiming to expand the ChildSafe Network on the community level in Siem Reap. After assessments were made by KM, three specific communities in Siem Reap were identified and selected: Chong K’Neas, Mondul Bai and Anlong Pi. 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

Chong K'Neas is the departure point for tourist boat trips around Tonle Sap Lake. This departure point is currently being developed by a Korean company and the area has attracted many begging children and children selling souvenirs. It is a very complex area due to its geography, seasonal itinerancy, poverty, ethnic issues, corruption and issues related to development and tourism. The area of Chong K'Neas contains a number of villages and communities: *K'Day Chas* (a small community of 6 or 7 houses with very poor migrant families from Siem Reap Province – none of the children are going to school), *Poom Phnom Krom* (a large village under the Siem Reap Commune that is home to 441 families, 80 of which are poor – most of the children are going to school), and *Chong K'Neas* (area made up of 7 different villages with about 700 families, most of which are Vietnamese – most of the children are going to school).

Mondul Bai is an area on Apsara Island with a large community of approximately 800 families. It is home to mainly migrating families from all over Cambodia and it is a source area for many youth and adults who leave to go work in Thailand and Malaysia. Mondul Bai has a high level of alcohol and drug use and of young women involved in sex work. The nearest schools are far away and school attendance is irregular.

Anlong Pi is the village closest to the garbage dumpsite (GDS) which has become home to a large group of scavengers. Many children here are under pressure to stop their education in order to earn cash by scavenging. The lack of hygiene and safety makes the GDS highly dangerous and puts people at severe risk of injuries, infections and chronic health problems. There are a large number of young women and mothers involved in scavenging, which raises additional issues of their vulnerability as they are working in this dangerous environment.

KAP survey

FI, together with KM, 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 Siem Reap. 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 Siem Reap; and
- To test the hypothesis that there is a low level of child protection and child rights awareness in the communities in Siem Reap.

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 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 Siem Reap 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.

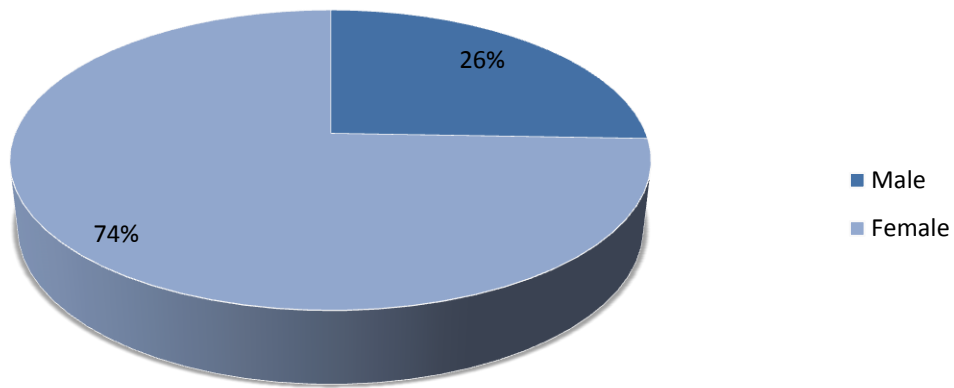
Data was collected by conducting the KAP survey with 90 respondents in Siem Reap. In each of the three communities, surveys were conducted with 30 respondents. The community member respondents were typically adult in-community people, family members of KM beneficiaries, village chiefs, etc. KM had prior 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 in the communities 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 Siem Reap 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).

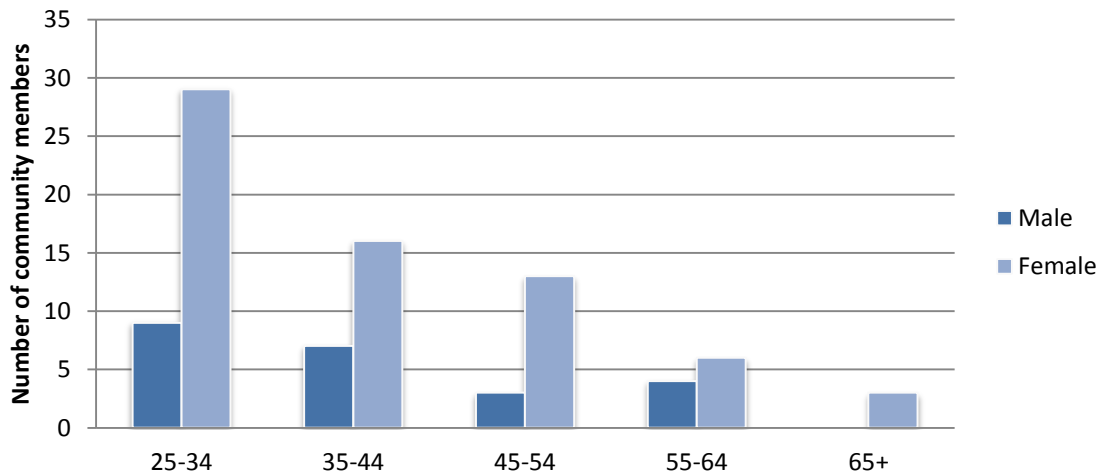
3. PROFILE OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Survey respondents	TOTAL	Chong K'Neas	Mondul Bai	Anlong Pi
Male/Female	23 Male/67 Female	10 Male/20 Female	6 Male/24 Female	7 Male/23 Female
Average age	40	41	43	35
Main occupations	Unemployed (40%) Scavenger (29%) Seller (9%)	Unemployed (53%) Construction worker (13%) Deckhand (13%)	Unemployed (67%) Seller (17%) Construction worker (7%)	Scavenger (87%) Seller (7%) Village chief (3%)

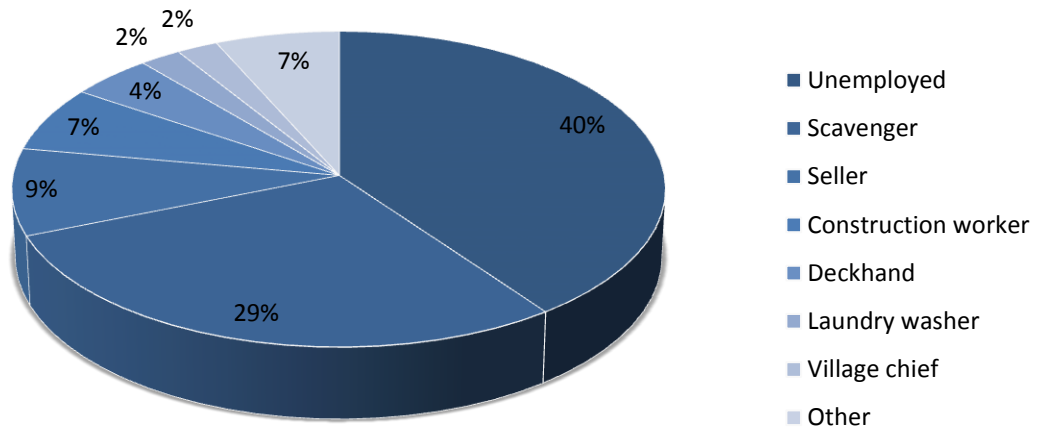
Gender of respondents in Siem Reap



Age of respondents



Occupation of respondents

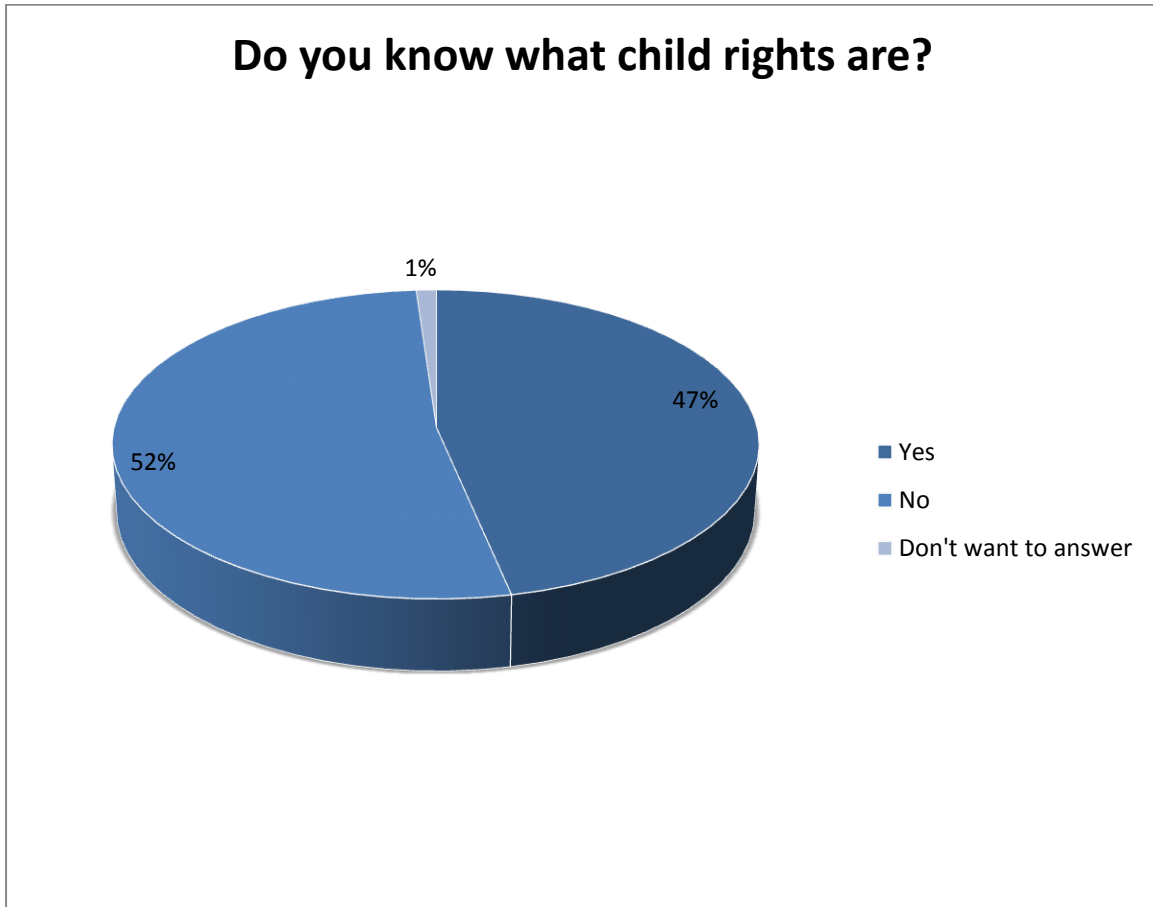


Occupation of respondents		
Age group	Female (number of people)	Male (number of people)
25-34	Unemployed (13) Scavenger (12)	Scavenger (5) Construction worker (2)
35-44	Unemployed (8) Scavenger (6)	Unemployed (2) Scavenger (1)
45-54	Unemployed (5) Seller (4)	Unemployed (1) Fisherman (1)
55-64	Unemployed (4) Seller (1)	Village chief (2) Construction worker (1)
65+	Unemployed (3)	

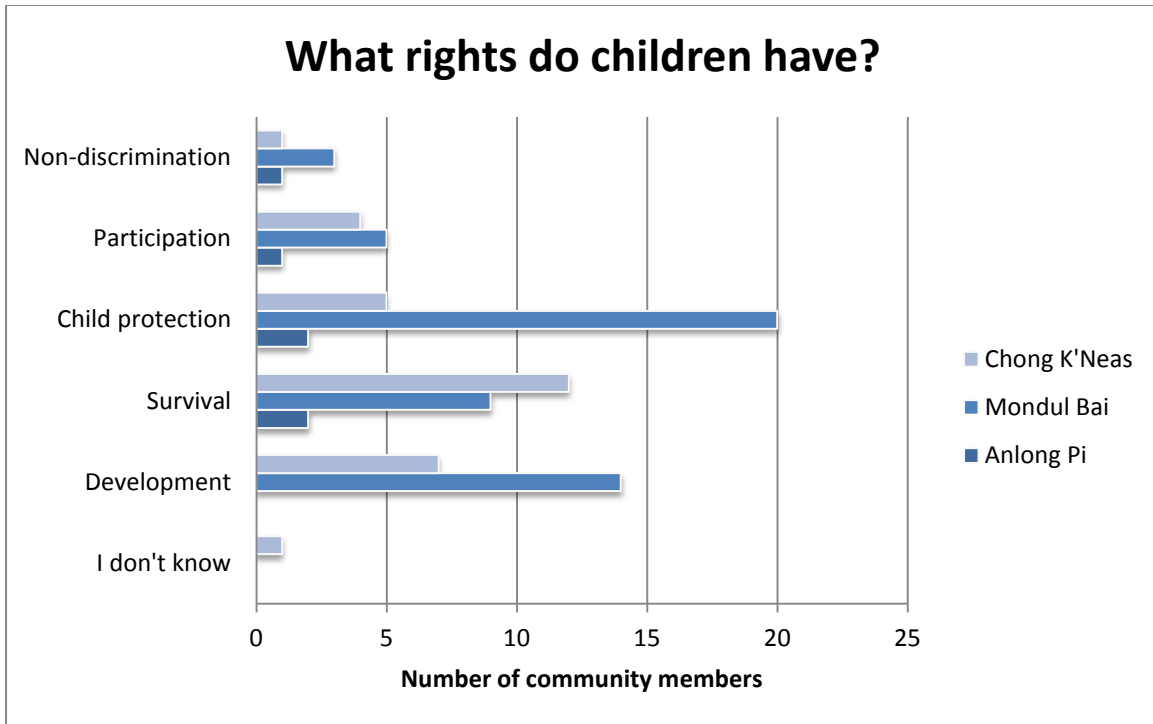
4. FINDINGS – KNOWLEDGE

Do you know what child rights are?

A total of 42 people out of 90 (47%) said they know what child rights are. Mondul Bai had the highest score with 21 out of 30 (70%), followed by Chong K'Neas with 19 out of 30 (63%) and Anlong Pi with 2 out of 30 (3%).



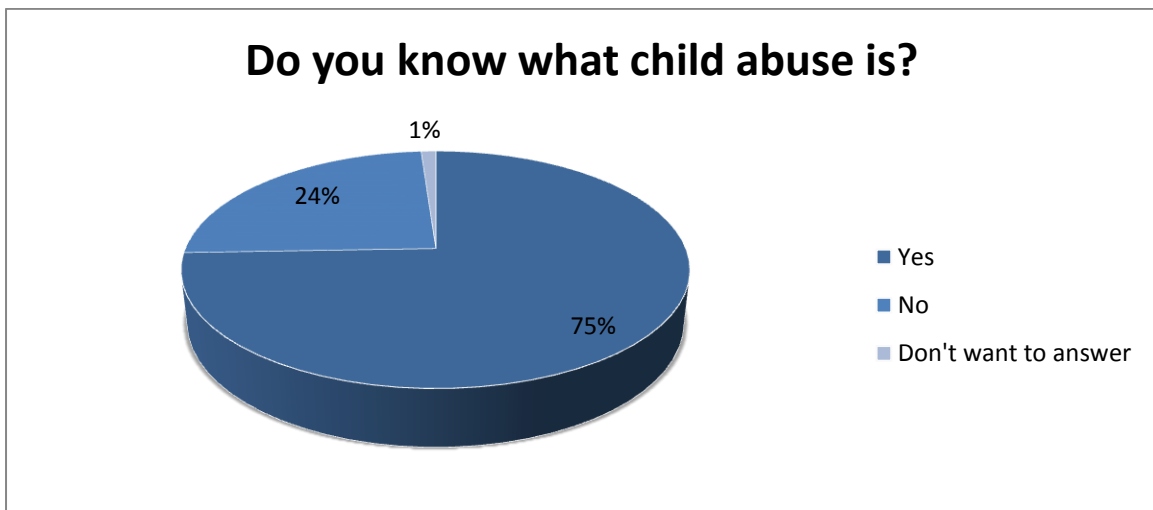
Do you know what child rights are?		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (38%) – No (62%)	Yes (44%) – No (44%)
35-44	Yes (44%) – No (56%)	Yes (29%) – No (71%)
45-54	Yes (46%) – No (54%)	Yes (67%) – No (33%)
55-64	Yes (67%) – No (33%)	Yes (100%)
65+	Yes (67%) – No (33%)	



Most respondents, who knew about children rights, knew about the child protection, development and survival rights. The main examples that were given were education, food, care and the prohibition of exploitation. However, there is a lack of knowledge on the issues of non-discrimination and child participation. In total, 54% of the survey respondents could not name any specific child rights.

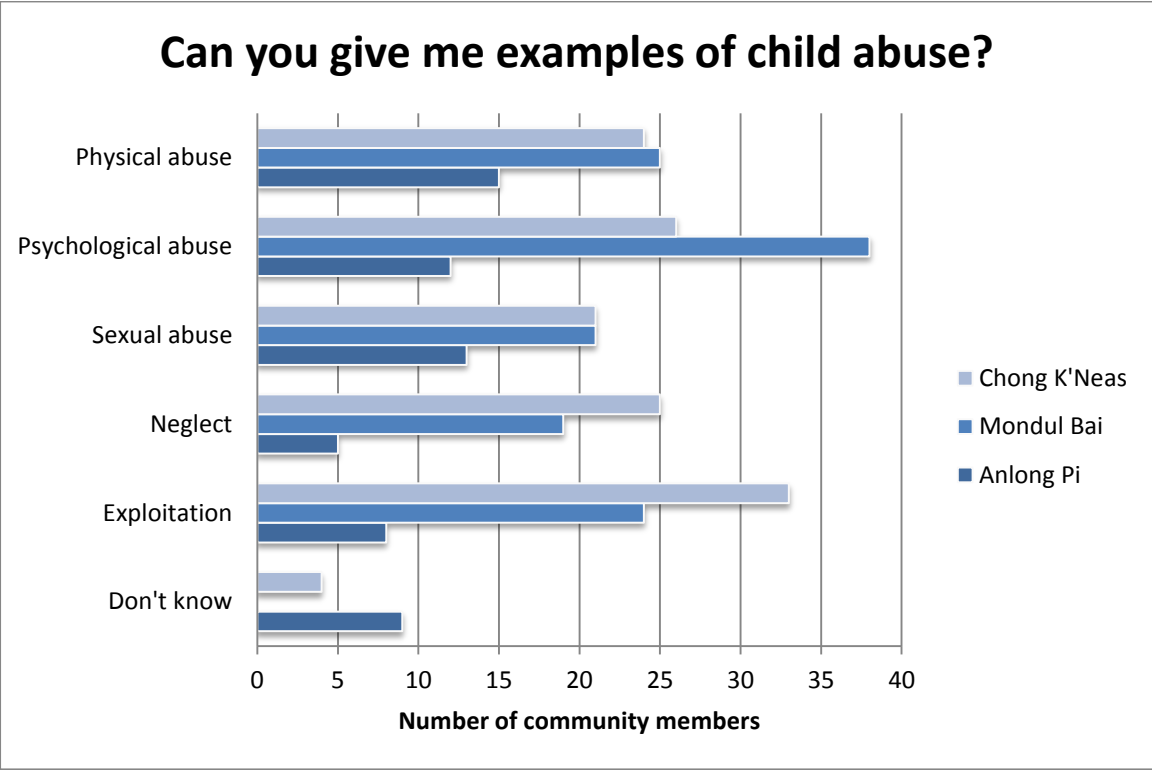
Do you know what child abuse is?

More people knew about child abuse than about child rights. A total of 67 out of 90 (74%) said they know what child abuse is and one person did not want to answer. Again, Mondul Bai had the highest score with 26 out of 30 (87%), followed by Chong K'Neas with 22 out of 30 (73%) and Anlong Pi with 19 out of 30 (63%).



Do you know what child abuse is?		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (59%) – No (41%)	Yes (89%) – No (11%)
35-44	Yes (81%) – No (19%)	Yes (100%)
45-54	Yes (69%) – No (23%)	Yes (100%)
55-64	Yes (100%)	Yes (75%) – No (25%)
65+	Yes (33%) – No (67%)	

When asked for examples of child abuse, they were given in the following categories:

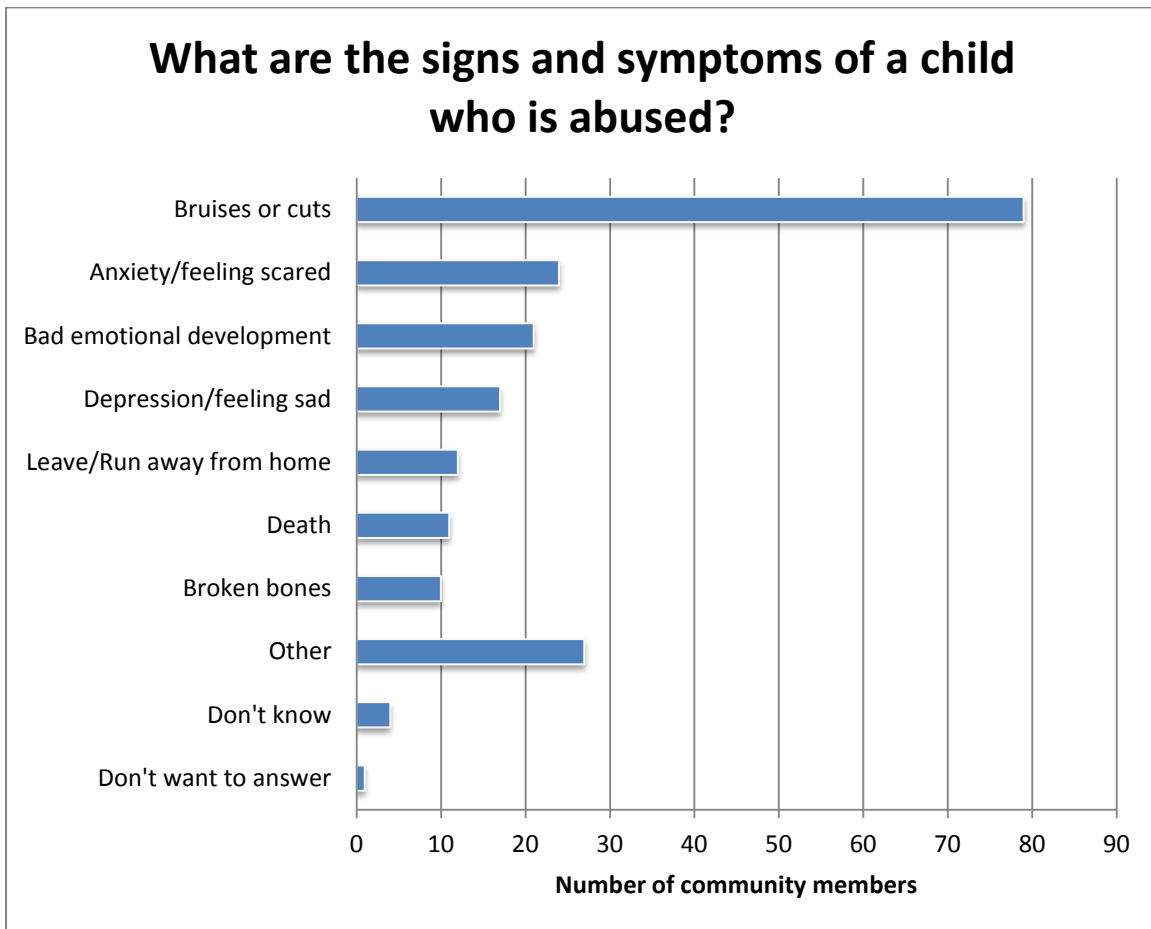


The categories that were most known by the community members in Siem Reap were psychological abuse, exploitation, physical abuse and sexual abuse. Neglect was the category that is most unknown when giving examples.⁴ In total, 14% of the respondents did not give any examples of child abuse. Interestingly, while only 75% of all respondents said they know what child abuse is, 86% of all respondents gave at least one example of child abuse. Only one person who said they know what child abuse is, could not name an example. This may indicate that community members are familiar with some of the terms (*e.g.* child labour and child trafficking), but they do not fully understand the concept 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 and exploitation, 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?

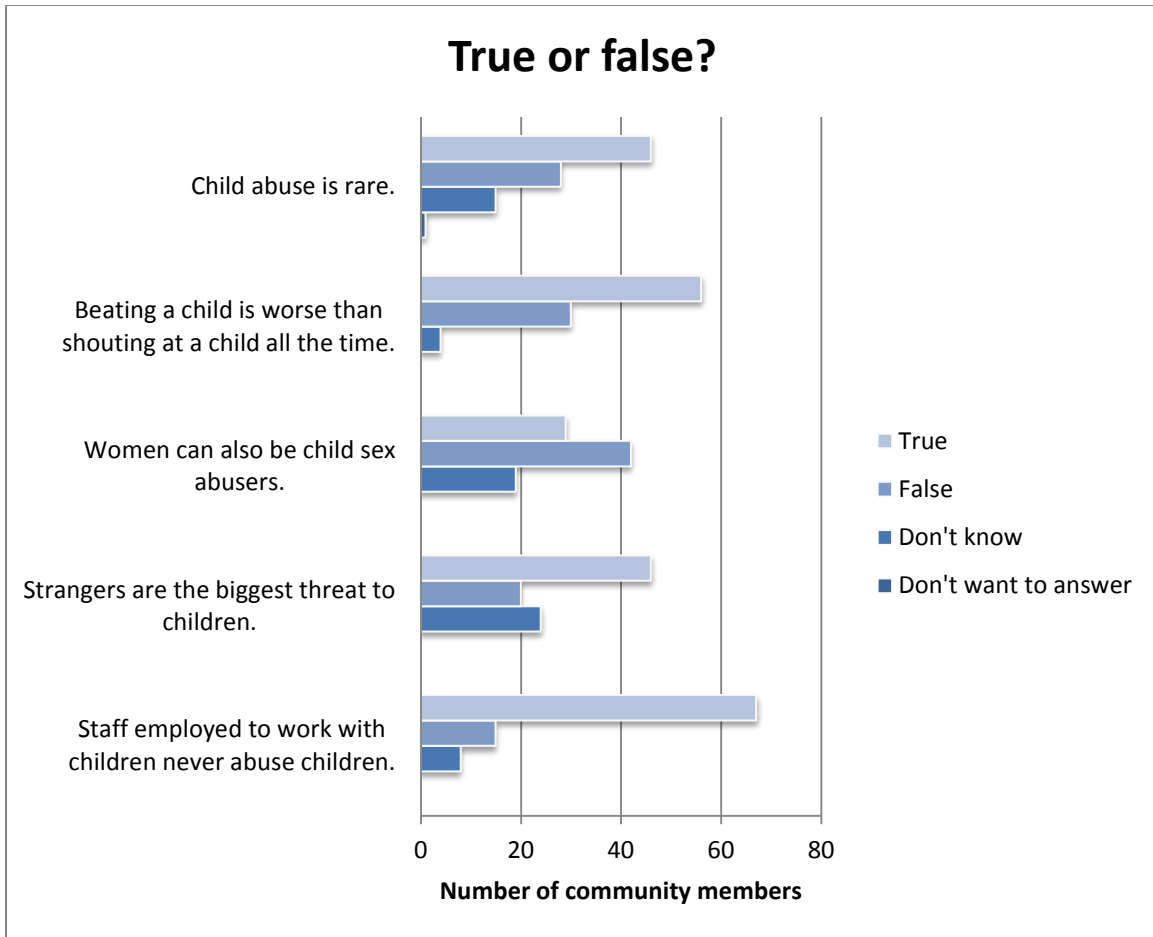
It is important for community members to be able to recognise child abuse. There are many signs and symptoms of an abused child – physical, emotional and behavioural.



The answers given by the community members in Siem Reap showed both emotional, behavioural and physical signs and symptoms. The 'other' signs and symptoms mentioned included: not growing properly, poor school performance or dropping out of school, alcohol and drug abuse, anger, hurt genitals (sexual abuse), behavioural change, not eating or sleeping well, and looking pale/thin/bony. About 32% of the respondents mentioned longer-term signs and symptoms, which means understand the negative psychological and developmental effects child abuse has on a child. However, 62% of the respondents did not know the longer-term effects of child abuse on a child. Five respondents did not know any 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 (52%) – False (21%)	True (56%) – False (22%)
	35-44	True (69%) – False (16%)	True (57%) – False (43%)
	45-54	True (31%) – False (46%)	True (33%) – False (67%)
	55-64	True (50%) – False (50%)	True (50%) – False (25%)
	65+	True (33%) - False (33%)	
Beating a child is worse than shouting at a child all the time.	25-34	True (62%) – False (34%)	True (56%) – False (33%)
	35-44	True (81%) – False (19%)	True (57%) – False (43%)
	45-54	True (62%) – False (23%)	True (33%) – False (67%)
	55-64	True (67%) – False (33%)	True (50%) – False (25%)
	65+	True (33%) – False (67%)	

True or false?	Age group	Female	Male
Women can also be child sex abusers.	25-34	True (34%) – False (31%)	True (33%) – False (56%)
	35-44	True (31%) – False (50%)	True (29%) – False (57%)
	45-54	True (31%) – False (46%)	True (33%) – False (33%)
	55-64	True (17%) – False (67%)	True (75%) – False (25%)
	65+	False (100%)	
Strangers are the biggest threat to children.	25-34	True (52%) – False (24%)	True (67%) – False (11%)
	35-44	True (50%) – False (25%)	True (57%) – False (43%)
	45-54	True (46%) – False (15%)	True (67%)
	55-64	True (50%) – False (33%)	True (25%) – False (25%)
	65+	True (33%)	
Staff employed to work with children never abuse children.	25-34	True (76%) – False (21%)	True (67%) – False (22%)
	35-44	True (81%) – False (6%)	True (71%) – False (29%)
	45-54	True (77%) – False (23%)	True (33%) – False (33%)
	55-64	True (67%)	True (100%)
	65+	True (67%)	

There is a clear majority answer for most of the statements. Most people said it is true that child abuse is rare, which is incorrect. One 29-year old unemployed female from Chong K’Neas even said that it never happens. Most people also said that beating is worse than shouting at a child all the time. Only one 25-year old male construction worker said that people should avoid doing either.

Regarding female child sex abusers, 68% of the respondents did not know that this can also happen. 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.

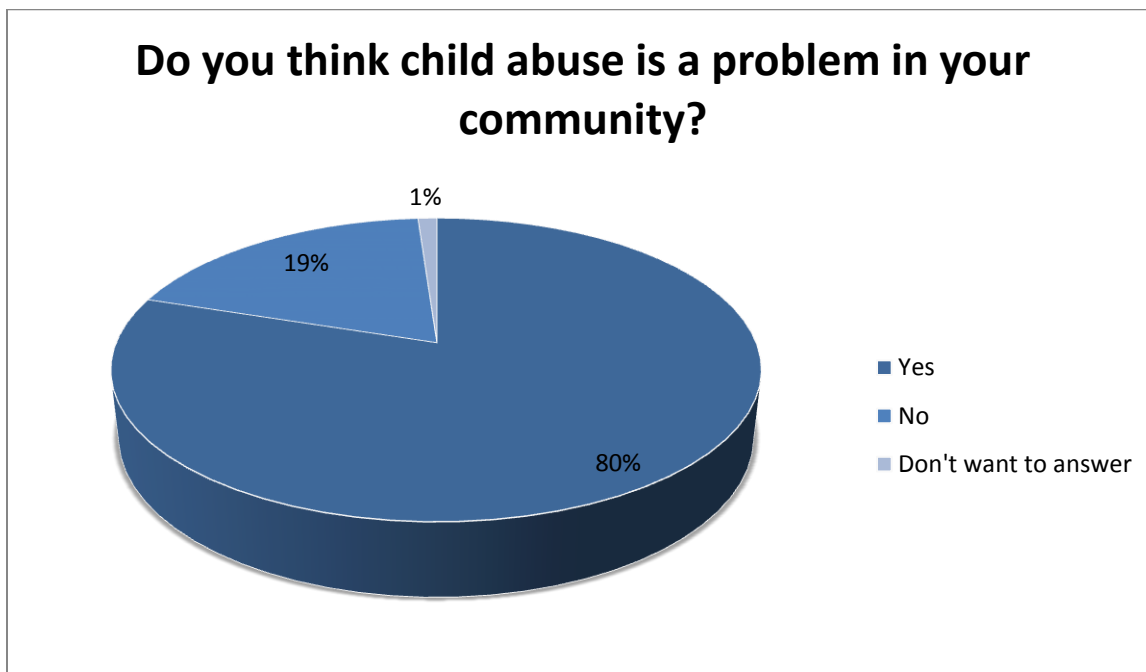
Most people said that strangers are the biggest threat to children and 74% of the respondents think that staff employed to work with children never abuse children. These are dangerous misunderstandings. In most cases of child abuse, the abuser is someone who knows the child – and while most staff employed 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.

5. FINDINGS – ATTITUDE

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

One community member did not want to answer this question. Only 17 people said child abuse is not a problem in their community and 72 people (80%) admitted it is a problem.⁵

In Chong K’Neas, 27 out of 30 people (90%) said they think child abuse is a problem in their community. In Mondul Bai, 24 out of 30 people (80%) said child abuse is a problem in their community and in Anlong Pi, only 21 out of 30 people (70%) thinks child abuse is a problem in their community.

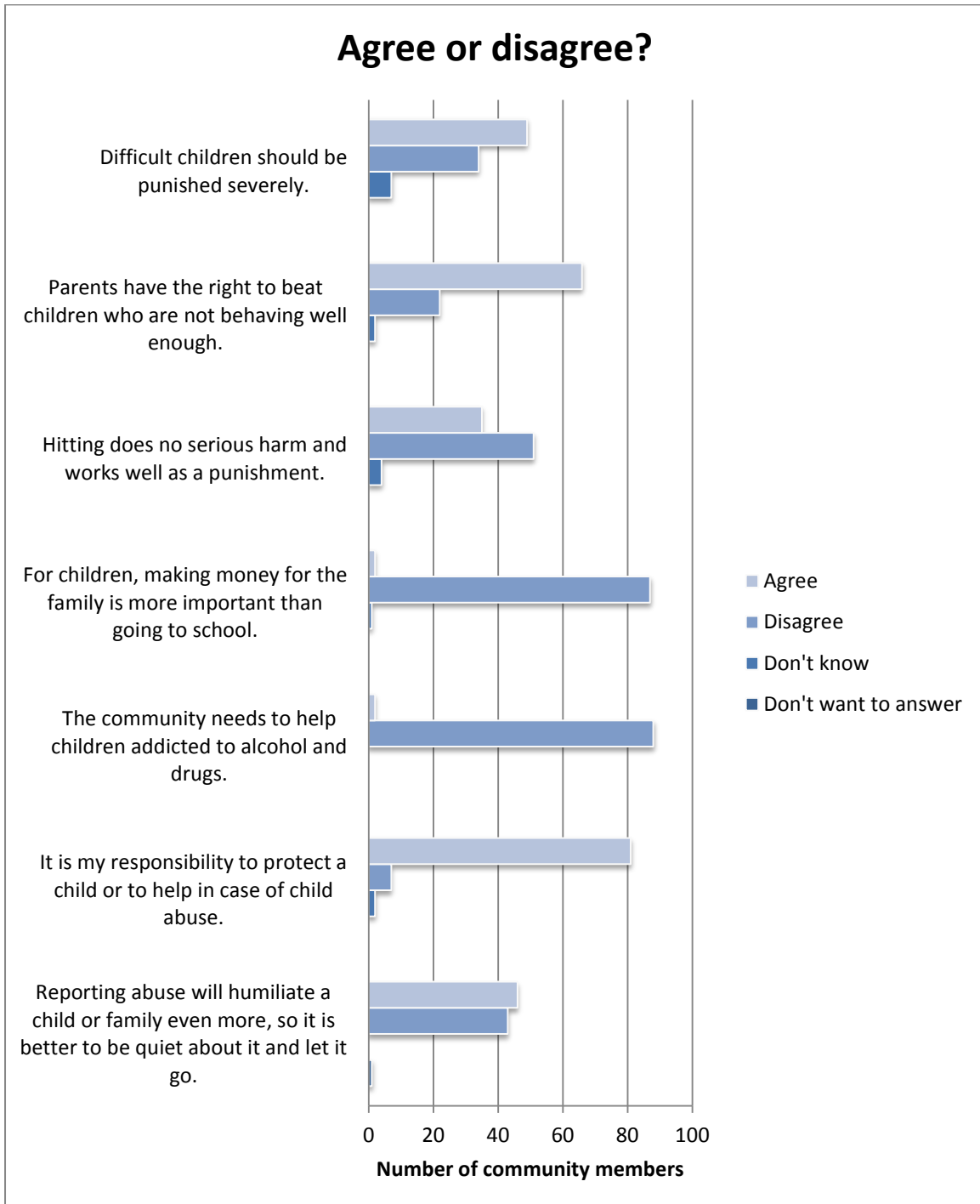


Do you think child abuse is a problem in your community?		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (93%) – No (7%)	Yes (67%) – No (33%)
35-44	Yes (69%) – No (31%)	Yes (57%) – No (43%)
45-54	Yes (92%) – No (8%)	Yes (100%)
55-64	Yes (67%) – No (33%)	Yes (100%)
65+	Yes (67%)	

⁵ It is interesting that later on in this report the results show that only 71% of the respondents said that at least one form of abuse happens in their community.

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 (55%) – Disagree (38%)	Agree (33%) – Disagree (56%)
	35-44	Agree (56%) – Disagree (38%)	Agree (86%) – Disagree (14%)
	45-54	Agree (77%) – Disagree (8%)	Disagree (67%)
	55-64	Agree (50%) – Disagree (50%)	Agree (25%) – Disagree (75%)
	65+	Agree (33%) – Disagree (67%)	
Parents have the right to beat children who are not behaving well enough.	25-34	Agree (79%) – Disagree (14%)	Agree (78%) – Disagree (22%)
	35-44	Agree (88%) – Disagree (12%)	Agree (57%) – Disagree (43%)
	45-54	Agree (92%) – Disagree (8%)	Agree (33%) – Disagree (67%)
	55-64	Agree (50%) – Disagree (50%)	Disagree (100%)
	65+	Agree (67%) – Disagree (33%)	
Hitting does no serious harm and works well as a punishment.	25-34	Agree (59%) – Disagree (41%)	Agree (22%) – Disagree (67%)
	35-44	Agree (25%) – Disagree (69%)	Agree (14%) – Disagree (86%)
	45-54	Agree (54%) – Disagree (38%)	Disagree (67%)
	55-64	Agree (33%) – Disagree (67%)	Agree (25%) – Disagree (75%)
	65+	Agree (33%) – Disagree (67%)	
For children, making money for the family is more important than going to school.	25-34	Agree (7%) – Disagree (93%)	Disagree (100%)
	35-44	Disagree (94%)	Disagree (100%)
	45-54	Disagree (100%)	Disagree (100%)
	55-64	Disagree (100%)	Disagree (100%)
	65+	Disagree (100%)	
The community needs to help children addicted to alcohol and drugs.	25-34	Agree (7%) – Disagree (93%)	Disagree (100%)
	35-44	Disagree (100%)	Disagree (100%)
	45-54	Disagree (100%)	Disagree (100%)
	55-64	Disagree (100%)	Disagree (100%)
	65+	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 (86%) – Disagree (7%)	Agree (100%)
	35-44	Agree (94%) – Disagree (6%)	Agree (71%) – Disagree (29%)
	45-54	Agree (85%) – Disagree (15%)	Agree (100%)
	55-64	Agree (100%)	Agree (100%)
	65+	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 (59%) – Disagree (41%)	Agree (44%) – Disagree (56%)
	35-44	Agree (56%) – Disagree (44%)	Agree (57%) – Disagree (43%)
	45-54	Agree (46%) – Disagree (46%)	Agree (33%) – Disagree (67%)
	55-64	Agree (33%) – Disagree (67%)	Agree (50%) – Disagree (50%)
	65+	Agree (33%) – Disagree (67%)	

More than half of the community members surveyed said that difficult children should be punished severely. A 28-year old female construction worker from Chong K’Neas said that they have to do this so that the children will obey in the future.

Even more people (73%) agreed that parents have the right to beat children who are not behaving well enough. This shows that again, physical punishment is regarded as justified when it concerns disciplining children.

Although a majority believed parents have the right to beat children, fewer people (39%) think hitting does no serious harm and works well as a punishment. Of the 66 respondents who said parents have the right to beat children, 31 said that hitting works well as a punishment.

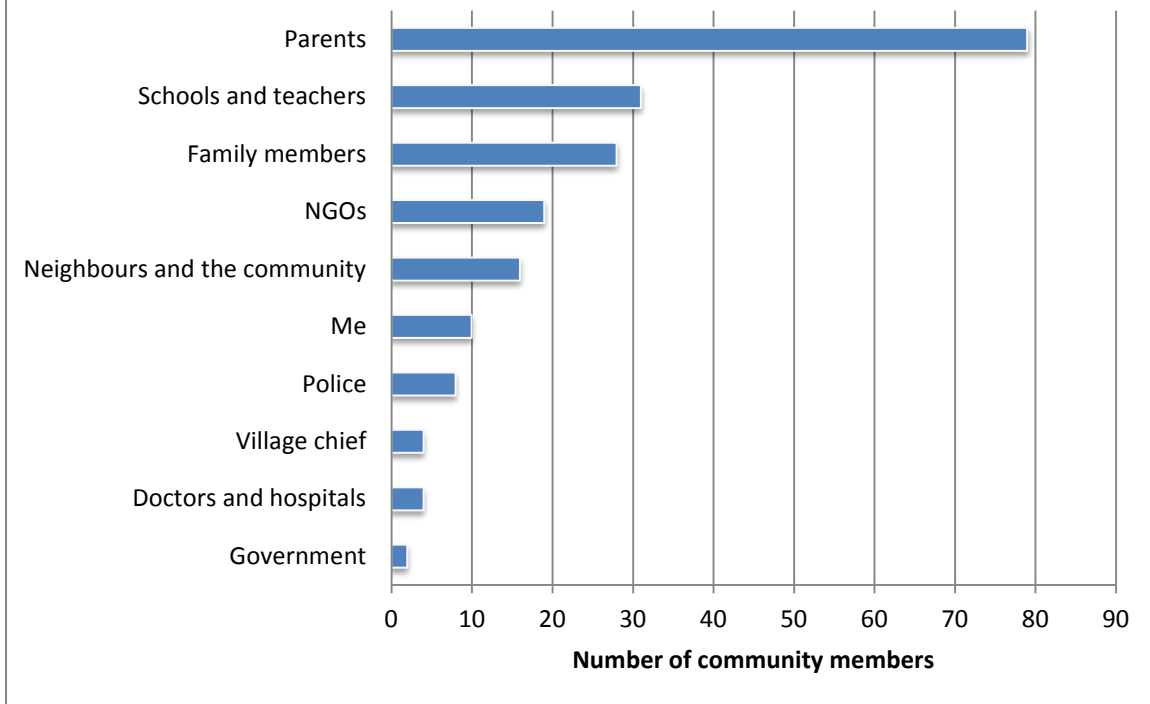
A vast majority of 97% disagreed that for children, making money for the family is more important than going to school.

At the same time, 98% disagreed that the community needs to help children addicted to alcohol and drugs. Most community members see these children as ‘bad children’ who are having a bad social image for 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.

Regarding reporting, 51% 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. Another reason mentioned was that the problem was within the family and therefore not the community’s business. This attitude is dangerous as it will keep child abuse unreported and it will thereby keep children in perpetuating situations of abuse.

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

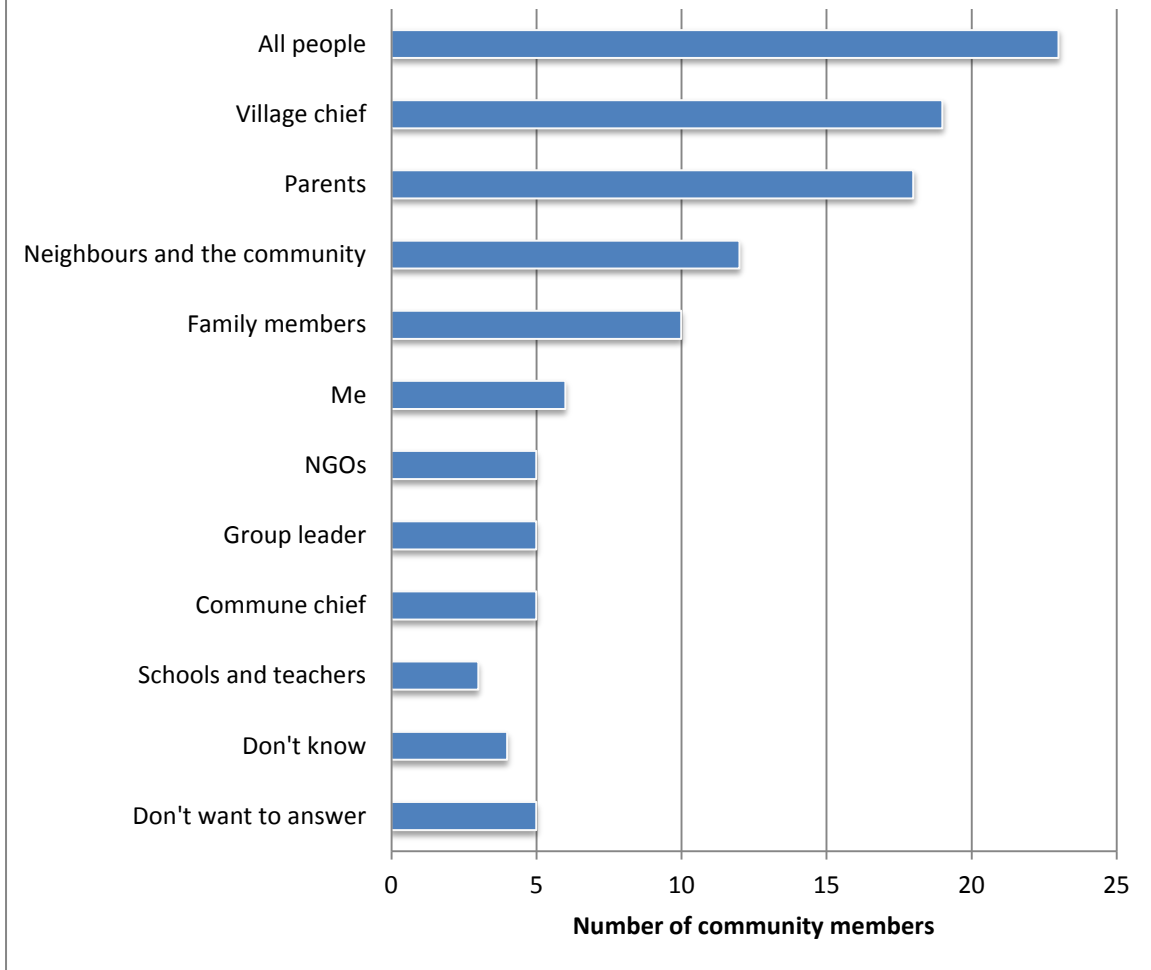


The vast majority of the respondents (88%) mentioned parents as the responsible actors for a child's safety and well-being. In second place, schools and teachers were mentioned, followed by family members, NGOs, neighbours and the community and 'me'.

Ten 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.

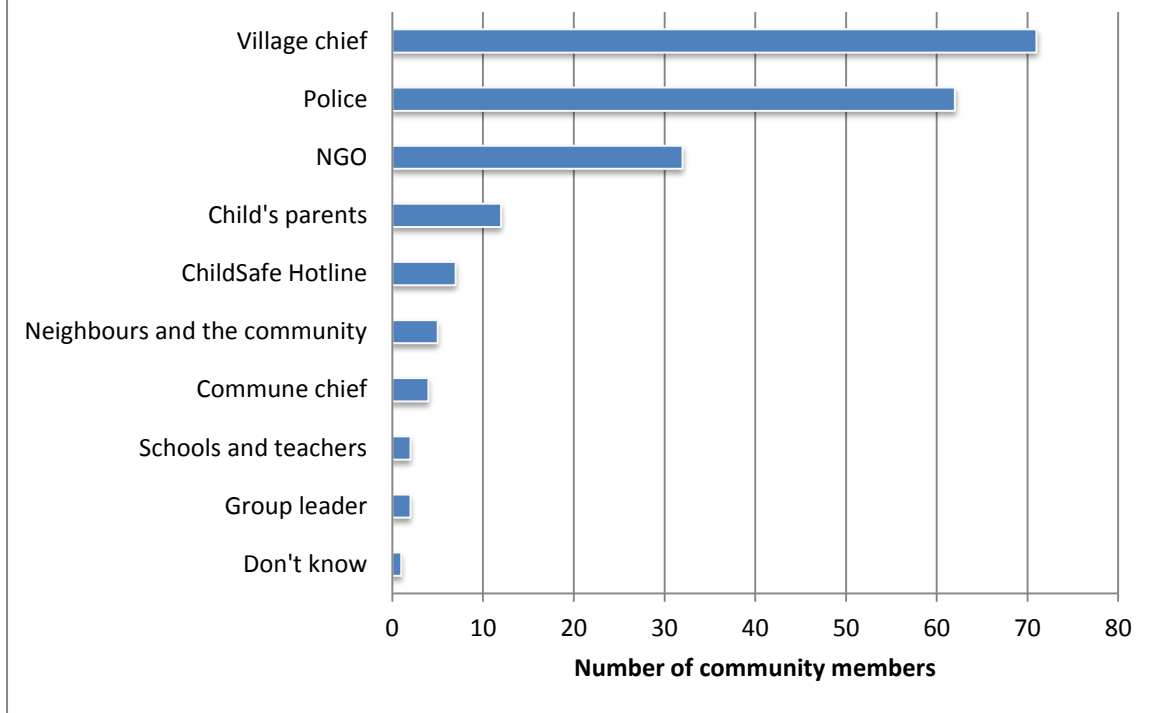
And finally, the police, village chief, doctors and hospitals and government were mentioned last as responsible actors for a child's safety and well-being.

Whose responsibility is it to report abuse?



The responses from the community members show very interesting results. The main actors who are thought to be responsible for reporting abuse are 'all people' (26%), followed by village chief, parents, neighbours and community, family members and 'me' (7%). While 10 people also answered the previous question with 'me', only two of those 10 answered this question with 'me'. This means that there are eight 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.

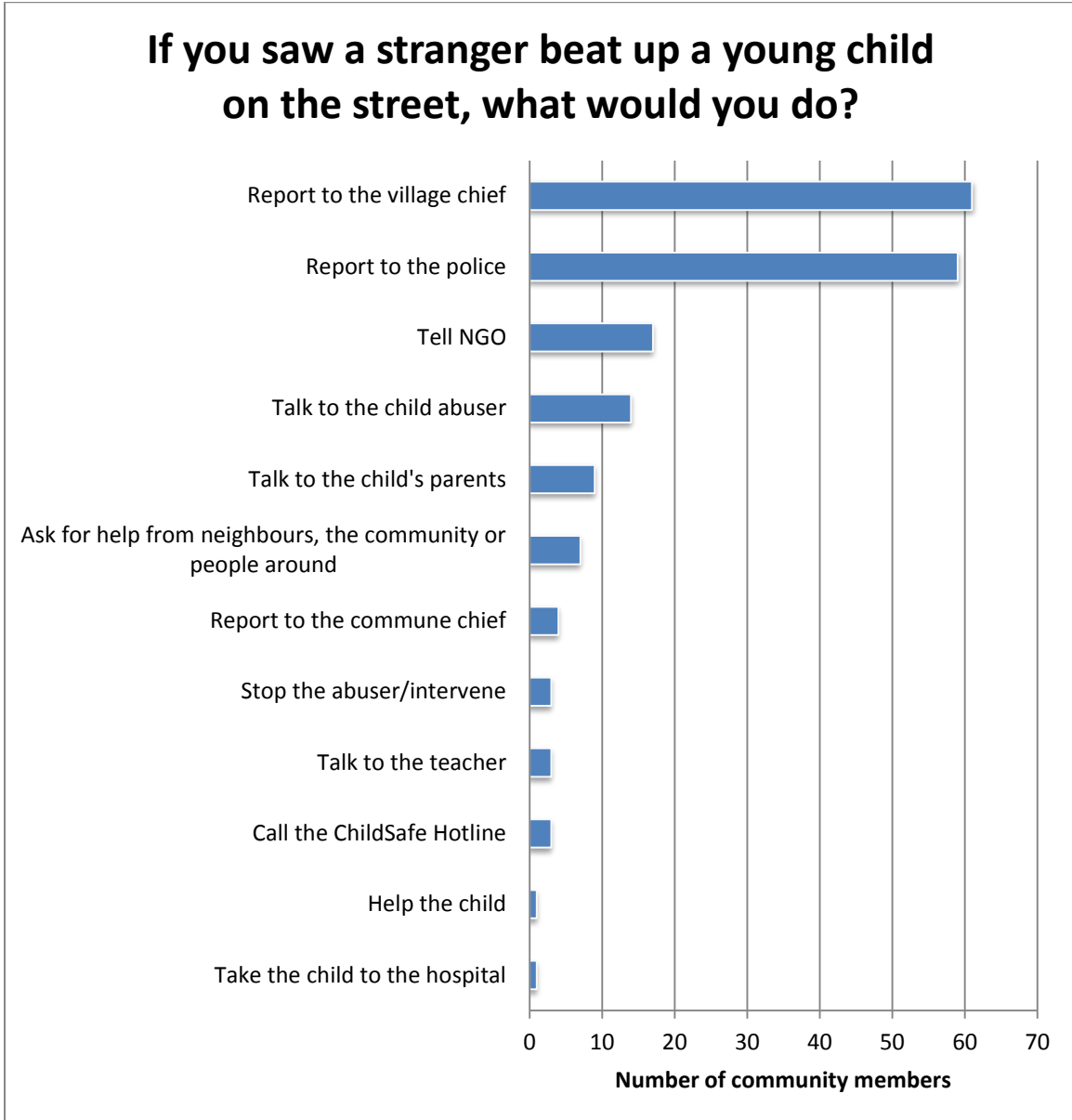
Where should child abuse be reported?



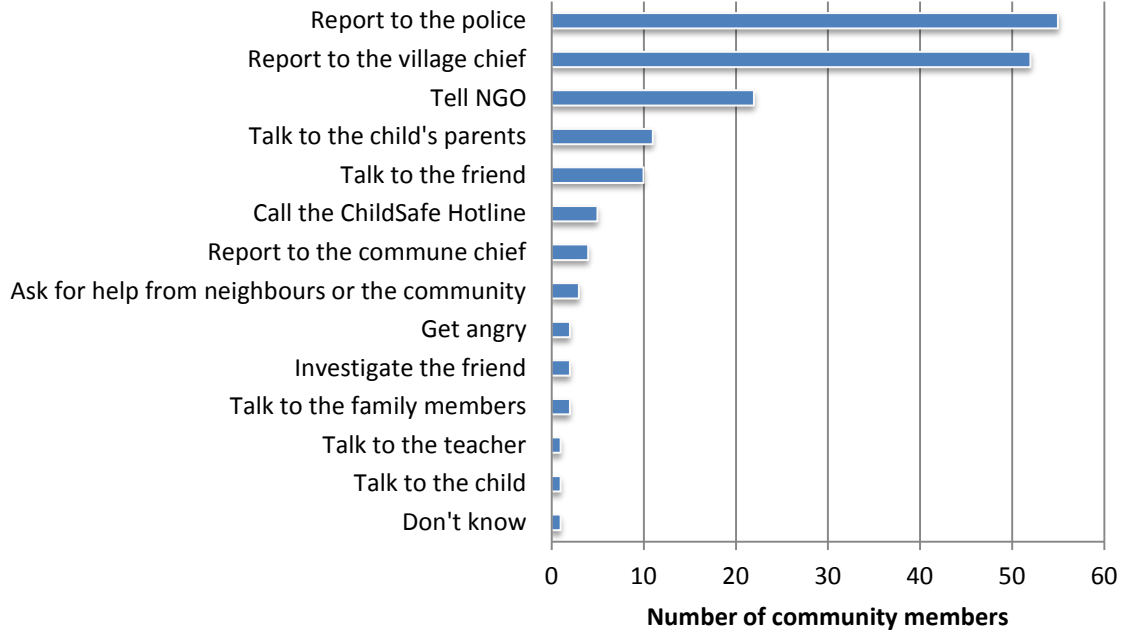
When asked where child abuse should be reported, most community members respond with village chief, followed by police and NGO. This order is the same for all communities, although in Chong K'Neas, the police take preference over the village chief.

What would you do if...?

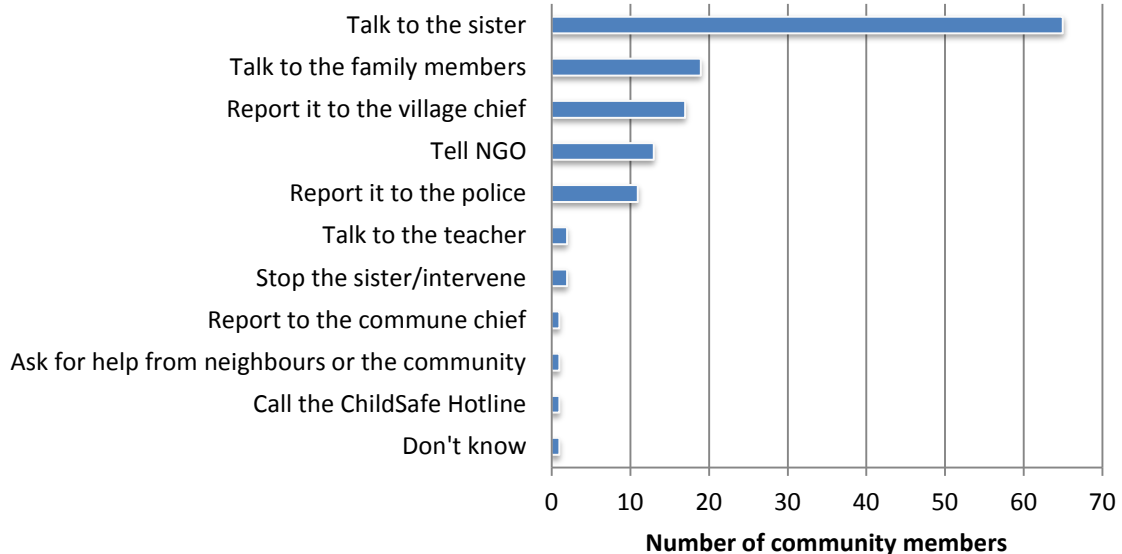
In order to assess the attitudes towards certain child abuse practices and different kinds of child abusers (stranger, friend and family member), we asked the community members what they would do if certain situations would take place.



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?



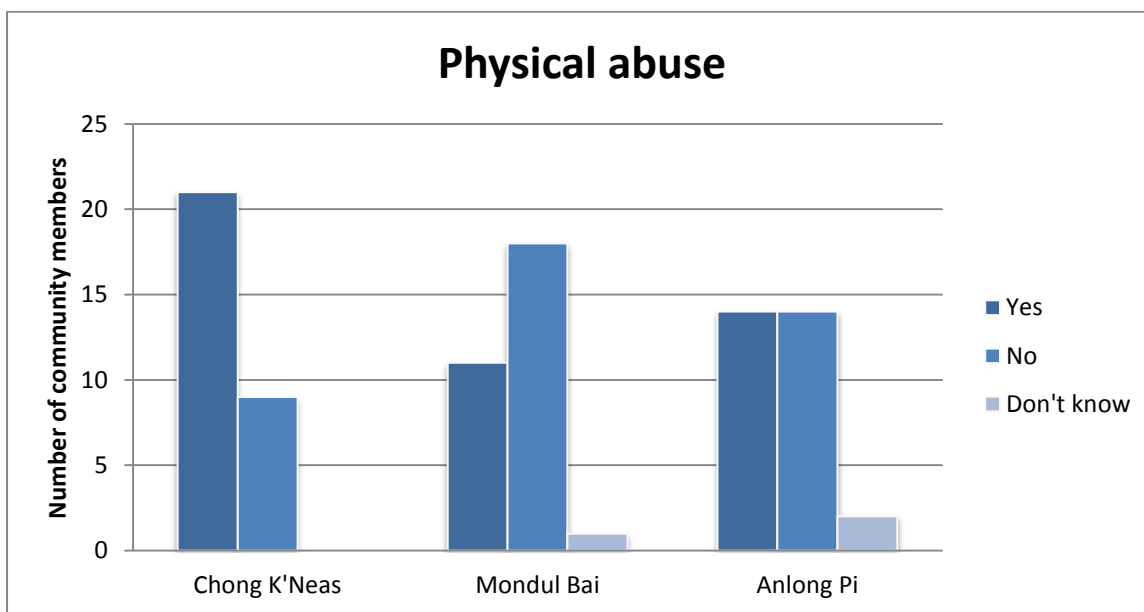
Form the data collected, an interesting trend is visible. While not much changes in what community members do when faced with child abuse by a stranger or friend, the reaction is very different when the abuser is a family member. While reporting the abuse to the police and village chief are the main 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 71% of the survey respondents. It is interesting that talking to the abuser is much lower when it involves a stranger (16%) or a friend (11%). 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

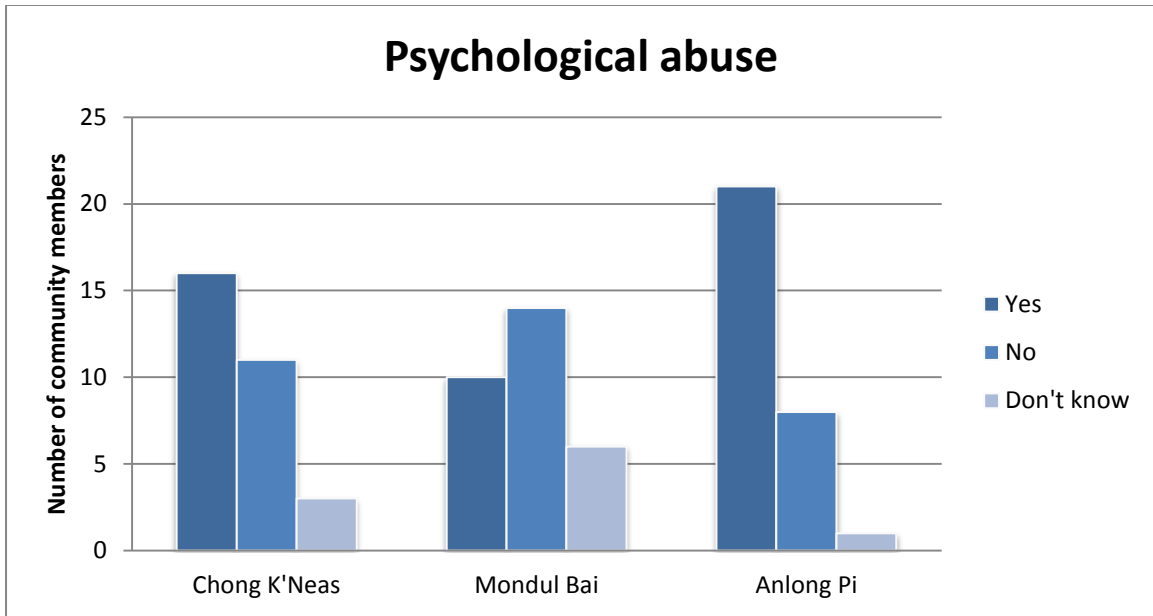
Does this happen in your community?

We asked the survey respondents whether certain forms of child abuse happen in their community. From our social workers at KM, we know that all forms of abuse take place in all three communities. However, the survey results show that 29% of the community members think 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, 22 out of the 26 community members that said there is no abuse happening in their community, does think 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.



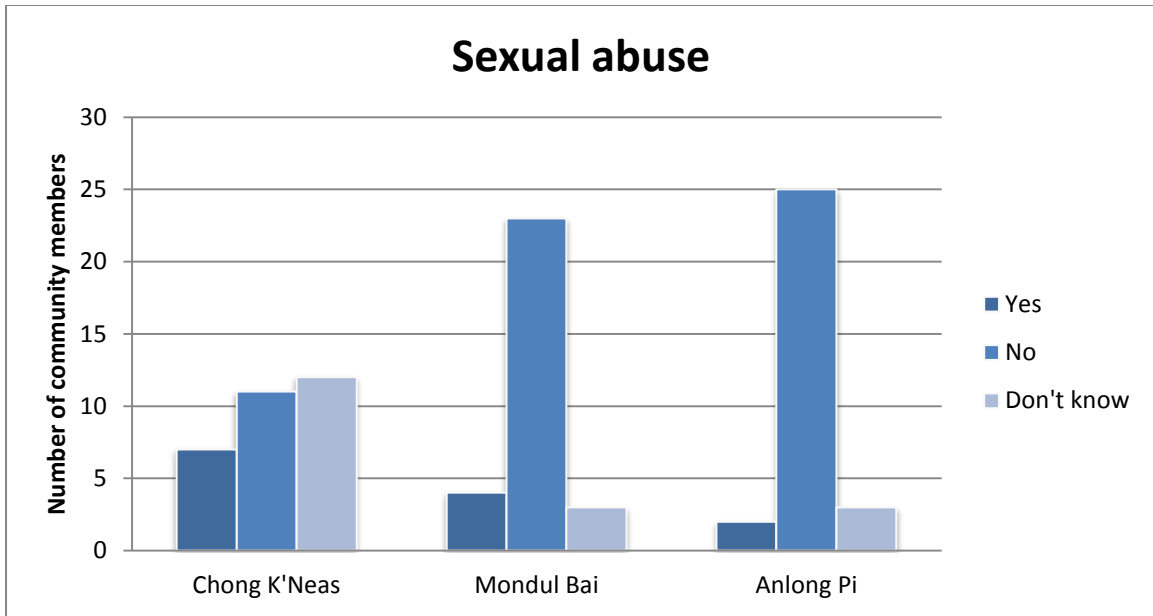
Does this happen in your community? – Physical abuse		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (52%) – No (45%)	Yes (33%) – No (67%)
35-44	Yes (50%) – No (44%)	Yes (57%) – No (43%)
45-54	Yes (62%) – No (31%)	Yes (67%) – No (33%)
55-64	Yes (33%) – No (67%)	Yes (50%) – No (50%)
65+	Yes (67%) – No (33%)	

Examples given of physical abuse in the communities were hitting and beating.



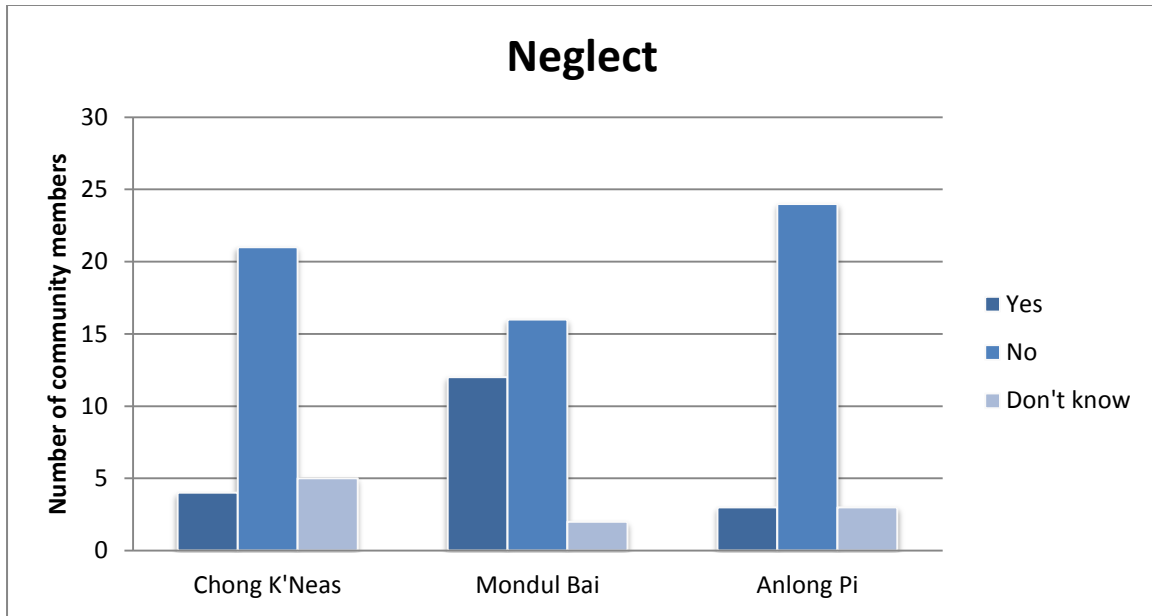
Does this happen in your community? – Psychological abuse		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (52%) – No (31%)	Yes (22%) – No (56%)
35-44	Yes (69%) – No (25%)	Yes (57%) – No (43%)
45-54	Yes (69%) – No (31%)	Yes (67%)
55-64	Yes (33%) – No (33%)	Yes (50%) – No (50%)
65+	No (67%)	

Examples mentioned of psychological abuse in the communities were threatening and saying humiliating and hurtful things to a child.



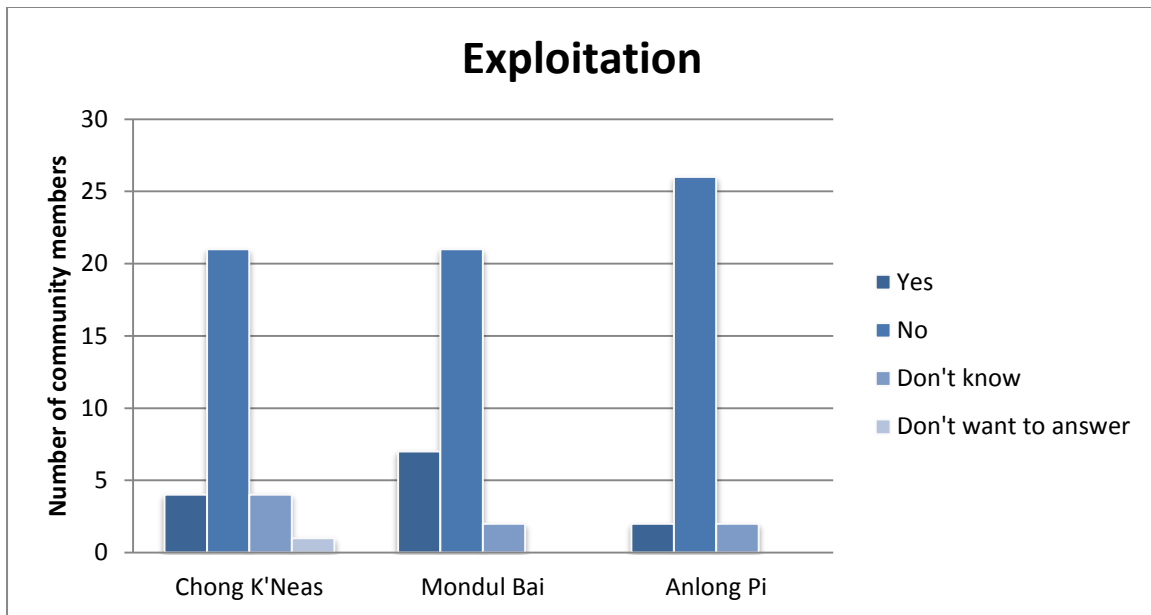
Does this happen in your community? – Sexual abuse		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (21%) – No (62%)	No (78%)
35-44	Yes (19%) – No (69%)	Yes (14%) – No (57%)
45-54	Yes (8%) – No (62%)	Yes (33%) – No (33%)
55-64	No (100%)	Yes (25%) – No (50%)
65+	No (67%)	

An example given of sexual abuse happening in the communities was rape.



Does this happen in your community? – Neglect		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (21%) – No (62%)	Yes (11%) – No (78%)
35-44	Yes (25%) – No (63%)	No (86%)
45-54	Yes (31%) – No (54%)	No (75%)
55-64	Yes (33%) – No (67%)	Yes (50%) – No (50%)
65+	No (67%)	

Examples mentioned of neglect in the communities were about parents not taking care of their children by not looking after them, leaving them alone and not providing enough food.



Does this happen in your community? – Exploitation		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (10%) – No (72%)	Yes (11%) – No (67%)
35-44	Yes (25%) – No (69%)	Yes (14%) – No (86%)
45-54	Yes (15%) – No (69%)	No (100%)
55-64	Yes (17%) – No (83%)	Yes (25%) – No (75%)
65+	No (67%)	

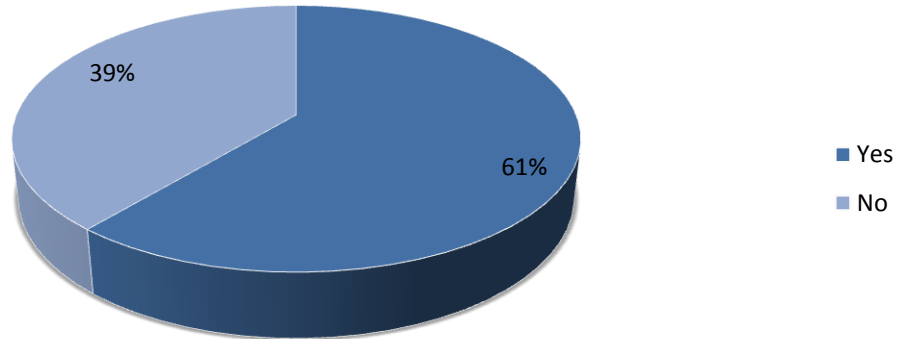
An example mentioned of exploitation in the communities was child labour. It is interesting to especially see Anlong Pi score highly on claiming there is no child exploitation in the community (87%) while children and adults are scavenging side by side on the garbage dumpsite of Anlong Pi.

The types of abuse that happen least, according to the community members surveyed are sexual abuse, exploitation and neglect. 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?

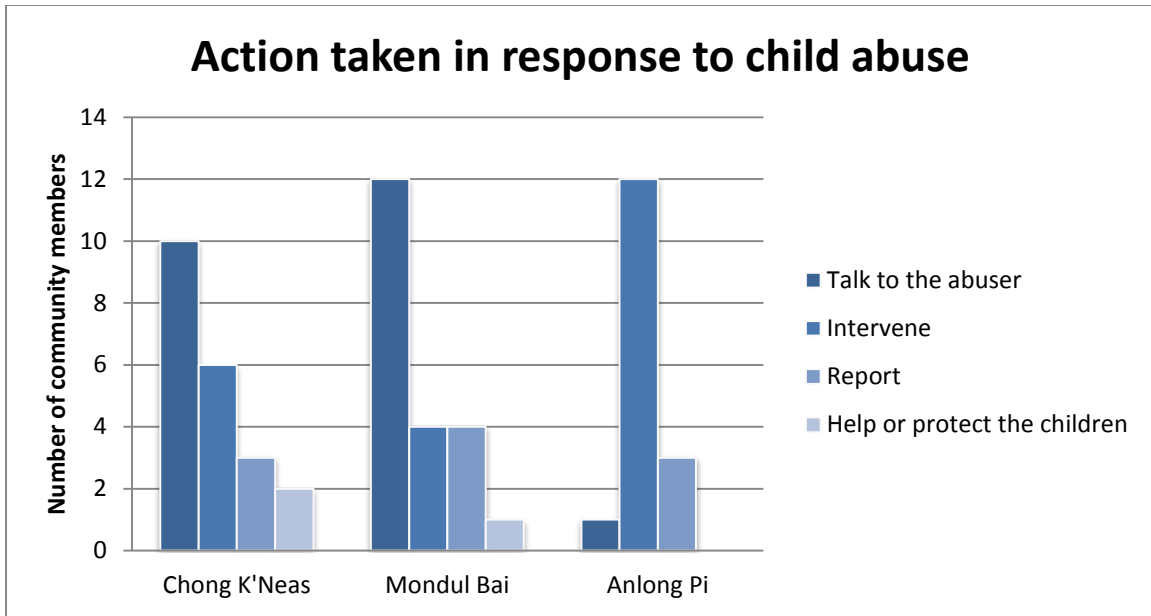
In Siem Reap, 64 out of 90 community members (71%) said there is at least one form of child abuse happening in their community. From the respondents, 55 (61%) said to have personally taken action to stop child abuse in the past. This matches with the 46% of the respondents who said that they are the ones responsible for a child's safety and well-being or responsible for reporting child abuse.

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

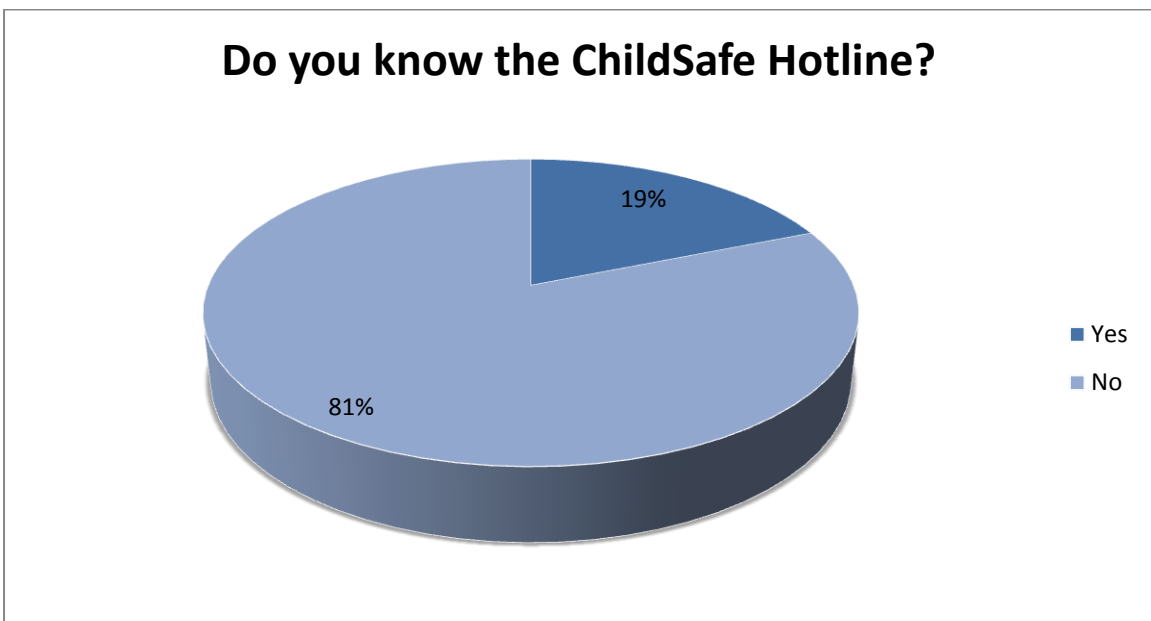


Have you ever done something to stop a situation of child abuse?		
Age group	Female	Male
25-34	Yes (52%) – No (45%)	Yes (56%) – No (33%)
35-44	Yes (56%) – No (44%)	Yes (71%) – No (14%)
45-54	Yes (54%) – No (46%)	Yes (100%)
55-64	Yes (83%) – No (17%)	Yes (75%) – No (25%)
65+	Yes (67%) – No (33%)	

Out of the 35 respondents that said they have never done something to stop a situation of child abuse, only 20 people (57%) gave a reason. Out of these 20 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 (75%) or they were afraid to confront the abuser (20%).



Interesting to see is that, when the community members talk about cases of child abuse and their reactions, the abuser in question was often (one of) the parents. When community members did act in response to child abuse, talking to the abuser was the main type of action, meaning they would tell the abuser to stop abusing the children. Intervening came next, which was done by stopping or controlling the abuser directly. Reporting came next and in answer to where child abuse was reported, the village chief was mentioned three times, the police twice, the commune chief once and NGOs was mentioned once as well. Finally, helping and protecting the children was done by taking the child away to keep them safe.



The CS Hotline is not well-known by the vast majority of the survey respondents. Only 17 community members (19%) knew about the CS Hotline. Out of those, 5 community members (29%) said to have called the Hotline at least once.

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

The survey shows that there is a high need for more information on child protection and child rights. The community members realised this need as well and 89% of the respondents wished to learn more about child protection and child rights. Some specific requests that the community members made were: information on how to protect children and what to do in case of child abuse, educating children and their parents about child protection in the communities, and information about children and their development.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Knowledge

- The KAP survey results show that **47%** of the community members surveyed know what child rights are. However, **54%** 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, **child protection, development and survival** rights are the most well-known. Children's rights to non-discrimination and child participation are less known by the community members.
- From the community members surveyed, **75% knows what child abuse is**. Surprisingly, 86% of all community members surveyed can name at least one example of child abuse and only one person who said they know what child abuse is, cannot name an example.
- Examples of child abuse given are examples of **psychological abuse, exploitation**, physical and sexual abuse and neglect. In total, 14% of the respondents did not give any examples of child abuse.
- After explaining the survey respondents what child abuse is, **94% 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, 62% of the community members can only name immediate signs or symptoms (like bruises or feeling sad) and 32% can name at least one long-term sign or symptom (like behavioural change). A total of 6% of the community members does not know any signs or symptoms of child abuse.
- Statement: 'Child abuse is rare.' **51% thinks it is true**, 31% thinks it is false, 17% does not know and 1% does not want to answer.
- Statement: 'Beating a child is worse than shouting at a child all the time.' **62% thinks it is true**, 33% thinks it is false and 5% does not know.
- Statement: 'Women can also be child sex abusers.' 32% thinks this is true, **47% thinks this is false** and 21% does not know.
- Statement: 'Strangers are the biggest threat to children.' **51% thinks it is true**, 22% thinks this is false and 27% does not know.
- Statement: 'Staff employed to work with children never abuse children.' **74% thinks this is true**, 17% thinks this is false and 9% does not know.

Less than half of the community members surveyed know what child rights are. Three-quarters of the respondents know what child abuse is and even more respondents can name at least one example of child abuse. The type of abuse least known is neglect. Almost all community members can name at least one sign or symptom of a child who is abused. However, only 32% 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 child abuse is rare, 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, examples of child abuse given were mostly related to parent-child relationships.

Attitude

- **80%** of the community members surveyed think that child abuse is a problem in their community. Only 19% say that child abuse is not a problem in their community.
- Statement: 'Difficult children should be punished severely.' **54% agrees**, 38% disagrees and 8% does not know.
- Statement: 'Parents have the right to beat children who are not behaving well enough.' **73% agrees**, 24% disagrees and 3% does not know.
- Statement: 'Hitting does no serious harm and works well as a punishment.' 39% agrees, **57% disagrees** and 4% does not know.
- Statement: 'For children, making money for the family is more important than going to school.' 2% agrees and **98% disagrees**.
- 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**, 8% disagrees and 2% does not know.
- Statement: 'Reporting abuse will humiliate a child or family even more, so it is better to be quiet about it and let it go.' **51% agrees**, 48% disagrees and 1% does not want to answer.
- The vast majority (88%) thinks that **parents** are responsible for a child's safety and well-being. Schools and teachers, family members, NGOs, neighbours and the community come next. Only 11% 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.
- More than a quarter of the community members (26%) surveyed believe that **all people** are responsible for reporting abuse, followed by the village chief, parents, neighbours and the community, family members and 'me'.
- The **village chief** is where most community members (79%) think child abuse should be reported, followed by the police and NGOs.
- 'If you saw a stranger beat up a young child on the street, what would you do?' Most people respond with report to the **village chief**, followed by report to the police, 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?' Most people respond with report to the **police**, followed by report to the village chief, 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?' Interesting, most people respond to this situation by **talking** to the sister. Talk to the family members, report to the village chief, tell NGOs and report to the police follows after.

Most community members surveyed think that child abuse is a problem in their community. However, only 13% of the community members surveyed agree with the FI viewpoint for the majority of the

statements on abuse and abusive behaviour. The vast majority of the respondents believe that parents have the right to beat children who are not behaving well enough and nearly all respondents (98%) 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 all people are considered responsible 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 18 respondents (20%) assume active responsibility in child protection in the questions that followed.

Practices

- **71%** of the respondents say at least one form of abuse happens in their community.
- **51%** of the community members surveyed say **physical abuse** happens in their community.
- **52%** says **psychological abuse** happens in their community.
- **14%** says **sexual abuse** happens in their community.
- **21%** says **neglect** happens in their community.
- **14%** says **exploitation** happens in their community.
- **29%** of the community members say **no form of child abuse** happens in their community. Yet, 85% of these community members say they think child abuse is a **problem** in their community.
- **61%** of the respondents say they have personally taken action to stop child abuse in the past. Action consisted of talking to the abuser, intervention, reporting and lastly, helping or protecting the children.
- **19%** of the community members surveyed know about the CS Hotline.
- **89%** 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 and exploitation. About 29% of the community members surveyed say that no form of child abuse happens in their community. However, the vast majority of these community members think that child abuse is a problem in their community. More 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 19% of the community members surveyed know about the CS Hotline. Yet, 89% of all respondents wish to learn more about child protection and child rights.

"We need help from NGOs to provide information and spread awareness on child abuse to all people in the community." – *Male village chief from Chong K'Neas (age 59)*

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

The vast majority of the survey respondents see a need in learning more about child protection and child rights. In addition, the lack of knowledge, the high level of pro-abuse attitudes, the high prevalence of child abuse in the three communities and the lack of awareness show that there is a real need for awareness campaigns and education and training programmes in the three communities in Siem Reap.

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. KM should therefore aim primarily at working *with* them. KM 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, KM 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, KM should 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.

Following the specific wishes of the community members, 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. In Siem Reap, the community members recognised everyone's individual responsibility to protect children and to report child abuse. However, a high number of people claimed they never faced the situation of child abuse and some respondents said that situations of child abuse are not their business as it is not something happening in their family. While campaigns should target awareness, the training should cover issues like what to do when someone witnesses a case of child abuse, 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. 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 Chong K'Neas, Mondul Bai and Anlong Pi.

Action points for progress in the communities of Chong K'Neas, Mondul Bai and Anlong Pi in Siem Reap:

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 KM end line survey on child protection and child rights is to be conducted in 2014 in order to make an impact assessment of KM and CS programmes in the three communities in Siem Reap. 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

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

'Hitting does no serious harm and works well as a punishment.'	Agree 39% Disagree 57%	Agree 46% Disagree 44%
'For children, making money for the family is more important than going to school.'	Agree 2% Disagree 98%	Agree 2% Disagree 97%
'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 8%	Agree 90% Disagree 2%
'Reporting abuse will humiliate a child or family even more, so it is better to be quiet about it and let it go.'	Agree 51% Disagree 48%	Agree 31% Disagree 59%
Who is responsible for a child's safety and well-being?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parents 2. Schools and teachers 3. Family members 4. NGOs 5. Neighbours and the community 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parents 2. Schools and teachers 3. NGOs 4. Family members 5. Neighbours and the community
Whose responsibility is it to report abuse?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All people 2. Village chief 3. Parents 4. Neighbours and the community 5. Family members 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parents 2. Neighbours and the community 3. All people 4. NGOs 5. Village chief
Who do you report to in case of abuse?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Village chief 2. Police 3. NGOs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Village chief 2. NGOs 3. Police
'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 village chief 2. Report to police 3. Tell NGOs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report to police 2. Report to village chief 3. Talk to the child's parents
'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. Talk to the family members 3. Report to village chief 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Talk to the sister 2. Report to village chief 3. Tell NGOs
Does child abuse happen in your community?	Yes 71% No 29%	Yes 80% No 20%
Does physical abuse happen in your community?	Yes 51%	Yes 47%

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

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.