



# **អង្គការគាំពារកុមារដែលងាយទទួលរងគ្រោះ** **Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization**

**ធ្វើឱ្យជីវិតកុមារដែលងាយទទួលរងគ្រោះប្រសើរឡើង** *Changing the Lives of Vulnerable Children*  
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## **Accompanied Letter**

With the objective to understand and study deeply into the real situation of people especially families and children in difficult circumstance in the remote areas of Takeo province, a baseline study was established to collect and find out factors that make people and children vulnerable to be trafficked and sexually exploited. This baseline study is executed by Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization (VCAO) coordinated by End Child Prostitution Abuse and Trafficking in Cambodia (ECPAT-Cambodia) with technical assistance from CRD consultant and was funded by ANESVAD Foundation in Spain. This baseline study took four months from July- October 2008 in Prey Kabas and Angkor Borey Districts which are located remotely and bordered with Vietnam.

Based on the results of the study have revealed that poverty, lack of information stimulated people to make unsafe migration which often falls into the traps of the offender for trafficking and sexual exploitation. Drunkard, gambling, drug abuse and adultery are the reasons to domestic violence which stimulates tragedy, loss of love, care and lost of protection of children.

The results of the study would take as a baseline data to define indicators, expected results, strategic action and methodology to determine inputs which guarantee to achieve output, outcome and impacts in preventing and protecting children from being trafficked and sexually exploited.

Phnom Penh, 24 October 2008

Executive Director

Chea Pyden



*Changing the Lives of Vulnerable Children*

# **THE REPORT OF BASELINE STUDY ON FACTORS VULNERABLE TO TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**



**Duration:** July-October 2008  
**Coordinated by :** ECPAT-Cambodia  
**Technical Consultant:** Cambodian Researchers for Development  
**Executed by:** Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization

**Funded by:**



## ACRONYM

VCAO	:	Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization
PRA	:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RAO	:	Rural Aid Organization
CLA	:	Children and Life Association
HCC	:	Healthcare Centre for Children

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## 1. Introduction

While the world is facing global financial crisis as well as the world's economy is being dramatically decreased which affects the living of the people around the globe, Cambodia couldn't escape from this affect. We found that thousands of children are facing difficulties due to their families are poor, unemployed, no farmland, contracted diseases, has domestic violence which forced them to drop out of school in order to find work near their villages while some children forced themselves to migrate to Phnom Penh or to other provinces to search for job. Some children even migrate to Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia. Due to lack of education, lack of information some children have been lured, cheated to be sold or was raped, exploited both sexually and labor.

Currently there are many organizations working to uphold children's rights includes VCAO who helps many children which have been victimized by trafficking, domestic violence and other exploitative situations to provide life skill training in order to them to be able to survive by themselves in the future. To continue to contribute helping children, VCAO has conducted a baseline study on factors vulnerable to be trafficked and sexually exploited with funding support of ANESVAD Foundation and coordinated by ECPAT-Cambodia. This baseline study was conducted in two districts of Prey Kabas and Angkor Borey of Takeo province.

The objective of this baseline study is to find out factors that make people especially women and children vulnerable to be trafficked and sexually exploited and to develop the Coordinated Trafficking Prevention Program with other partners which are the member of ECPAT-Cambodia which are based in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Monduliri provinces.

### 1.1 History of VCAO

Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization (VCAO) is a Non-Governmental Organization, non partisan and established on 27 June 1994 with strong commitment to rescue overwhelming children in the most difficult circumstance.

#### - Vision

VCAO envisions by 2025, every Cambodian child will be able to enjoy the childhood free of the human miseries in the home with a family to care for and love them. Each child, rich or poor is entitled to earn education, rights to express their own opinion and ideas, and has emotional and physical health through adequate nourishment and physiological support.

#### - Mission

VCAO works for the poor and socially vulnerable children to provide education, to build hope and promote healthy dream for the future. Through the work of VCAO children learn about their rights under the UN Convention on the right of the child (UNCRC) and are able to acquire life-skill and moral support for them to develop into healthy adult.

#### - Main Program and activities:

1. Prevention and protection of violence, abuse, trafficking and sexual exploitation on children or Village Safe Net Program
2. Reintegration and Social Stability Program
3. Life proficiency training program



#### 4. Advocacy, monitoring and evaluation

##### 1.2 Project Locations:

- Samroang district
- Bati district
- Traing district
- Daun keo district

##### 1.3 Project Beneficiaries:

Victims and vulnerable children of trafficking, labor and sexual exploitation

##### 1.4 Objective of the project:

- To identify general situation of education, health, family economy, migration, domestic violence, trafficking, understanding of law on suppression of trafficking and sexual exploitation which these factors make people vulnerable to be trafficked and sexually exploited.

- To collect data to be baseline for developing action plan to prevent trafficking and sexual exploitation in the target areas.

## 2. Methodology of the study

### 2.1 Methodology of the study

The study uses the Participatory Rural Appraisal to interview individually and group discussion

- Individual interview: use structured questionnaire
- Group discussion: use three techniques such as pair wise, human flow and problem tree.

### 2.2 Sample size selection

The working group selects 270 people in 8 villages of Prey Kabas and 2 villages in Angkor Borey as sample size through cluster sampling.

Table 1: Target areas, sample size and group discussion technique

District	Commune	Village	Sample Size	Group discussion technique
Prey Kabas	Snor	Snor	31	Pair wise
		Trapaing raing	43	Problem tree
	Champa	Champa	20	Pair wise
		Samrong	21	Problem Tree

		Chek	23	Human Flow
		Kra Saing	15	Human Flow
		Svay Samrong	17	Problem Tree
		Prek Tapong	22	Problem Tree
Angkor Borey	Prek Ptoal	Kampong Po	60	Human Flow
		Phnom Batep	18	Pair wise
<b>2 districts</b>	<b>4 communes</b>	<b>10 villages</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>3 techniques</b>

### 2.3 Data Collection Team

- Mrs. Sin Sotheavy, Program Coordinator
- Mr. Chea Sorn (Field Worker)
- Mr. Sim Seim (Field Worker)

### 2.4 Duration of the baseline study

This baseline study was conducted through participatory approach which technical assistance was provided by CRD consultant under the coordination of ECPAT-Cambodia and executed by VCAO staff.

This baseline study took 4 months including training, tool development, tool testing, data collection, data entry, data analysis and interpretation as well as report writing. Below shows the steps and date of the processes.

#### 2.4.1 Step 1

- Conduct training on qualitative and quantitative data collection from 14-18 July 2008
- Develop structured and semi structured questionnaire from 21-23 July 2008
- Testing of the questionnaire 24 July 2008
- Revise and finalize questionnaire 25 July 2008

#### 2.4.2 Step 2

- Data collection from 01-21 August 2008

#### 2.4.3 Step 3

- Training on data entry from 25-26 August 2008
- Make data entry from 25 August to 9 September 2008

#### 2.4.4 Step 4

- Training on data analysis and interpretation from 10-13 September 2008
- Data analysis and report writing from 15-30 September 2008

#### 2.4.5 Step 5

- Organize validating workshop on initial findings and define priority 27 October 2008

### 2.5 Challenges

- The data collection period falls in the farming season which make some villagers not have enough time to participate in the discussion.
- It was rain very often and the river water was rising which make some villages flooded. This made our data collection team difficult to reach the target locations. In the meantime, it is difficult to meet villagers for interview which make the data collection delayed.

## 3. Results of the baseline study or findings

### 3.1 Geographical area

Takeo province is located in the south of Cambodia 78km in distance from Phnom Penh city along National Route 2. Takeo borders with Kampong Speu and Kampot to the West, Vietnam to the East and the North. This province consists of 10 districts, 100 communes, 1,116 villages. Prey Kabas and Angkor Borey are the target areas of the baseline study. These two districts have a population of 138,858 including 91,870 children.

#### - Prey Kabas District:

Located in the northeast of Takeo province which borders with Kandal province to the East, Angkor Borey to the South, Samrong to the West and Bati to the North. This district has 13 communes, 110 villages and a population of 95,742 which 50% of them are women. Amongst the total population 40,496 are children which 46.1% are girls. This district has 7 cluster schools, 38 primary schools and there are total of 17,914 students including 8,470 girls. The district also consists of 9 secondary schools and has 2,542 students including 1,113 girls. There are 5 high schools in the district which can absorb 6,197 students including 2,400 girls. Most of the people in the district are farmers. A Small proportion of people are doing small business such as weaving, construction workers, garment workers, farming workers. A big portion of the land are farmland while a small portion is flooded but could be used for dry season farming.

#### - Angkor Borey District:

Located to the East of Takeo province which distant 20 km by water way and 67 km by road from the province. This district borders with Koh Thom to the East, Prey Kabas to the North, Daun Keo to the West and Traing, Samrong and Borey Chulsa to the West. Angkor Borey district consists of 6 communes, 34 villages and has 30,368 hectares of land. The district has a population of 43,216 including 24,482 women. Amongst the total population there are 20,687 children including 12,003 girls. There are 4 cluster schools, 18 primary schools and has a total student of 8,621 including 4,814 girls. There are 3 secondary schools and has 1,030 students including 438 girls. There are also 2 high schools in the district which can load 2,352 students including 946 girls.

### 3.2 Demography

#### 3.2.1 Sex and age of the respondents

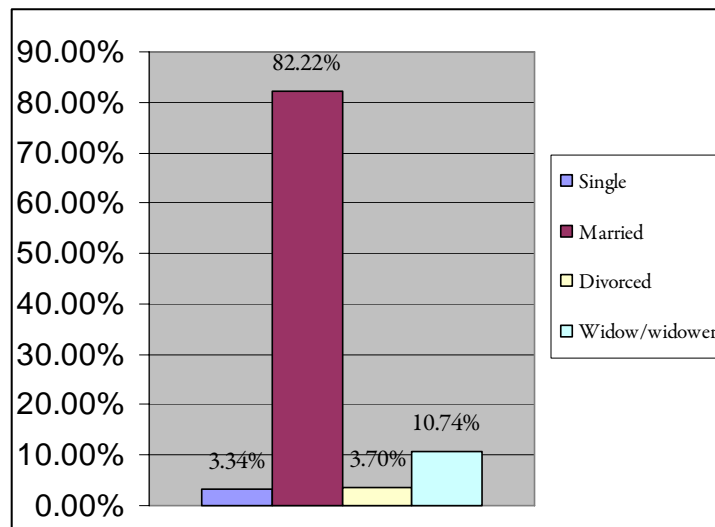
Table 2: Sex and age of respondents

Sex	Age of respondents			
	18-25	26-30	31-45	Over 45
Female	7%	8.3%	21%	24.8%
Male	1.9%	2.6%	14%	20.4%

The baseline study selected 270 people to be interviewed including 165 women which equals to 61.11%. All the respondents reached the age of 18 and most of them understand their family situation.

#### 3.2.2 Marital status of the respondents

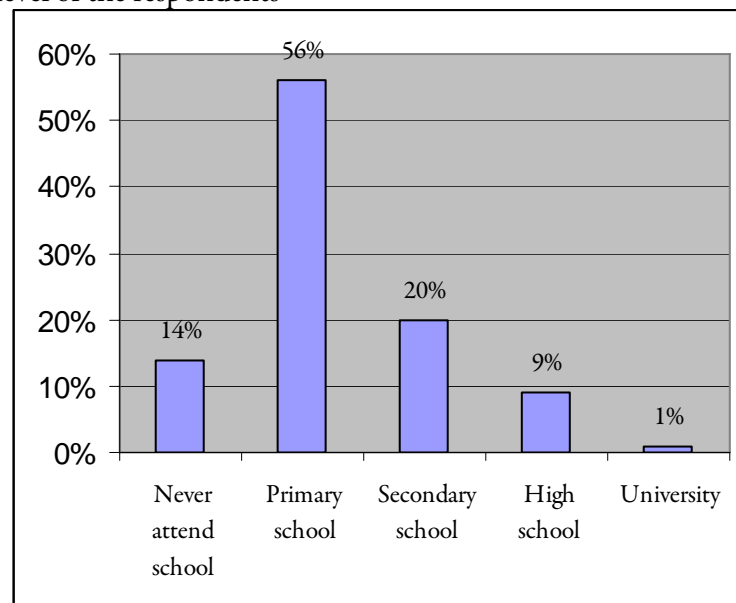
Figure 1: Marital Status of the respondents



Amongst all respondents there was 82.22% are married, 10.74% are widows or widowers. Please see figure 1.

#### 3.2.3 Educational level of the respondents

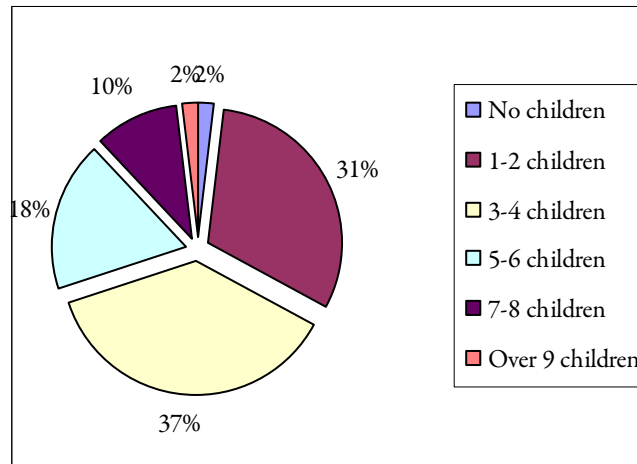
Figure 2: Educational level of the respondents



According to figure 2 shows that 56% of the respondents have reached primary school, 20% reached secondary school, only 1% has furthered their study at the university while 14% have never attended school.

### 3.2.4 Number of children in the family

Figure 3: Number of children of respondents

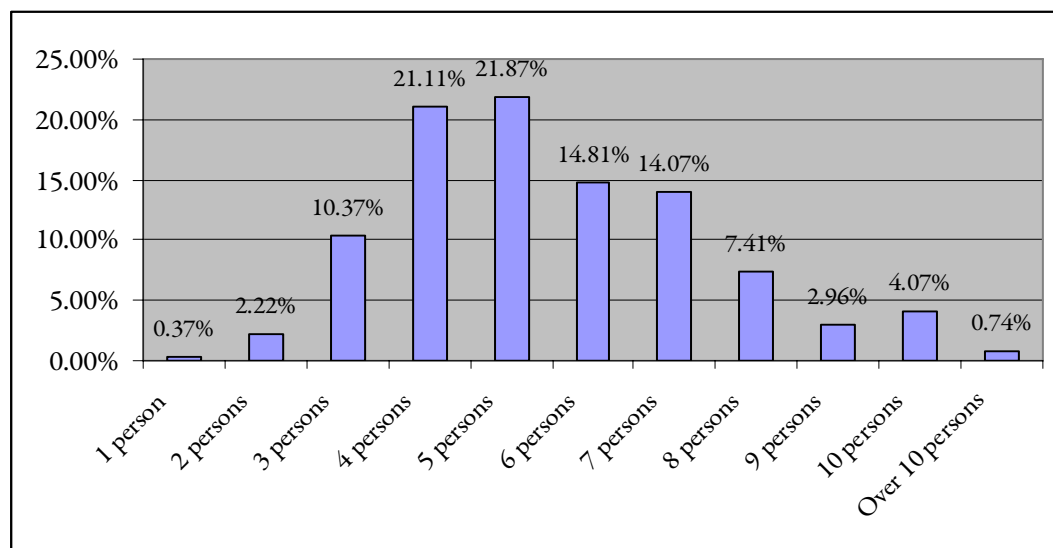


Among the respondents, 37% of them have 3-4 children, 31% have 1-2 children, 18% have 5-6 children while 10% of them have 7-8 children. Please see figure 3.

## 3.3 Education

### 3.3.1 Size of Family Member

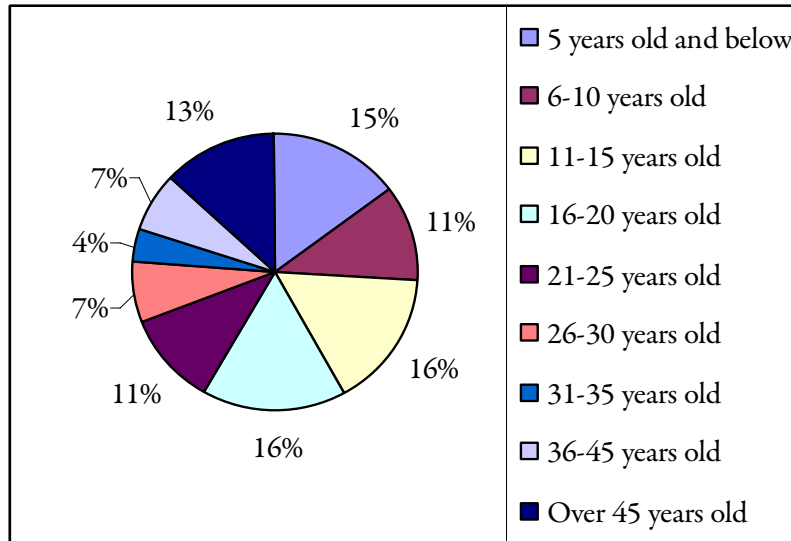
Figure 4: Size of family member



According to figure 4 the majority of the family has member between 4 to 7 members which is a big size for the community people.

### 3.3.2 Age of the Family Member

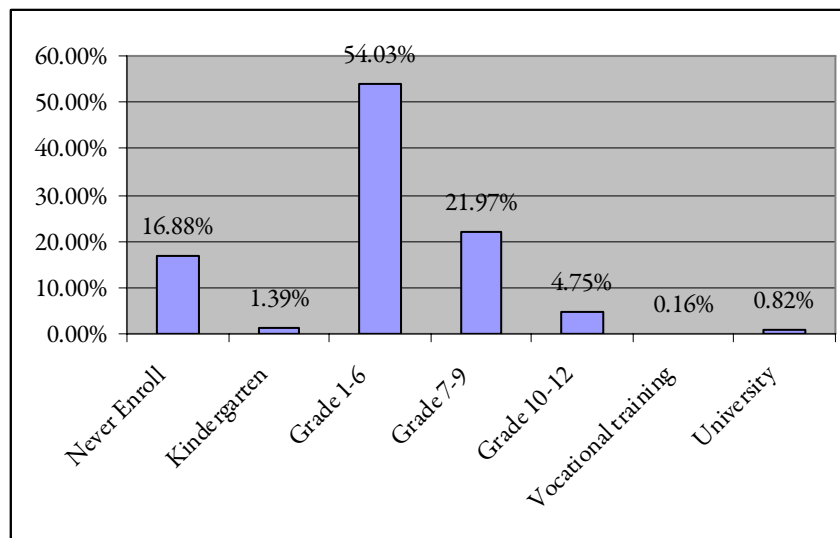
Figure 5: Age of family member



According to figure 5 shows that most of the family members have the age ranged from 6 to 30 years old. However, there are 15% of children that has age of 5 years old and below.

### 3.3.3 Educational Level of the Family Members

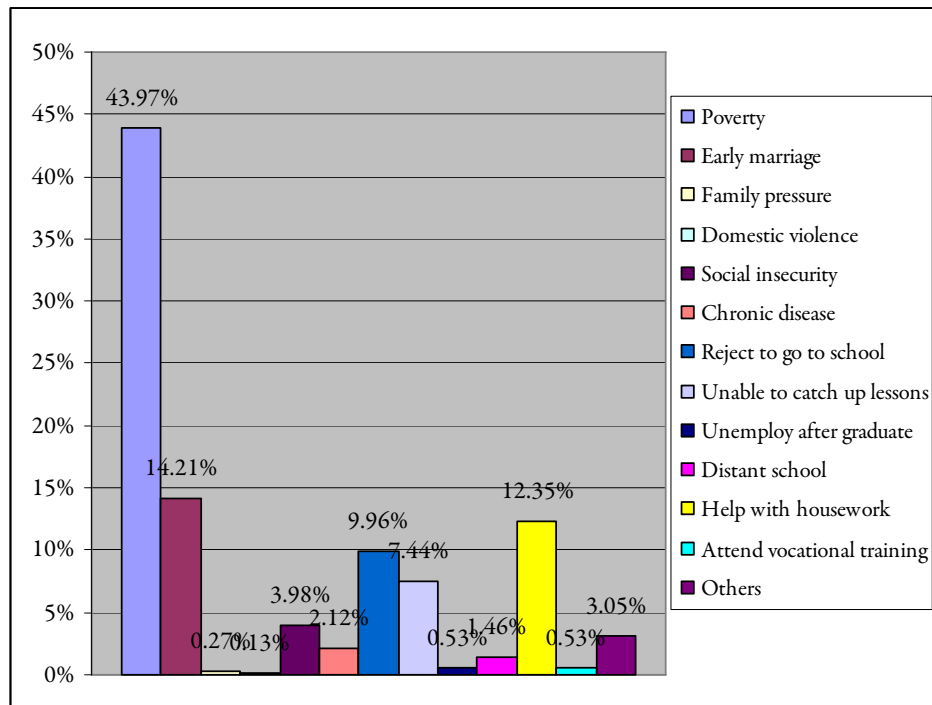
Figure 6: Educational level of family members



According to figure 6 shows that 54.03% of their family members reached primary school, 21.97% reached secondary school, 4.75% reached high school and only 0.82% had attained university degree while 16.88% had never enrolled. In addition, the study found that 183 of family members, whose ages ranged 6-20 years old, had dropped school. Other 77 have continued their study whose ages were found to be unbalanced with their educational grade while other 54, whose aged range 6-20 year, have never attended school at all.

### 3.3.4 Reasons for school dropout and unenrollment

Figure 7: Reasons for school dropout and non-enrollment



According to figure 7 shows that the children drop out of school or didn't enroll in school because of poverty (43.97%), early marriage (14.21%), need to help with housework (12.35%), the children themselves reject to go to school (9.96%), unable to catch up lessons (7.44%) and other reasons such as social insecurity, school is far from home, has chronic disease, domestic violence etc. The group discussion has revealed that most of the school dropout are girls who decided to stop studying because they need to help with housework and some other finds the job in Phnom Penh or other provinces. Some others get a job outside the country.

### 3.3.5 Perception and point of view for sending children to school

Table 3: Villager's point of view on the study of their children

Point of view	Percentage
Want son to study more than daughter	37.4%
Want daughter to study more than son	7%
Want both son and daughter to study equally	52.2%
Other	3.4%

According to the interview had revealed that 37.4% want their sons to study more than daughters while 52.2% want both of them to study equally. See table 3.

### 3.3.6 Point of view to stimulate children to school

Table 4: Point of view to stimulate children to school

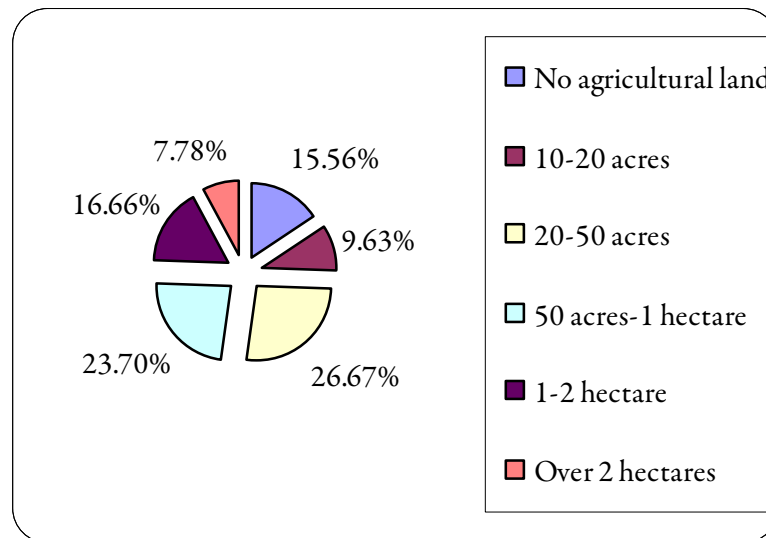
Point of view	Percentage
Not worry when son leaving away from home	19.5%
Son can be representative of the family	5.1%
Son can find job easier	12.2%
Want son to study more because he is the family head	5.4%
Keep daughter to do housework	3.7%
Want daughter to study more because she pays attention to family more than son	3.2%
Want both children to study equally	14.5%
Want both children to have the same knowledge	32.7%
Other	3.7%

According to the interview shows that 19.5% of the villagers want their sons to study more than daughter because they don't worry when their sons live far away from home, 12.2% believed that the son is easy to find job after graduate, 5.4% believed that son is the family head while 3.7% want to keep daughter to do housework. see table 4

## 3.4 Family Economic situation

### 3.4.1 Agricultural land possession

Figure 8: Family land possession



According to figure 8 shows that there are 15.56% of the family didn't possess any agricultural land, 9.63% possess between 10 to 20 acres, 26.67% possess between 20-50 acres, 23.7% possess 50 acres to 1 hectare, 16.66% possess between 1-2 hectares of land and only 7.78% possess over 2 hectares of agricultural land.

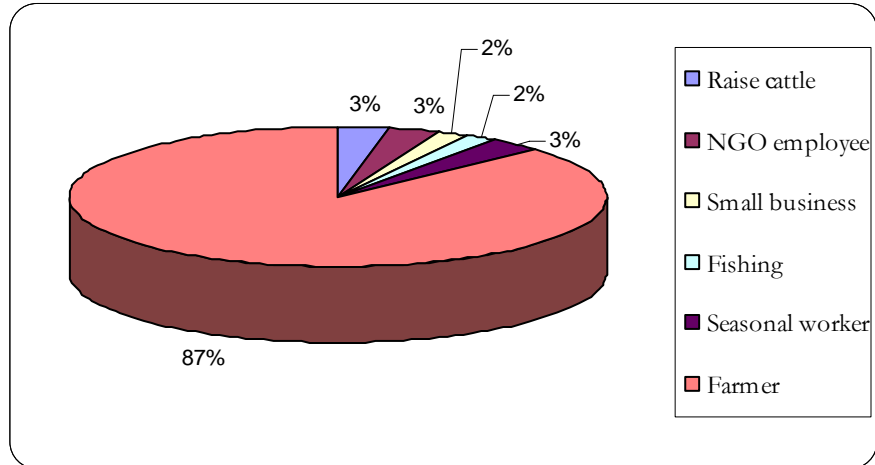
Based on group discussion the causes that made some families to possess no land because they escaped from being caught as soldier, some displaced which made the local authority to confiscate land.



However, it is confirmed that some families sold the land to pay for treatment fee and some small number sold the land for gambling.

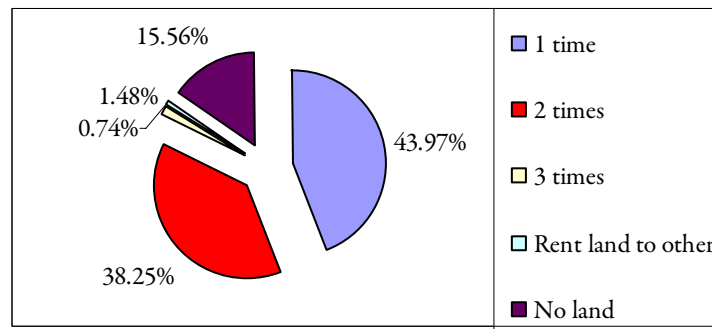
### 3.4.2 Main Occupation

Figure 9: Main occupation of the villagers



According to figure 9 shows that 87% of villagers are farmers besides that they are seasonal workers, fishers, NGO employees.

Figure 10: Agricultural activities of the villagers



According to figure 10 shows that 43.97% of the villagers do farming only once per year, 38.25% did twice per year while 15.56% had no farmland.

### 3.4.3 Agricultural yield received per year

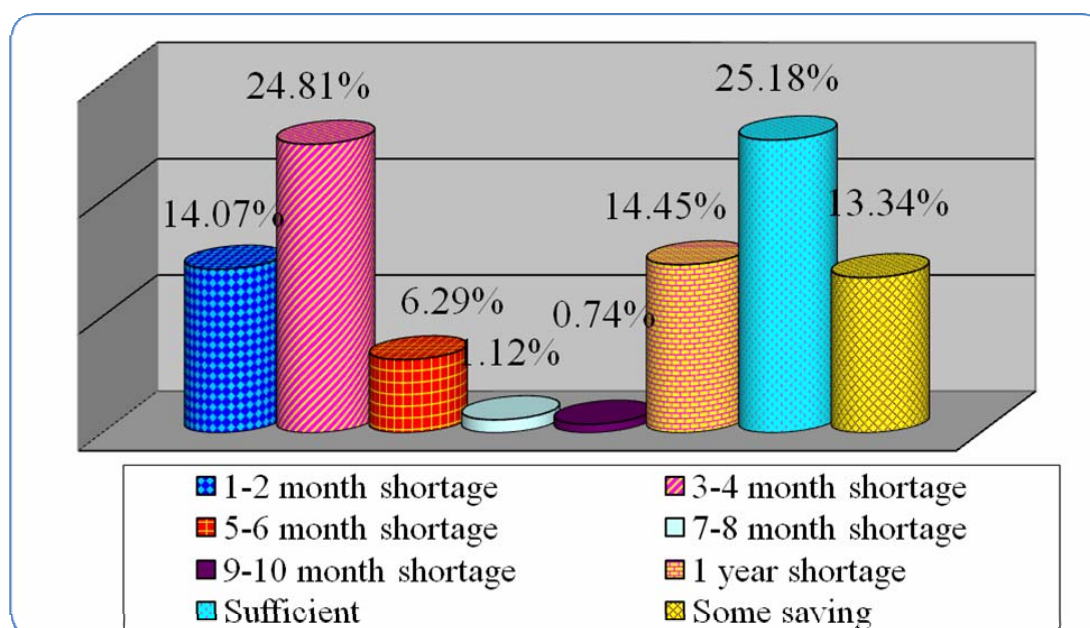
Table 5: Agricultural yield per year<sup>1</sup>

Rice Yield received	Percentage
100-200kg	2.22%
200-500kg	5.94%
500-1,000kg	12.96%
1,000-2,000kg	23.32%
Over 2,000kg	40%
No yield (no farmland)	15.56%

According to table 5 shows that the each family received between 1,000-2,000kg or more per year according to the size of the farmland. However, there are 15.56% of the villagers did not get any yield as they did not possess any farmland.

### 3.4.4 Rice yield to support family

Figure 11: Length of food shortage



According to figure 11 shows that 24.81% of the interviewees had food shortage within 3-4 months<sup>2</sup>; 6.29% had 5-6 months while 25.18% could afford their living for the whole year and only 13.34% could make some saving.

<sup>1</sup> Those who do farming 3 times per year as they have two different plots of farmland one farming during the water rising season

### 3.4.5 Secondary Occupation

Table 6: Secondary occupation of villagers besides farming

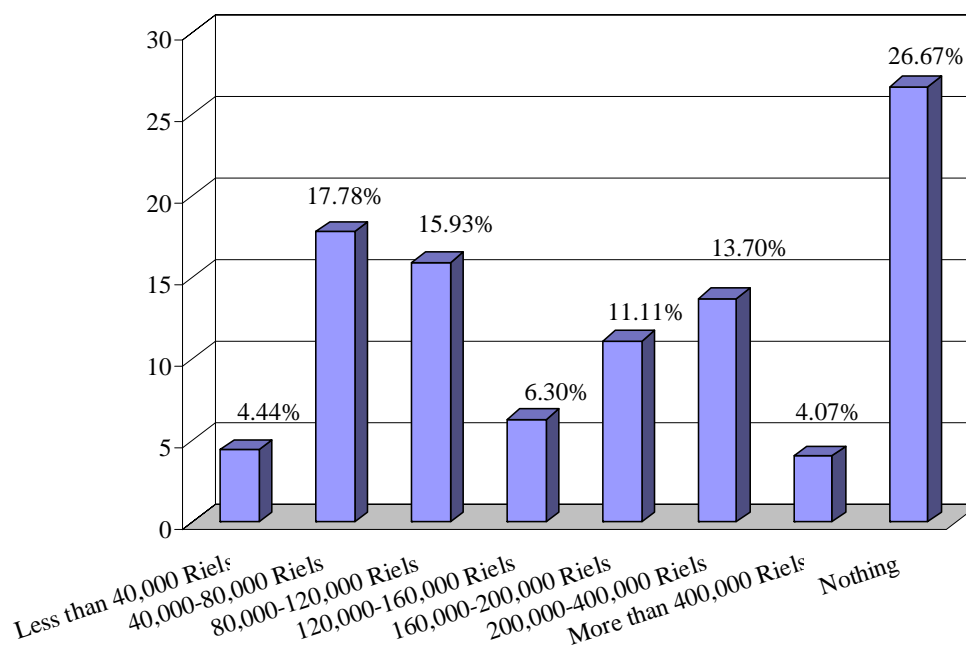
Additional Career	Percentage	Additional Careers	Percentage
Raise pigs	17.33	Fishery	5.86
Small business	24.42	Seasonal worker	4.39
Weave silk	13.91	Produce wine	0.24
Raise poultry	9.52	Produce sugar palm	0.61
Buy/Sell/Grind rice	0.62	Clothes sewing	0.37
Raise fish	0.37	NGOs/Private company staff	0.12
Labor	6.72	Governmental staff	0.49
Raise cattle	9.40	None	1.36
Motor taxi driver	0.49	Other	3.78

To support their living shortage, people had some secondary occupation such as: raising pig/poultry/cattle, silk weaving, small business (selling daily food supply), sell mosquito net, blanket, clothes, wine, buy/sell cattle.

### 3.4.6 Income situation

In addition to the farming, the target villagers have other secondary occupation including seasonal worker, construction worker, animal raising or sell daily food supply. However, the income is still insufficient for family support.

Figure 12: Average monthly income



<sup>2</sup> Food shortage was emerged from low rice yield and too many family members or being in debt and have to sell farmland to pay off.

According to the study, 26.67% of the respondents were found to have no income; 4.44% could earn less than 40,000 Riels a month and only 4.07% could earn more than 400,000 Riels. (Please see figure 12)

During group discussion, various factors related to living shortage were raised up such as no/little farmland, too many family members, sell rice yield to support family and to give gift to newlywed or ceremony, children sickness, pay for health service fee, pay for fertilizer/gasoline/plough/labor. To settle this problem, children were urged to sell force labor in village; some migrated in search of job such as labor, garment worker or constructive worker in Phnom Penh or operated small business in other provinces.

### 3.4.7 Solutions to the living shortage

Table 7: Solutions to the shortage

Solutions	Percentage
Seek help from siblings	5.23
Borrow money (with interest)	27.66
Sell unskilled labor	12.77
Sell property to pay off debt	4.61
Send children to work in Phnom Penh or other provinces	2.48
Try to earn by own	40.51
Other	6.74

Regarding to table 7, the respondents had various solutions when they faced shortage within their families. Those solutions were seek help from siblings, sell unskilled labor, sell property, send their children to work or try to earn by own.

In contrary, such of those solutions were raised up to be unsustainable during group discussion. To generate their income, they had intended to raise poultry/cattle, weaving, grow cultivated plants, operate small handicraft, and repair motorbike/bicycle...

### 3.4.8 Ways to improve income

Figure 13: How to increase income

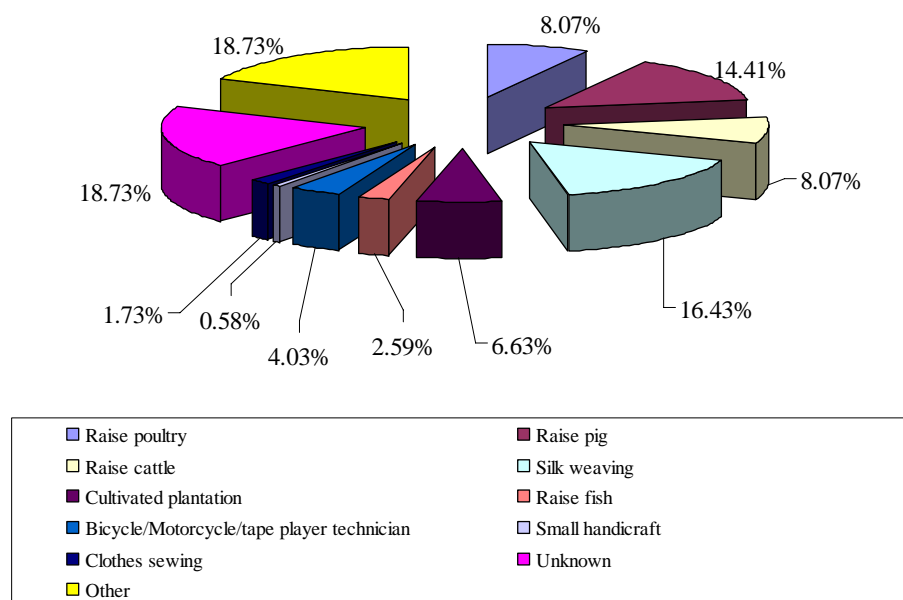
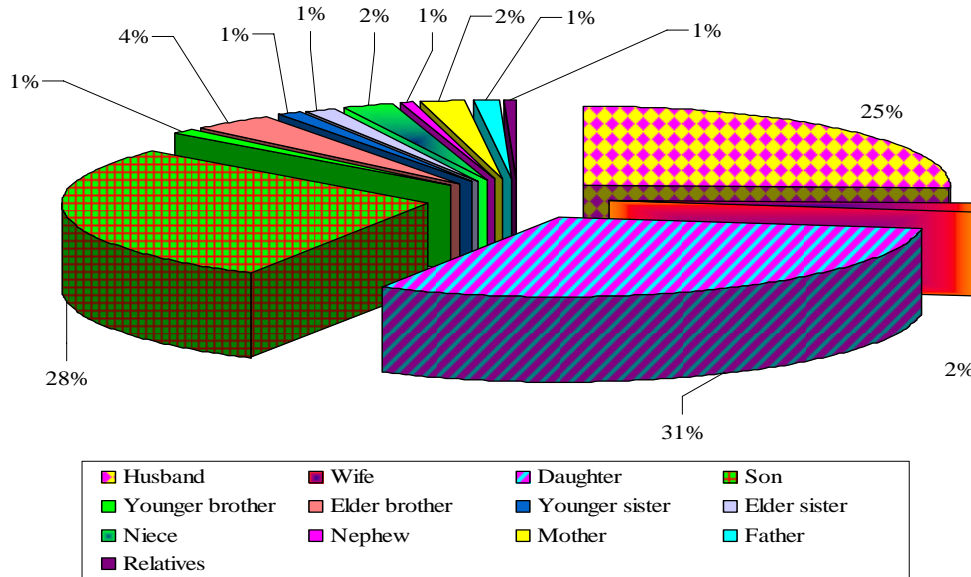


Figure 13 shows that the target people had improved their income through silk weaving, raising poultry/cattle/fish and small business while 18.73% of them said they did not know how to increase their income.

### 3.5 Migration

#### 3.5.1 Migrants

Figure 14: Family member migrated



According to the study, 31% of daughters were found to have migrated, followed by son (28%), and husband (25%). (Please see figure 14)

#### 3.5.2 Reasons of migration

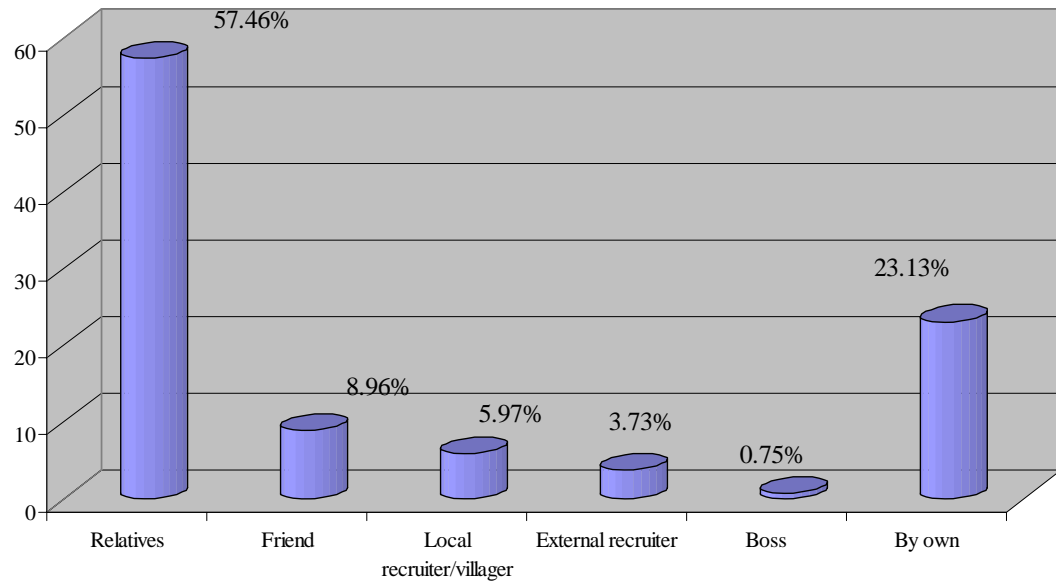
Table 8: Reasons to villager's migration

Reasons of Migration	Percentage	Reasons of Migration	Percentage
Poverty	28.00	Materialism	0.50
No job/career in the village	29.50	Chance to earn more money	20.70
No farmland	8.30	Little farmland	2.30
Be in debt	3.80	To work for relatives	1.40
Go with other	0.90	To earn more money	1.40
Diseases of family members	1.40	Other	3.20

Migration of the villagers was found to have emerged from poverty, no job/career in the village, chance to earn more money, no farmland and debt. (Please see table 8)

### 3.5.3 Recruiters

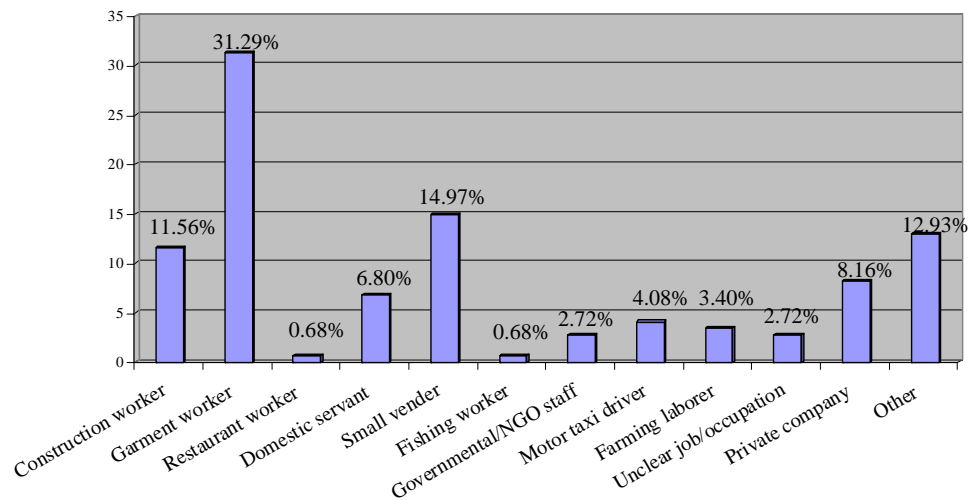
Figure 15: Recruiters



Most recruiters were found to be relatives, friends and villagers or external recruiters while migrants had left by own also found. (Please see figure 15)

### 3.5.4 Occupation of migrants

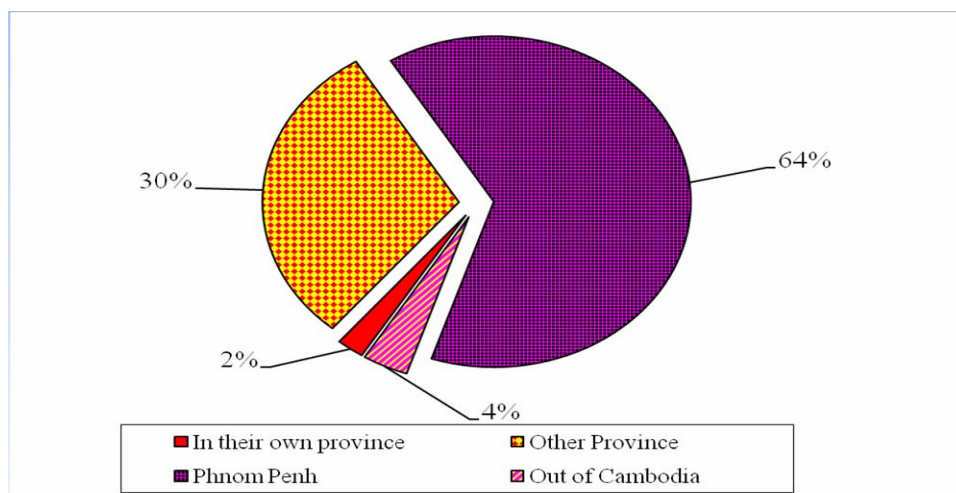
Figure 16: Type of occupations



There were many kinds of work in which those migrants did, mostly were garment workers, small business, construction worker, domestic servant and motor taxi driver. (Please see figure 16)

### 3.5.5 Destination of migrants

Figure 17: Location to migrate



Most of the villagers migrated domestically to Phnom Penh (64%), other provinces and to Thailand, Malaysia and Korea. (Please see figure 17)

### 3.5.6 Comprehension on consequences of migration

Table 9: Concern of people over migration

Consequences of Migration	Percentage	Consequences of Migration	Percentage
Be cheated or victimized of trafficking and sexual exploitation	16.50	Victimize of sexual harassed	1.10
Victimized of rape	15.45	Imprison	0.40
Traffic accident	15.40	Drug abuse	6.00
Contracted fever or typhoid fever	7.80	Unable to earn money	3.30
Robbery	4.50	No problem at all	1.60
Death	2.40	Unknown	3.65
Become gangster	10.20	Other	4.60
Labor exploited	2.70		

According to the study, many concerns over consequences of migration were raised up by the target people as they thought that those who had migrated would be cheated or victimized of trafficking and sexual exploitation, be raped, have traffic accident, become gangster, drug abuse and unable to earn money. (Please see table 9)

### 3.5.7 Comprehension on safe migration

Table 10: People's point of view over safe migration

Safe migration	Percentage	Safe migration	Percentage
Know workplace clearly	19.80	Have contact persons	3.50
Know recruiter clearly	17.30	Go with acquaintance only	6.60
Inform local authority	2.30	Only work for relatives	3.00
Don't be persuasive	4.30	Unknown	15.70

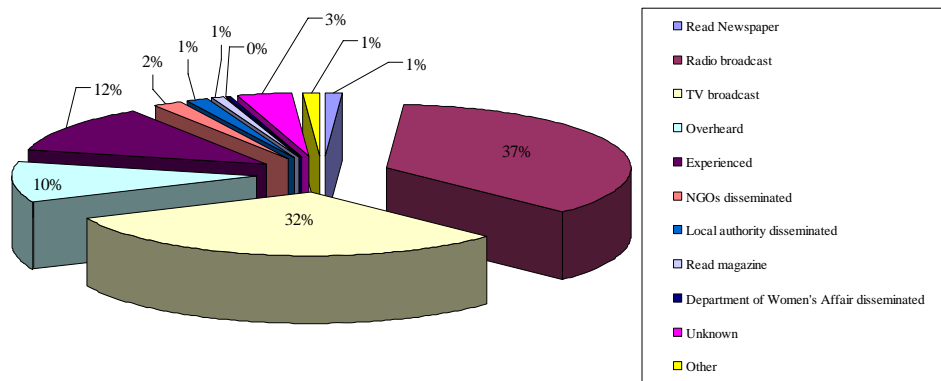
Keep identity card and other documents	12.20	Other	14.20
Inform relatives	1.30		

The villagers were found to have some comprehension on safe migration as they said that there is a need to know clearly about workplace and inform local authority before leaving or have contact person, keep identity card or other documents by own. But some of them did not have any knowledge how to migrate safely. (Please see table 10)

### 3.6. Domestic violence

#### 3.6.1 Means/sources of information about domestic violence

Figure 18: Information about domestic violence



Many sources/means to gain information about domestic violence found to be accessible to the target villagers such as TV/radio, newspaper, disseminated by department of Women's affairs and local authority. (Please see figure 18)

#### 3.6.2 Situation of domestic violence

Figure 19: Domestic violence cases

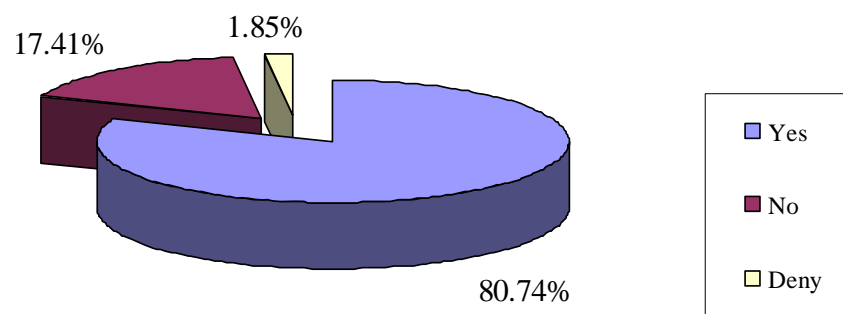
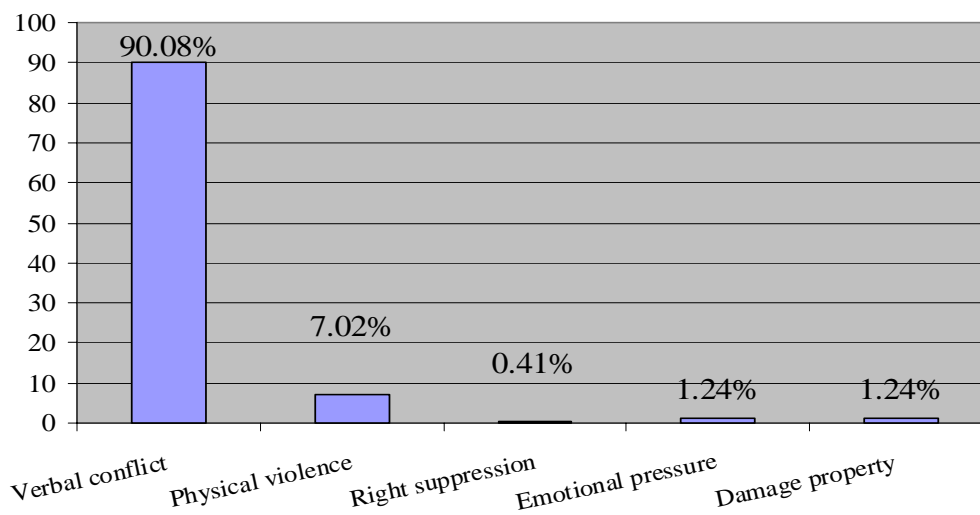


Figure 19 shows that 80.74% of the respondents' families have had domestic violence and 17.41% have never.

#### 3.6.3 Type of domestic violence

Figure 20: Type of domestic violence





Verbal conflict found to have happened most within target villages, followed by physical violence (7.02%), right suppression and damage property. (Please see figure 20)

### 3.6.4 Comprehension on reasons of domestic violence

Table 11: Reasons of domestic violence

Reasons of domestic violence	Percentage	Reasons of domestic violence	Percentage
Drunkard	27.20	Thoughtlessness	4.60
Inequality	5.00	Unconsolidated	14.90
Poverty	14.60	Right suppression	3.50
Lack of meekness	13.90	Drug abuse	0.20
Gambling	5.60	Provoking of neighboring	1.80
Powerful family head	1.80	have extra lovers	1.30
Jealousy	4.50	Unknown	1.10

Table 11 shows that domestic violence was thought to have emerged from drunkard, poverty, gambling, powerful family head, jealousy.

### 3.6.5 Offender of domestic violence

Table 12: Type of offender

Offender	Percentage	Offender	Percentage
Husband	67.45	Biological mother	2.60
Wife	27.20	Biological children	2.00
Biological father	0.70		

According to the above table, 67.45% of the respondents revealed that most of domestic violence caused by husband followed by wife (27.2%).

### 3.6.6 Frequency of domestic violence

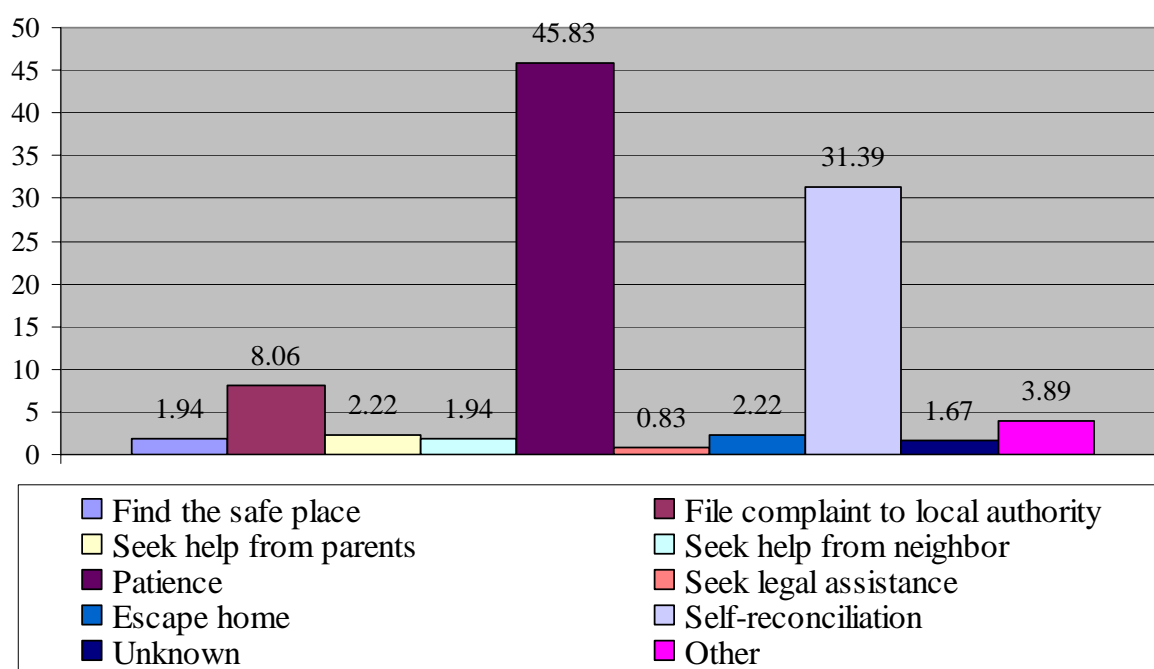
Table 13: Frequency of domestic violence

Frequency	Percentage
Occasionally	61.90
Twice- 3 times a month	14.80
4-5 times a month	1.90
6-7 times a month	1.40
More than 7 times a month	0.70
Never	19.30

Most domestic violence happened occasionally or 2-3 times a month within the target villages. (Please see table 13)

### 3.6.7 Solutions to the domestic violence in community

Figure 21: Solutions of the villagers to domestic violence

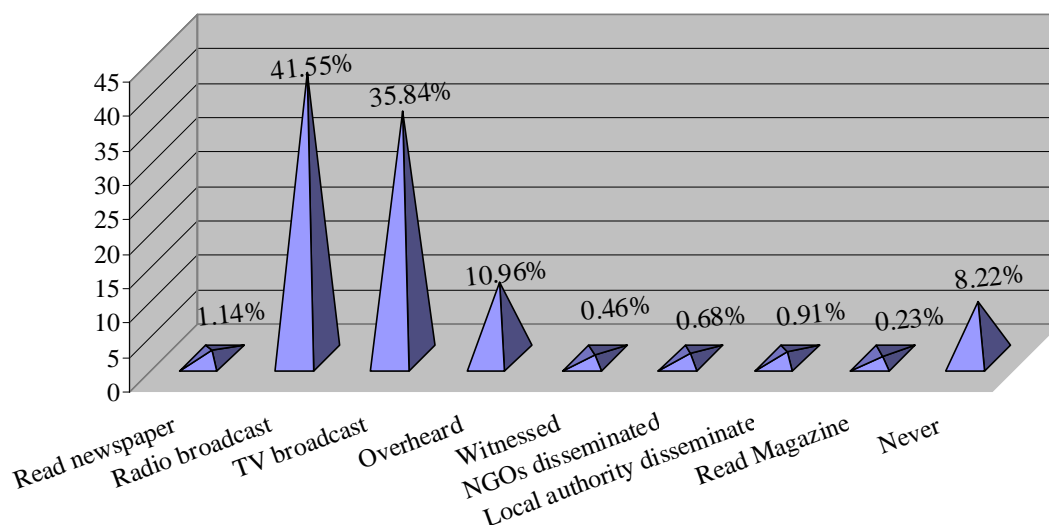


The significant solutions of respondents to domestic violence was to file complaint to local authority (45.83%) while the other preferred to make self-reconciliation, keep patience or seek help from parents. (Please see figure 21)

## 3.7 Trafficking

### 3.7.1 Information about trafficking and sexual exploitation

Figure 22: Means/sources of information about trafficking and sexual exploitation



Trafficking and sexual exploitation was seen to have heard through radio, TV, overheard while dissemination by NGOs and local authority were only 0.46% and 0.68%.

### 3.7.2 Comprehension on trafficking and sexual exploitation

Table 14: People's comprehension on trafficking and sexual exploitation

Point of View	Percentage
Crime	11.30
Illegality	30.60
Public disgusting problem	22.10
Irrespective to tradition	5.20
Terrified bad deed	24.00
Sin	2.70
Unknown	4.10

30.60% of the respondents thought that trafficking and sexual exploitation was illegal, 11.30% thought that was a crime, public disgusting problem (22.10%) and terrified bad deed (24%). (Please see table 14)

### 3.7.3 Sharing information of trafficking and sexual exploitation

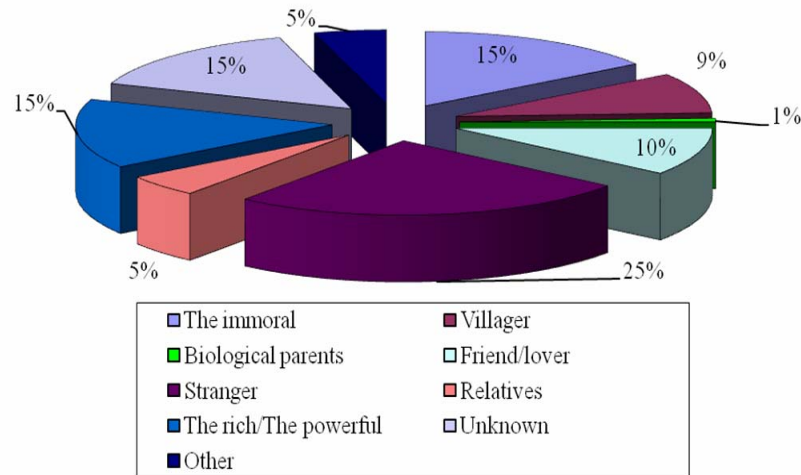
Table 15: Sharing information to other

How to share	Percentage
With family members	27.20
With relatives	13.51
With neighbors	20.20
With colleagues	2.29
Never	36.80

The percentage of respondents who had shared the information on sexual trafficking with their family and relatives was 40.71% and 20.20% had shared with neighbors while 36.80% has never. (Please see table 15)

### 3.7.4 Trafficker

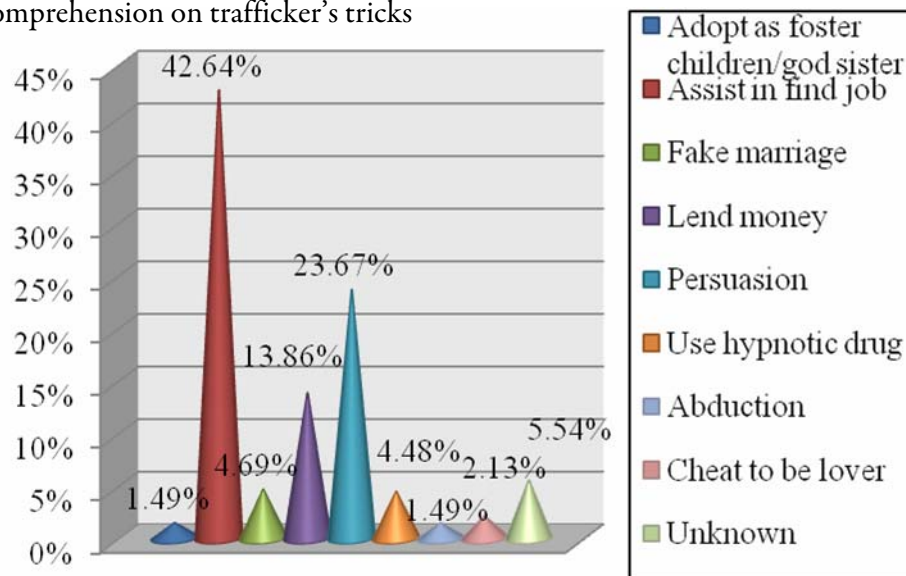
Figure 23: Kind of trafficker



People thought that offenders of sexual trafficking is strangers (25%) the rich/the powerful (15%), the immoral (15%), friend/lover (10%), villager (9%) yet other 15% of them did not know. (Please see figure 23)

### 3.7.5 Trafficker's tricks

Figure 24: Comprehension on trafficker's tricks



According to the study, people understand that offenders have used different tricks such as assist in finding job (42.64%), persuasion (23.67%), lend money (13.86%) and fake marriage (4.69%). (Please see figure 24)

### 3.7.6 Causes of trafficking and sexual exploitation

Table 16: People's point of view over causes of trafficking and sexual exploitation

Causes	Percentage	Causes	Percentage
Need money	29.14	Being overjoyed	9.71
Unemployment	4.08	Domestic violence	0.66
Poverty	24.70	Limitation of law enforcement	2.87
Low education	8.61	Corruption	5.08
Sexual demand	2.55	Unsafe migration	0.88
Materialism	1.55	Unknown	9.49

Relevant causes of trafficking and sexual exploitation were thought to have emerged from needing money (29.14%), poverty (24.70%), low education (8.61%), limitation of law enforcement (9.71%), unemployment (4.08%) and corruption (5.08%). (Please see table 16)

### 3.7.7 Vulnerable groups

Table 17: People's point of view over vulnerability

Potential Vulnerable groups	Percentage
Orphan	4.10
Children whose family have domestic violence	2.14
Poor family	40.00
The uneducated/The thoughtless	31.20
Migrant	3.76
Being overjoyed/materialism	16.70
Other	2.10

The most vulnerable group to trafficking and sexual exploitation are the poor (40%), the uneducated/the thoughtless (32.2%), the overjoyed/materialism (16.7%), followed by orphan, children live in violent family and migrant. (Please see table 17)

### 3.7.8 Age and sex of vulnerable group

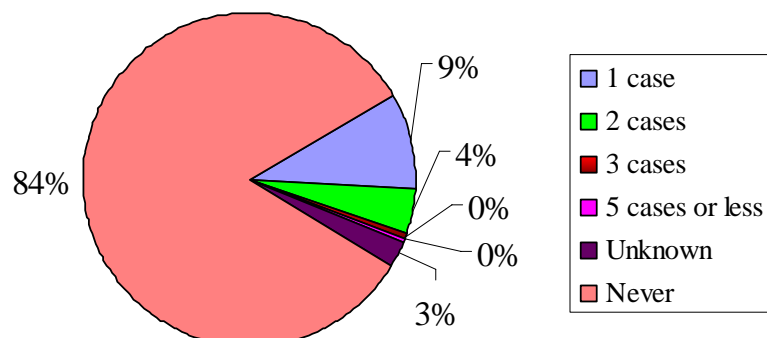
Table 18: Age and sex of group vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation

Age and Sex	Percentage
Girl under 18 years old	56.60
Boy under 18 years old	7.70
Woman	23.50
Man	4.50
General population regardless of age and sex	7.70

Girl under 18 years old believed to be the most vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation (56.6%), followed by young woman (23.5%) while boy thought to be safer. (Please see table 18)

### 3.7.9 Trafficking and sexual exploitation cases in the target areas

Figure 25: Cases heard



84% of the target villagers denied having heard of trafficking and sexual exploitation in their community while only 5% of them were known to have heard of one case happened in the previous year. (Please see figure 25)

### 3.7.10 Solutions of community people against sexual trafficking

Table 19: Comprehension of people to solve trafficking and sexual exploitation problems

Solutions of Community	Percentage	Solutions of Community	Percentage
File complaint to local authority	39.2	Beat offender by own	1.40
File complaint to police to arrest offender	33.63	Arrest offender by own	0.70
File complaint to court	1.30	Report to anti-trafficking NGOs	4.20
Seek legal assistance from NGOs	3.80	Ignore (afraid of personal security)	3.60
Seek help from family member	2.20	Give instruction to victims family	3.10
Seek help from neighbor	6.90		

When the suspicious case of trafficking and sexual exploitation happened in their community, 39.2% of the respondents said they had reported to local authority while 33.63% said they had filed complaint to police to arrest offender and 4.2% said they reported to anti-trafficking NGOs. (Please see table 19)

### 3.7.11 Punishment to offender of trafficking and sexual exploitation

Table 20: People's point of view over punishment to offender

People's point of view	Percentage
Life imprisonment	16.30
Legally prosecuted	65.10
Beat offender	14.10
Settle out of court	0.70
Educate	3.80

According to the individual interview, 65.1% of the respondents asked to have legally prosecuted, 16.3% wanted those offenders to be life imprisonment, 14.1% want to beat offender but some of them wanted to settle out of court or educate offender and so on. (Please see table 20)

### 3.7.12 Causes of trafficking and sexual exploitation

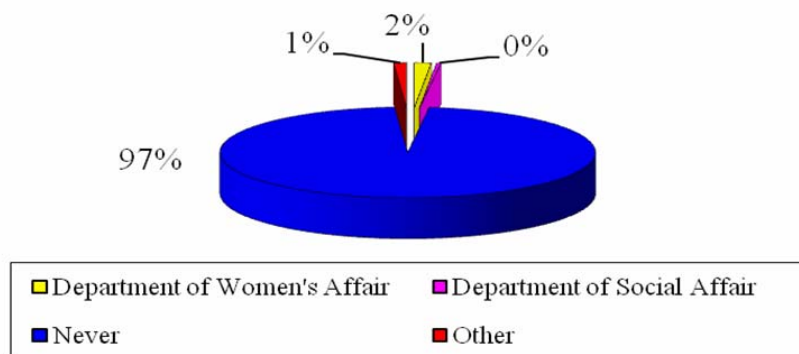
Table 21: People's point of view over causes of trafficking and sexual exploitation

People's point of view	Percentage
Sexual demand	2.30
Poverty	13.90
A profitable business	50.30
Limitation of law enforcement	10.10
Pressure of the powerful	2.90
Social morality decline	1.40
Drug abuse	8.40
Unknown	10.70

The target villagers thought that the causes of trafficking and sexual exploitation were it is a profitable business 50.3%, followed by poverty (13.9%) and limitation of law enforcement (10.1%). (Please see table 21)

### 3.7.13 Dissemination of information on trafficking and sexual exploitation

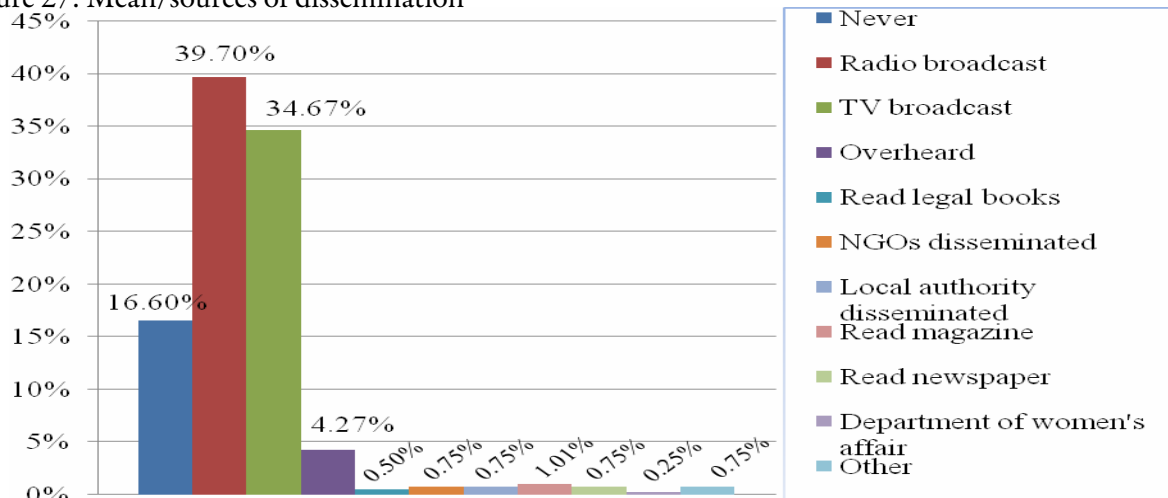
Figure 26: Institution have disseminated the information



97% of the respondents said they have never heard of any awareness raising on trafficking and sexual exploitation. (Please see figure 26)

### 3.8 Reception of law on suppression of human trafficking and sexual exploitation

Figure 27: Mean/sources of dissemination



Related to awareness raising on law on suppression of human trafficking, the respondents have received through radio took 39.7% and TV 34.67% but dissemination of NGOs, local authority and bureau/department of women's affairs appeared to be less than 2% while there were up to 16.58% have never heard. (Please see figure 27)

### 3.8.1 Implementation of law on suppression of trafficking and sexual exploitation

Table 22: People's comprehension on the implementation of law on suppression of human trafficking and sexual exploitation

People's point of view	Percentage
Law enforcement is still limited	54.30
Full of corruption	14.20
Nepotism	2.20
good law enforcement	17.20
Unknown	12.10

54.3% of the respondents thought that the law enforcement is still limited since corruption and nepotism involved as a relevant factor. In contrast, 17.2% thought that the law was effectively implemented and other 12.1% did not know. (Please see table 22)

### 3.8.2 Consequences of ineffective implementation of law on trafficking and sexual exploitation

Table 23: Consequences of ineffective law enforcement

People's point of view	Percentage
Offenders continue to commit crimes	32.60
Social insecurity	15.20
Trafficking and sexual exploitation increase	12.90
Affect social fame	12.50
Spoiled future	10.30
Injustice to victims	7.60
Rape increases	4.70
Anarchy	1.60
Lose human resource	0.90
AIDs increases	1.70

People thought that if the law was not effectively implemented, many consequences would appear such as offenders will continue to commit crimes (32.6%), social insecurity (15.2%), trafficking and sexual exploitation will increase (12.9%), affect social fame (12.5%). Other consequences were also reported such as spoil future, injustice to victims, rape increased, anarchy and lose human resource. (Please see table 23)



### 3.8.3 Recommendations to prevent trafficking and sexual exploitation

Table 24: People's recommendations to prevent trafficking and sexual exploitation

People's recommendations	Percentage
Combat corruption	23.37
Prosecute offenders severely	28.43
Crack down sex establishment	4.34
Raise awareness on trafficking and sexual exploitation	18.80
Crack down gambling	2.96
Crack down gangster	5.54
Offer employment opportunity	1.20
Income generation through vocational skilled training	2.65
Investigate to arrest offenders	3.37
Unknown	9.34

To prevent trafficking and sexual exploitation in the community, people raised up some recommendations as to combat corruption (23.37%), to severely punish offenders (28.43%), raise awareness (18.8%), crack down gangster (5.54%) while 9.34% did not know what to do. (Please see table 24)

## 3.9 Health condition

### 3.9.1 Health situation

Table 25: Type of diseases existed in community

Type of Diseases	Percentage	Type of Diseases	Percentage
Typhoid fever	11.60	Numbness	3.30
Malaria	3.50	Respiratory infection	5.40
Dengue fever	16.50	Tuberculosis	2.20
Stomachache	14.70	Cholera	0.40
Chronic diseases	15.60	Other	26.80

Most existed diseases in the target areas were dengue fever (16.5%), chronic diseases (15.6%), stomachache (14.7%), typhoid fever (11.6%), malaria (3.5%), tuberculosis (2.2%) and other diseases. (Please see table 25)

### 3.9.2 Health services

Table 26: Health service accessible to the people

Health Service	Percentage	Health Service	Percentage
Health center	18.50	Private nurse/doctor in village	26.20
Treat by own	0.70	Referral hospital	17.40
Hospital in Phnom Penh	14.80	No treatment	0.60
Khmer Traditional healer	3.20	Buy medicine from grocer's house	0.90
Buy medicine from pharmacy	4.80	Other	12.90

When they are sick, 26.2% of the respondents said they went to see private nurse/doctor in their village, 18.5% went to health center, 17.4% went to provincial hospital and 14.8% went to hospital in Phnom Penh. Other services that those villagers used such as buy medicine from pharmacy/grocery's shop, Khmer Traditional healer and other. (Please see table 26)

### 3.9.3 Treatment expense

Table 27: Amount of money spent for per treatment

Amount of Expense	Percentage	Amount of Expense	Percentage
Less than 5,000 Riels	2.60	120,000-160,000 Riels	5.90
5,000-10,000 Riels	10.60	160,000-200,000 Riels	4.40
10,000-40,000 Riels	11.50	200,000-400,000 Riels	10.70
40,000-80,000 Riels	10.70	More than 400,000 Riels	27.40
80,000-120,000 Riels	11.90	No disease	4.30

The amount of money spent for each treatment were 27.4% spent more than 400,000 Riels, 10.7% spent between 200,000 to 400,000 Riels, 11.9% spent 80,000-120,000 Riels and 5.9% spent 120,000-160,000 Riels. (Please see table 27)

### 3.9.4 Solutions to pay for treatments

Table 28: People's solutions to pay for treatment

Solutions	Percentage	Solutions	Percentage
Saving cash	22.74	Sell property	1.26
Sell rice yield	15.37	Sell farmland	4.02
Sell cattle	8.63	Support of children	3.29
Sell pig, poultry	13.28	Be in debt	5.81
Assistant from siblings/relatives	2.30	Borrow (With interest)	23.30

In order to pay for treatment or medical fee, 23.3% of the villagers had borrowed money with interest; 22.74% spent their saving cash; 15.37% sold rice yield; 4.02% sold farmland and 5.81% were in debt. (Please see table 28)

### 3.9.5 Solutions to pay off debts of treatments

Table 29: People's solutions to pay off debt of treatments

Solutions	Percentage	Solutions	Percentage
Earn and gradually pay off	48.70	Sell property	2.10
Sell rice yield	14.40	Pawn farmland	0.50
Sell farmland	5.20	Urge children to work	1.00
Sell pig, poultry	15.40	Other	9.10
Urge children to work to pay off debt	3.60		

The means of the villagers to pay off debt after treatment were seen as earn money and gradually pay off (48.70%), sell rice yield (14.40%), sell farmland (5.20%) and urge children to work to pay off debt (3.60%). (Please see table 29)

### **3.10 Group discussion data**

Along with the individual interviewed data, we also collected group discussion data in which three techniques were used including pair wise, human flow and problem tree. According to these techniques, we found that the people in the 10 villages have similarly understood on main factors of trafficking and sexual exploitation in which they have faced and their concern for the future. The results of discussion were synthesized as follows:

#### **a. Education**

According to group discussion, most of villager's family members had dropped school at grade 6 or 9. The number of those who had reached grade 12 were found 2 or 3 persons and only 1 had furthered education at university but there was not in some villages. Some family members were found to have refused to go to school or lack of encouragement from parents. School dropout always appears in the target villages in which most of them are girls. Poverty was pointed out to be a main factor since they had to help with housework and some had dropped school to find job in Phnom Penh, other provinces or Thailand while some other unable to catch up lesson and decided to drop school. To have their children highly educated was an intent of some parents in the villages but their children were unable to catch up lesson, afraid of school and at last they dropped school as their friends. In addition, children whose family have domestic violence was also vulnerable to school dropout. Between their sons and daughters, they preferred to encourage their sons to get education and knowledge as they thought to have more employment opportunity and personal security while daughters were kept to help with housework.

#### **b. Economy**

Approximately 80% of the families in the target areas had their own farmland between 50 to 100 acres per family for agriculture and other 20% did not have since they had escaped from military obligation or frequent shift of accommodation then their farmland was confiscated and some other families had sold to pay off debt of treatment. The villagers do farming once or twice per year and agricultural yield gained between 500 to 1,500 Kg in average that is unable to support the whole family for the year, which made some families shortage of food between 2 to 6 months. This shortage was raised up to be emerged from having little farmland, many family members, selling rice to give gift to newlyweds/ceremony, selling to pay for treatment, selling to pay for fertilizer/gasoline/farming work and so on. To settle such living shortage, their children were forced to sell farming labor in the village or migrated in search for job as garment worker or construction worker in Phnom Penh or sell mat, mosquito net, blanket in other provinces. Besides farming, the villagers had other secondary occupation such as raising pig/poultry/cattle, fishing, vegetable/cultivated plantation, construction worker, selling unskilled labor and selling daily supply. The income of seasonal/construction worker, garment worker, animal raising and selling daily supply was 5,000 Riels a day in average. Compared to daily expense, the income was insufficient. To generate income, there is a need of skill and loan to operate business as woman intended to operate silk weaving and raising pig/poultry/cattle while man intended to work or sell things in other provinces.

#### **c. Health Condition**

The most existed diseases in the target areas were hypertension, dizziness, typhoid, dengue fever, stomachache and chronic disease. When people are sick, they went to health center, private nurse/doctor in the village, provincial hospital, hospital in Phnom Penh or hospital in Vietnam. The

expense of treatment was between 250,000 to 1,000,000 Riels according to the diseases. The usage of chemical fertilizer and insecticide were thought to be a cause.

In order to pay for these treatments, the villagers used their saving or cash that they had sold unskilled labor, rice, cattle, pig and poultry while some other had borrowed from financial institution or seek assistance from neighbors. The means to pay off debt were found as to earn and gradually pay off yet they had to sell rice yield, pawn or sell farmland.

#### **d. Migration**

Some families, in which one or two of their family members or the whole were reported to have migrated in search for job. The reasons of migration were raised up as poverty, unemployment and career in the village that had pushed villagers to migrate to other provinces, Phnom Penh or Thailand. Those migrants, including boys and girls, were reported to be seller (buy commodity from one to sell to another), construction worker, garment worker, sell fruit and pick corn, or work at fishing industry. Apparently, 8 villagers were victimized of labor exploitation in Thailand.

Those migrants went through siblings, relatives and recruiters in the village. Migration was raised up to be vulnerable to victimize of trafficking and sexual exploitation, rape, traffic accident, robbery, diseases and so on. To have safe migration, they thought to have known workplace and recruiter clearly, especially the guidance of parents.

#### **e. Domestic Violence**

There were two kinds of domestic violence happened most in the villages in which verbal conflict were reported to have happened in most family and physical violence, 3-5 families in each village. Domestic violence was raised up to have emerged from drunkard, poverty, lack of meekness and gambling where mostly husband was offender. Wherever domestic violence happened, its consequences were thought as property damage, injury, imprisonment, children are unable to catch up lesson or drop school, and lose family, so such offender should be re-educated by authority. Related to reception of domestic violence, the villagers have heard through TV and radio, witnessed in the case in their village or had in their own families.

#### **f. Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation**

Most of the villagers have heard of trafficking and sexual exploitation through radio, TV and overheard. They thought that it was a crime, crucial and urgently need to crack down. Those who had knowledge on it have shared with their children, family members and neighbors. Related to trafficker, the villagers thought that it might be brothel owner, as it was their career. Sometime, it might be parents but there were also friend, acquaintance, lover and stranger where most of their tricks were help to find job, lend money and fake marriage. The most vulnerable group to trafficking and sexual exploitation was the girl ages 16 to 18 years old. The villagers raised up that the factors vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation were poverty, uneducated, ambition, overjoyed and persuasive.

#### **g. Information on Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation**

The people in the target areas have heard of law on suppression of human trafficking and sexual exploitation through radio and TV where they thought that the law was not effectively implemented

since human trafficking is still exist. If the law enforcement is limited, the society will be anarchy and offenders will have more access to commit crimes.

#### **h. Solutions**

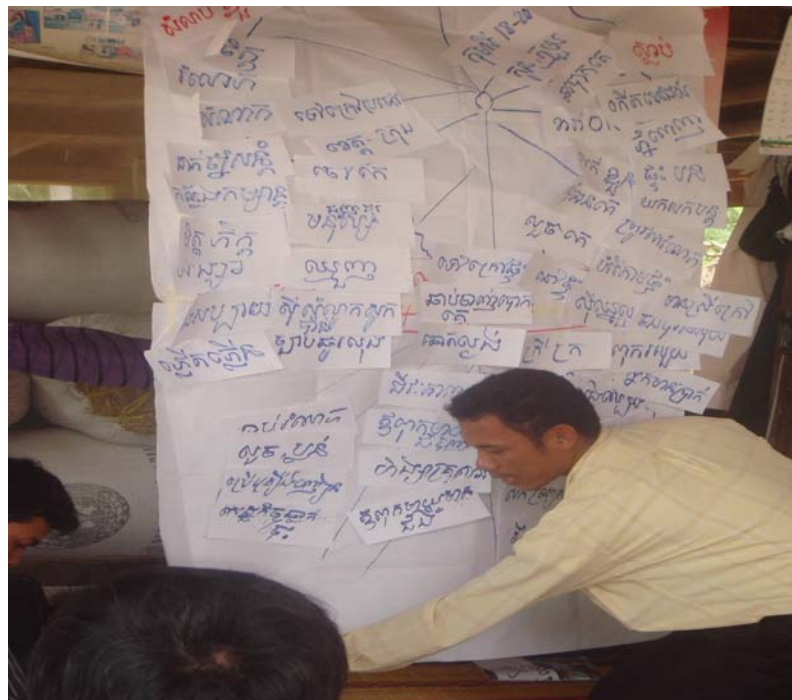
- Offer vocational skill training to boys and girls in the villages such as silk/cotton weaving skill, motor/radio/TV repairing skill.
- Offer agricultural technique and skill on pig/cattle/poultry raising.
- Raise awareness on trafficking and sexual exploitation

#### **i. Recommendations**

- Put in place mechanism to prevent trafficking and sexual exploitation and to disseminate relevant information.
- Assist to find market for local product such as rice, poultry, pig and weaving product.
- Offer loan with low interest.
- Offer training on domestic violence, trafficking and sexual exploitation.

### **Problem Tree Technique**

**(Factors vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation)**



**Human Flow Technique**  
(Vulnerability to trafficking and sexual exploitation)

Type of person	Reasons	Means	Location	Consequences	Solutions	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The poor</li> <li>-Uneducated children</li> <li>-Girl ages 16-18 years old</li> <li>-Corrupt person</li> <li>-Ambitious Person</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-No farmland, many children</li> <li>-Uneducated</li> <li>-Persuasive</li> <li>-Drunkard</li> <li>-Be overjoyed</li> <li>-No agricultural skill</li> <li>-Search for job</li> <li>-Not creative/initiative</li> <li>-Nepotism</li> <li>-Gambling</li> <li>-The powerful</li> <li>-Influence by foreign culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Friend</li> <li>-Relative</li> <li>-Recruiter</li> <li>-Lover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Phnom Penh</li> <li>-Siem Reap</li> <li>-Kratie</li> <li>-Mondulkiri</li> <li>-Kampong Speu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Health depression</li> <li>-Rape</li> <li>-Drug abuse</li> <li>-HIV/AIDs</li> <li>-Human trafficking increase</li> <li>-Robbery increase</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Sell unskilled labor</li> <li>-Raise animal, vegetable plantation</li> <li>-Encourage children to school</li> <li>-Save money for children to attend vocational training</li> <li>-Recycler</li> <li>-Weaving training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Weaving skill training</li> <li>-Poultry/cattle raising skill training</li> <li>-Raising awareness on trafficking, sexual exploitation and domestic violence</li> </ul>

**Pair Wise Technique**  
(Factors vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation)

<b>Corruption</b>	<b>Brothel</b>	<b>The powerful</b>	<b>Poverty</b>	<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>Ambition</b>	<b>Trafficker</b>	<b>Thoughtlessness</b>	<b>Money</b>	<b>Be overjoyed/uneducated</b>
	Corruption	The powerful	Corruption	Corruption	Ambition	Trafficker	Thoughtlessness	Corruption	Be overjoyed/uneducated
		The powerful	Brothel	Brothel	Ambition	Trafficker	Thoughtlessness	Money	Be overjoyed/uneducated
			The powerful	Unemployment	Ambition	The powerful	Thoughtlessness	Powerful	Be overjoyed/uneducated
				Poverty	Ambition	Trafficker	Poverty	Poverty	Be overjoyed/uneducated
					Ambition	Trafficker	Thoughtlessness	Unemployment	Be overjoyed/uneducated
						Ambition	Ambition	Ambition	Ambition
							Thoughtlessness	Trafficker	Be overjoyed/uneducated
								Thoughtlessness	Be overjoyed/uneducated
									Be overjoyed/uneducated
<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Corruption</b>	<b>Brothel</b>	<b>The powerful</b>	<b>Poverty</b>	<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>Ambition</b>	<b>Trafficker</b>	<b>Thoughtlessness</b>	<b>Money</b>	<b>Be overjoyed/uneducated</b>

### **3.11 Result of validating workshop**

On October 27, 2008 a workshop on Validating Initial Findings of Coordinated Trafficking Prevention Program was organizing in the meeting room of Takeo's Prey Kabas district hall by VCAO. The workshop was presided over by Mr. Mee Son, Prey Kabas district acting governor, Mrs. Som Sophat, Angkor Borei district deputy governor, Mr. Kao Hor, Prey Kabas district commissioner, Mrs. Sin Sotheavy, representative of VCAO, Mr. Soun Solinh, Representative of ECPAT-Cambodia and participated by 70 people from relevant departments/bureaus, local authority, people as well as students and representatives of local and international NGOs in Takeo. The workshop was aimed at presenting the initial findings and verify main factors vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation in order to make data more accuracy and to discuss the priority of each issue.

#### **a. Additional recommendations**

- Display video on trafficker's tricks.
- Maximize dissemination system (poster, radio, TV and newspaper).
- Create committee to prevent trafficking of women and children at district level.
- Put in place a mechanism to raise awareness on trafficking of women and children (Once a month)
- Severely prosecute offenders of trafficking and sexual exploitation.
- Encourage children to school.



**b. Prioritization of recommendations**

<b>Recommendation Priority</b>	<b>Group 1</b>	<b>Group 2</b>	<b>Group 3</b>	<b>Group 4</b>	<b>Group5</b>	<b>Group 6</b>	<b>Total</b>
1. Put in place mechanism to prevent and raise awareness on trafficking and sexual exploitation.	10	10	9	10	9	9	57
2. Combat corruption and improve law enforcement	8	6	7	8	8	10	47
3. Raise awareness on domestic violence	9	4	8	7	10	8	46
4. Strengthen the implementation of law on suppression of human trafficking and sexual exploitation.	9	7	10	6	6	7	45
5. Offer agricultural technique, including skill on raising cattle/poultry/pig and cultivated plantation.	10	9	5	8	7	4	43
6. Offer loan to operate small business.	6	3	4	9	7	3	32
7. Offer training on silk/cotton weaving to create local career.	6	8	6	9	6	2	37
8. Offer scholarship and studying materials to students whose families are poor.	4	5	3	5	5	5	27
9. Educate basic health to community people.	5	2	2	7	5	6	27

## **4. Conclusion and recommendations**

### **4.1 Conclusion**

With active cooperation of the people and local authority, the process of data collection, including individual interview and group discussion, was aimed to find out information on trafficking and sexual exploitation, domestic violence, migration, family economical situation, education and comprehension on law on suppression of human trafficking and sexual exploitation.

According to the study, most of the people as well as their children were found to have reached primary school only. Because of such low education, those children were placed to be vulnerable situation to being trafficked and exploitation, both sexual and labor.

Generally, the target people make their living with agriculture, no technical farming and animal raising. Their rice yield was usually low as it was always damaged by insects so that they face with food shortage every year. For those families, whose did not possess farmland, have sold unskilled labor such as farming labor, construction worker, garment worker, domestic servant, deforest or fishing and pick vegetable. These situations have pushed them to thoughtlessly migrate domestically and abroad that they are considered vulnerable to all forms of exploitation. Because of poverty, domestic violence was always seen to have happened in some families where it depressed children spirit, caused them unable to catch up lesson and drop school at last.

Although trafficking and sexual exploitation had existed in the two districts, the people did not clearly comprehend the problem. Because of poverty and low education, the people have faced with many kinds of disease that more money has been spent for treatment. While local health service was still poor, the people have sought treatment in Phnom Penh or Vietnam that their expense was multiplied.

Comprehension on laws among the people was limited in addition to corruption and nepotism of local authority, offenders had more opportunity to commit crime. The target people expressed their willing to join in prevention of trafficking and sexual exploitation as they intended to gain knowledge on relevant legislation and offender's tricks. These considered as a potential for VCAO to raise awareness of people in the communities.

Although the target people are poor, they seen to be industrious and patient to their challenges but the lack of skill have placed them to lose their capital. This means that VCAO will play an important role in providing life proficiency to them to generate their income.

### **4.2 Recommendations**

According to the study in Prey Kabas and Angkor Borey, it shows that people have faced with many problems such as poverty, low education, no career, domestic violence, migration, limitation of comprehension on law against domestic violence and law on suppression of human trafficking and sexual exploitation.

In contribution with the Royal Government of Cambodia, the following prioritized recommendations of each group within the validating workshop, conducted on October 27, 2008 in Takeo's Prey Kabas, should be put into action.

1. Establish and strengthen mechanism to raise awareness on law on suppression of human trafficking and sexual exploitation.
2. Raise awareness on domestic violence and protect victims
3. Combat corruption and strengthen law enforcement (Do not release offenders, crack down sex establishment/karaoke/gambling)
4. Offer proficiency skill, especially weaving skill to poor families and children in the communities.
5. Offer agricultural technique, including skill on raising cattle/poultry/pig and rice/cultivated plantation.
6. Offer loan to poor families and children to operate business at home.
7. Offer scholarship and studying materials to students whose families are poor.
8. Educate basic health to community people.

## **5. Annex**

- 1-Data collection picture
- 2-Map of Takeo's Angkor Borei and Prey Kabas districts.
- 3-Questionnaire



Individual interview in Chek village, Champar commune, Prey Kabas district



Individual interview in Samrong village, Champar commune, Prey Kabas district



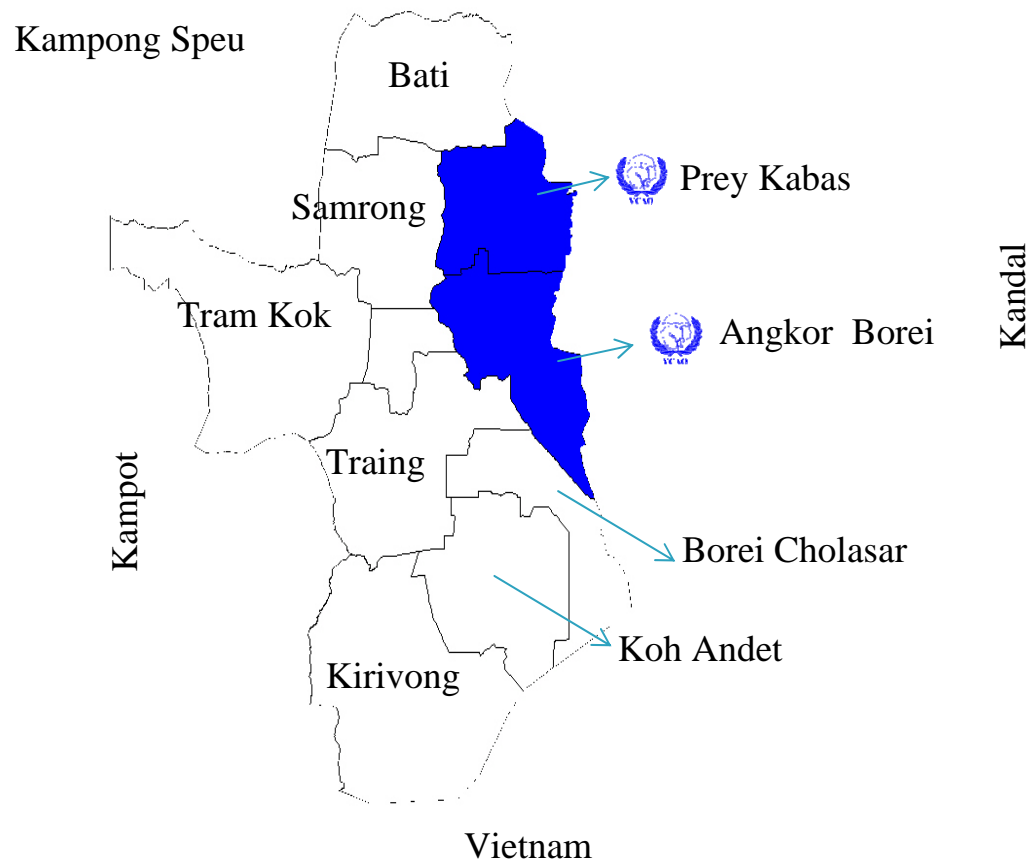


Individual interview in Krosang village, Por Romchak commune, Prey Kabas district



Group discussion in Bartep village, Prek Ptol commune, Angkor Borei district

### Map of Takeo and Target Districts



**Questionnaire on  
Vulnerable Factors to Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation**

Code:.....  
 Date: ...../...../2008  
 Observer:.....  
 Monitor:.....

**I- Demographic Form**

**1. Respondent's address:**

Village:.....Commune:.....District:.....Province:.....

**2. Respondent's name:.....**

**3.**

**4. Sex:** 1. ☐ Female 2. ☐ Male

**5.**

**6. How old are you?**

1. ☐ 18-25 years old

2. ☐ 26-30 years old

3. ☐ 31-46 years old

4. ☐ Over 45

**7. What grade did you last attend?**

1. ☐ Never attend school

2. ☐ Primary school (Grade 1-2-3-4-5-6)

3. ☐ Secondary school (Grade 7-8-9)

4. ☐ High school (Grade 10-11-12)

5. ☐ University

6. ☐ Deny

**8. Marital status?**

1. ☐ Single (skip question 7, 14 and 15)

2. ☐ Married

3. ☐ Divorced

4. ☐ Widow/Widower

5. ☐ Deny

**9. How many children have you got?**

1. ☐ No

2. ☐ 1-2

3. ☐ 3-4

4. ☐ 5-6

5. ☐ 7-8

6. ☐ 9 or more

**10. What is your primary occupation? (Multiple choice)**

1. ☐ Raise pig

2. ☐ Small business

3. ☐ Silk/cotton weaving

4. ☐ Raise poultry

5. ☐ Buy/Sell/grind rice

6. ☐ Vine/Rattan/bamboo weaving

7. ☐ Raise fish

8. ☐ Laborer

9. ☐ Rubber labor

10. ☐ Raise cattle

11. ☐ Motor taxi driver

12. ☐ Fisherman/woman

13. ☐ Seasonal labor

14. ☐ Mahout

15. ☐ Beggar

16. ☐ Produce wine

17. ☐ Recycler

18. ☐ Farmer

19. ☐ Palm climber

20. ☐ Clothes tailor

21. ☐ NGOs/Company staff

22. ☐ Government staff

23. ☐ None

24. ☐ Other.....

**11. What is your secondary occupation?**

1. ☐ Raise pig

2. ☐ Small business

3. ☐ Silk/cotton weaving

4. ☐ Raise poultry      5. ☐ Buy/Sell/grind rice      6. ☐ Vine/Rattan/bamboo weaving  
 7. ☐ Raise fish      8. ☐ Laborer      9. ☐ Rubber labor  
 10. ☐ Raise cattle      11. ☐ Motor taxi driver      12. ☐ Fisherman/woman  
 13. ☐ Seasonal labor      14. ☐ Mahout      15. ☐ Beggar  
 16. ☐ Produce wine      17. ☐ Recycler      18. ☐ Farmer  
 19. ☐ Palm climber      20. ☐ Clothes tailor      21. ☐ NGOs/Company staff  
 22. ☐ Government staff      23. ☐ None      24. ☐ Other.....

**12. How much do you earn in average per month?**

1. ☐ < 40,000 Riels      2. ☐ 40,000-80,000 Riels      3. ☐ 80,000-120,000 Riels  
 4. ☐ 120,000-160,000 Riels      5. ☐ 160,000-200,000 Riels      6. ☐ 200,000-400,000 Riels  
 7. ☐ More than 400,000 Riels      8. ☐ None

**II- Education**

**11. How many members are there in your family? .....members.**

**12. What is qualification of your family members? (Excluded respondent)**

No.	12.1 Relationship to the Respondent	12.2 Age	12.3 Education Level	12.4 Educational Situation
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				



1. Husband	1. $\leq 5$	1. Below minimum age	1. Not reach the age
2. Wife	2. 6-10	2. Kindergarten	2. Dropped school
3. Son/Son in law	3. 11-15	3. Grade 1-6	3. Continue studying
4. Daughter	4. 16-20	4. Grade 7-9	4. Never enroll
5. Younger/Elder brother	5. 21-25	5. Grade 10-12	
6. Younger/Elder sister	6. 26-30	6. Vocational training	
7. Nephew	7. 31-35	7. University	
8. Niece	8. 36-45		
9. Father	9. Over 45		
10. Mother			
11. Grandmother			
12. Grandfather			
13. Relatives/dependent			
14. Grandson			

**13. What are the reasons caused you and your family member/s to drop school and never attend school? (Multiple Choice)**

1. ☐ Living shortage (Poverty)      2. ☐ Marriage      3. ☐ Refuse going to school  
4. ☐ Unable to catch up lessons      5. ☐ Unemployment after graduate  
6. ☐ Distant school (No transportation)      7. ☐ Family pressure      8. ☐ Help with housework  
9. ☐ Domestic violence      10. ☐ Drug abuse      11. ☐ Social insecurity  
12. ☐ Disease      13. ☐ Attend vocational training  
14. ☐ Other.....

**14. Between your son and daughter, which one do you encourage to get more education? (Single answer)**

1. ☐ Both      2. ☐ Son      3. ☐ Daughter

**15. Why you think so? (Multiple choice)**

1. ☐ Keep daughter to help with housework      2. ☐ Marriage      3. ☐ Insecurity  
4. ☐ Daughter can't represent the family      5. ☐ Equal right/loving  
6. ☐ Son will manage the family      7. ☐ Daughter take more care of parents  
8. ☐ Son can represent the family      9. ☐ Son can take care of himself if he's away  
10. ☐ Son has more employment opportunity      11. ☐ Want them both to get educated  
12. ☐ Other.....

**III. Family Economy**

**16. How big of farmland do you possess? (Single answer)**

1. ☐ None      2. ☐ 10-20 acres      3. ☐ 20-50 acres      4. ☐ 50-100 acres (1 hectare)  
5. ☐ 1-2 hectares      6. ☐ 2 hectares

**17. If not, Do you rent? (Single answer)**

1. ☐ No (Skip to Q.22)      2. ☐ Yes

**18. How many times do you do your farming annually? (Single answer)**

1. ☐ Once 2. ☐ Twice 3. ☐ Three times 4. ☐ Lease farmland

**19. How much rice yield do you get annually? (Single answer)**

1. ☐ Less than 100Kg 2. ☐ 100-200Kg 3. ☐ 200-500Kg 4. ☐ 500-1,000Kg  
5. ☐ 1,000-2,000Kg 6. ☐ More than 2,000Kg

**20. Is that sufficient to support your family for the year? (Single answer)**

1. ☐ 1-2 months insufficient 2. ☐ 3-4 months insufficient  
3. ☐ 5-6 months insufficient 4. ☐ 7-8 months insufficient  
5. ☐ 9-10 months insufficient 6. ☐ whole year insufficient  
7. ☐ Sufficient (Skip to Q.22) 8. ☐ Some saving (Skip to Q.22)

**21. If not, Why? (Multiple choice)**

1. ☐ Pay off debt 2. ☐ Low rice yield 3. ☐ Many family members  
4. ☐ Sell to support family 5. ☐ Pay for renting/fertilizer/insecticide  
6. ☐ Other.....

**22. Beside farming/cultivating, what do your family members do? (Multiple choice)**

1. ☐ Raise pig 2. ☐ Small business 3. ☐ Silk/cotton weaving  
4. ☐ Raise poultry 5. ☐ Buy/Sell/grind rice 6. ☐ Vine/Rattan/bamboo weaving  
7. ☐ Raise fish 8. ☐ Laborer 9. ☐ Rubber labor  
10. ☐ Raise cattle 11. ☐ Motor taxi driver 12. ☐ Fisherman/woman  
13. ☐ Seasonal labor 14. ☐ Mahout 15. ☐ Beggar  
16. ☐ Produce wine 17. ☐ Recycler 18. ☐ Palm climber  
19. ☐ Clothes tailor 20. ☐ NGOs/company staff 21. ☐ Government staff  
22. ☐ None 23. ☐ Other.....

**23. Is the total income enough for expense? (Single answer)**

1. ☐ Little insufficient 2. ☐ Much insufficient 3. ☐ Sufficient (Skip to Q.25)  
4. ☐ Some saving (Skip to Q. 25)

**24. If not, how do you settle? (Multiple choice)**

1. ☐ Seek help from siblings 2. ☐ Borrow (with interest)  
3. ☐ Borrow relatives (without interest) 4. ☐ Sell property  
5. ☐ Sell labor force 6. ☐ Stop children from school to find job  
7. ☐ Try by own 8. ☐ Other.....

**25. What do you want to do to generate your income? (Multiple choice)**

1. ☐ Raise poultry 2. ☐ Raise pig 3. ☐ Raise cattle  
4. ☐ Weaving 5. ☐ Cultivated plantation 6. ☐ Raise fish  
7. ☐ Repair motorcycle/tape player 8. ☐ Small handicraft (table, closet)  
9. ☐ Cloth sewing 10. ☐ Unknown 11. ☐ Other.....

**26. To run that career or to expand the existed one, what do you need? (Multiple choice)**

1. ☐ Poultry raising skill 2. ☐ Pig raising skill 3. ☐ Sewing skill  
4. ☐ Capital/loan 5. ☐ Cultivated plantation skill 6. ☐ Cultivated technique

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle/tape player repairing skill | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Fish raising skill |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Market for local product               | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Weaving skill     |
| 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Small handicraft skill                |  |
| 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown                               | 13. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....        |

#### IV. Migration

27. Did anyone in your family migrate to work/do business? ...person (If not, skip to Q. 33)

28. If yes, who? (Multiple choice)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Husband        | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Wife            | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Daughter            |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Son            | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Younger brother | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Elder brother       |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Younger sister | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Elder sister    | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Niece               |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Nephew        | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Mother         | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Father             |
| 13. <input type="checkbox"/> Grandmother   | 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Grandfather    | 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Dependant relative |

29. What are the main reasons behind migration of your family member? (Multiple Choice)

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty                              | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence                  | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Jobless/unemployment            |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> No farmland                          | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Debt                               | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Go with other/be overjoyed      |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Insecurity in village                | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Materialism                        | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Intended to shift accommodation |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Disease of family member            | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Earn more from migration          | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Little farmland                |
| 13. <input type="checkbox"/> To work for siblings (Skip to Q.32) | 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Free and want to earn more income |   |
| 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....                          |  |   |

30. Who gave guidance and assisted you to find job? (Multiple choice)

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Relative        | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Friend           | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Local broker |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> External broker | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Employer         | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> By own       |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Company         | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs/Association | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....   |

31. What do those migrants do? (Multiple choice)

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Massage            | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Karaoke               | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Construction worker  |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Garment worker     | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> waiter/waitress       | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic servant     |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Promotional worker | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Vendor/small business | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Fisherman            |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Government staff  | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Motor taxi driver    | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Labor force farming |
| 13. <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain job     | 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Private company      | 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....          |

32. Where do they work? (Multiple Choice)

- |   |  |  |                                    |
|---|--|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Within the province | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Other province | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Phnom Penh | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Abroad |
|---|--|--|------------------------------------|

33. From your point of view, what problems migrants could be faced? (Multiple answers)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Victim of sexual trafficking | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Rape              | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Contract HIV/AIDS |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Become gangster              | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Disappear         | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Labor exploited   |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Health depression            | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual harassment | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Imprison          |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Drug addiction              | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic accident | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Robbery          |
| 13. <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to earn money        | 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing at all   | 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown          |
| 16. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....                  |   |   |

**34. What do you need to do to avoid those problems? (Multiple answers)**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Know workplace and job clearly           | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Inform local authority                 |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't be persuasive/Be thoughtful        | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Keep identity card and other documents |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Know broker clearly                      | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Inform relatives                       |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Have contact person in case of emergency | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Go with villager                       |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Leave to work for relatives only         | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown                               |
| 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....                              |  |

**V. Domestic Violence****35. Have you ever heard of domestic violence? (Multiple answers)**

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Read newspaper                           | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Radio broadcast | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> TV broadcast                           |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Overheard                                | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Directly met    | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> NGO dissemination                      |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Authority dissemination                  | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Read magazine   | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Disseminated by Dept of Social Affairs |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Disseminated by Dept of Women's Affairs | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Never          |  |
| 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....                              |   |  |

**36. Have you ever victimized of domestic violence? (Single answer)**

- |                                 |  |   |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to Q. 39) | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Deny (Skip to Q.39) |
|---------------------------------|--|---|

**37. What kinds of violence/conflict used to occur in your family? (Multiple answers)**

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal conflict   | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Physical violence  | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Right suppression |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Economic pressure | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Emotional pressure | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening       |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual forcing    | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Damage property    | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....        |

**38. How often does it occur? (Single answer)**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally    | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Twice-thrice/month      | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 times/month |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 6-7 times/month | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> More than 7 times/month | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Forgot          |

**39. From your point of view, what are the causes of domestic violence? (Multiple answers)**

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Inequality in family | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Powerful family head | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Drunkard                  |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty              | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Jealousy             | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Gambling                  |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Thoughtlessness      | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Unconsolidated       | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Right abuse               |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Drug abuse          | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of meekness    | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Provoking of neighboring |
| 13. <input type="checkbox"/> Have extra lover    | 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown             | 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....               |

**40. Who is usually a provoker? (Single answer)**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Husband           | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Wife          | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Biological father |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Biological mother | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Father in law | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Mother in law     |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Children          | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....    |   |

**41. When you face domestic violence, what did you do? (Multiple answers)**

- |  |  |                                      |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Find the safe place    | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> File complaint to local authority          |                                      |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Seek help from parents | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Seek help from neighbor                    | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Patience |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Seek legal assistance  | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Seek intervention from anti-violence NGOs. |                                      |
| 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Escape                 | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Self-reconciliation                        | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....            |  |                                      |

**42. When domestic violence had occurred, what did it affect? (Multiple answers)**

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Depress children's spirit                         | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of warmness/happiness in family |   |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> School dropout of children                        | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Lose fame                            | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Damage property   |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Waste time  | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Injury                               | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Family breakout   |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Children become street children     |   |
| 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Children become trash pickers                    | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Children escape home                |   |
| 13. <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty   | 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Death                               | 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Effect neighbors |
| 16. <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing affect                                   | 17. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown                             | 18. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....       |

**43. From your point of view, what measures should be taken to offender? (Single answer)**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Punish before the law | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Settle out of court | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing should be taken |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Re-educate            | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....          |   |

**VI. Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation****44. Have you ever heard of trafficking and sexual exploitation? (Multiple answers)**

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Read newspaper          | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Radio broadcast | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> TV broadcast       |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Overheard               | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Witnessed       | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs dissemination |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Authority dissemination | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Read magazine   | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Never              |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....             |   |  |

**45. How do you think of trafficking and sexual exploitation? (Multiple answers)**

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Illegal                 | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Crime              | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Social disgusting problem |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Disrespect to tradition | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Terrified bad deed | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Sin                       |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown                 | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....         |   |

**46. Have you or your family members used to share information of trafficking and sexual exploitation with others? (Multiple answers)**

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with relatives  | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Shared within family | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with neighbors |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with colleagues | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Never                | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....            |

**47. Who is usually a perpetrator of trafficking and sexual exploitation? (Multiple answers)**

- |   |                                      |  |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> The immoral           | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Villager | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Biological/Foster parent |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/lover          | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Relatives                |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> The powerful/The rich | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown  | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....               |

**48. What tricks are always used? (Multiple answers)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Adopt as foster children, god sister | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Assist in finding job |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Fake marriage                        | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Lend money            |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Persuasion (Materialism)             |   |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Use hypnotic drug                    | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Abduction             |
| 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Cheat to be lover                    |   |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown                              | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....           |

**49. What are the main factors/reasons caused in trafficking and sexual exploitation? (Multiple answers)**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Need money    | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment  | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty     |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Low education | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual demand | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Materialism |

7. ☐ Be overjoyed      8. ☐ Domestic violence      9. ☐ Limitation of law enforcement  
 10. ☐ Corruption      11. ☐ Lack of cooperation among authorities  
 12. ☐ Unsafe migration      13. ☐ Unknown      14. ☐ Other.....

**50. In your community, what kind of people considered to be vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation? (Multiple answers)**

1. ☐ Orphan/street children/dependent      2. ☐ Children live in violent family  
 3. ☐ Poor family      4. ☐ The uneducated/the thoughtless  
 5. ☐ Migrant      6. ☐ The overjoyed/materialism  
 7. ☐ Other.....

**51. What age range that is the most vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation? (Multiple answers)**

1. ☐ Girl under 18 years old      2. ☐ Boy under 18 years old      3. ☐ Woman  
 4. ☐ Man      5. ☐ General population regardless of age and sex  
 6. ☐ Unknown

**52. Have trafficking and sexual exploitation happened in your community? (Single answer)**

1. ☐ 1 case      2. ☐ 2 cases      3. ☐ 3 cases  
 4. ☐ 4 cases      5. ☐  $\geq 5$  cases      6. ☐ Unknown  
 7. ☐ Other.....

**53. If you witness any case, what will you do? (Multiple answers)**

1. ☐ File complaint to local authority  
 2. ☐ Together with villagers arrest offender  
 3. ☐ File complaint to police to arrest offender  
 4. ☐ File complaint to court  
 5. ☐ Seek legal intervention from Human Rights NGOs  
 6. ☐ Seek help from family members  
 7. ☐ Beat offender by own  
 8. ☐ Arrest offender by own  
 9. ☐ File complaint to anti-trafficking NGOs to intervene  
 10. ☐ Report to national hotline  
 11. ☐ Ignore (Afraid of personal security)  
 12. ☐ Give instruction to victim's family  
 13. ☐ Unknown  
 14. ☐ Other.....

**54. What will you do with such offender? (Single answer)**

1. ☐ Lifetime imprisonment      2. ☐ Punish before the law      3. ☐ Torture unkindly (kill)  
 4. ☐ Settle out of court      5. ☐ Do nothing      6. ☐ Re-educate  
 7. ☐ Unknown      8. ☐ Other.....

**55. What is the root cause of trafficking and sexual exploitation? (Multiple choice)**

1. ☐ High sexual demand      2. ☐ Poverty      3. ☐ A good profitable business

4. ☐ Limitation of law enforcement  
 5. ☐ Pressure/abuse of power  
 6. ☐ Social morality declined    7. ☐ Drug abuse  
 8. ☐ Unknown  
 9. ☐ Other.....

**56. If trafficking and sexual exploitation occur, what will be effected in family and society?  
 (Multiple answer)**

1. ☐ Health depression ( contract disease)    2. ☐ Lose family fame  
 3. ☐ Spoil future    4. ☐ Lose property    5. ☐ Lose human resource  
 6. ☐ Social morality decline    7. ☐ Un-education    8. ☐ Social discrimination  
 9. ☐ Trauma    10. ☐ Effect social fame    11. ☐ Unknown  
 12. ☐ Other.....

**57. Have any NGOs/institutions conducted raising awareness on prevention of trafficking and sexual exploitation in your community so far? (Multiple answers)**

1. ☐ Healthcare Center for Children (HCC)    2. ☐ Rural Aid Organization (RAO)  
 3. ☐ Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization (VCAO)  
 4. ☐ Child and Love Association (CLA)    5. ☐ Department of Women's Affairs  
 6. ☐ Department of Social Affairs    7. ☐ LICADHO  
 8. ☐ ADHOC    9. ☐ Never  
 10. ☐ Other.....

**VII. Legislation**

**58. Have you ever heard of law on suppression of human trafficking and sexual exploitation?  
 (Multiple answers)**

1. ☐ Never (Skip to Q. 61)    2. ☐ Radio broadcast    3. ☐ TV broadcast  
 4. ☐ Overheard    5. ☐ Read legal book    6. ☐ NGOs dissemination  
 7. ☐ Authority dissemination    8. ☐ Read magazine    9. ☐ Read newspapers  
 10. ☐ Department of Women's Affairs    11. ☐ Department of Social Affairs  
 12. ☐ Other.....

**59. What do you think about the implementation of law on suppression of human trafficking and sexual exploitation? (Multiple answers)**

1. ☐ Law enforcement is still limited    2. ☐ Corruption  
 3. ☐ Nepotism    4. ☐ Good law enforcement

**60. If law enforcement is limited, what are the consequences? (Multiple answers)**

1. ☐ Trafficking and sexual exploitation increase  
 2. ☐ Traffickers will continue to commit crimes  
 3. ☐ Injustice to victims    4. ☐ Affect social fame  
 5. ☐ Social insecurity    6. ☐ Spoiled victims' future  
 7. ☐ Lose human resource    8. ☐ STD/AIDS increase  
 9. ☐ Rape increase    10. ☐ Anarchy  
 11. ☐ Other.....

**61. What are your recommendations to reduce trafficking and sexual exploitation in your community? (Multiple answers)**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Combat corruption               | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Severely punish offenders  |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Crack down sex establishment    | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Maximize awareness raising |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Crack down gambling             | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Crack down gangster        |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Offer employment opportunity    | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Income generation business |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Police have to arrest offenders | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown                   |
| 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....                     |  |

**VIII. Health Condition**

**62. What kind of diseases that most of your family had last year? (Multiple answers)**

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Typhoid      | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Malaria                | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Dengue fever    |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Cholera                | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic disease |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> STD          | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Stomachache            | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Gaseous illness |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Bronchitis  | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Never (Skip to Q. 64) | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....     |

**63. If you are sick, where will you go for treatment? (Multiple answers)**

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Herbal medicine            | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Private healer in village | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Health center            |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital in Phnom Penh     | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Cure by own               | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial hospital      |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Praying/Offering to spirit | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Buy medicine in grocers   | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Buy medicine in pharmacy |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> No treatment              | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....               |  |

**64. How much do you normally spend per treatment? (Multiple answers)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 5,000 Riels   | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 5,000-10,000 Riels    |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 10,000-40,000 Riels     | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 40,000-80,000 Riels   |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 80,000-120,000 Riels    | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 120,000-160,000 Riels |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> 160,000-200,000 Riels   | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> 200,000-400,000 Riels |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> More than 400,000 Riels |   |

**65. If you are sick, what source of money to be spent for treatment? (Multiple answers) (1-10 skip to Q. 66)**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Sell rice                 | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Sell farmland           | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Sell village land |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Provided by children      | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Sell poultry            | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Income/saving     |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Sell cattle               | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Sell property           | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Sell pig          |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Assistance from siblings | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Borrow (with interest) | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> In debt          |
| 13. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....               |   |   |

**66. If you are in debt, what are your solutions? (Multiple answers)**

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Sell rice                                | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Sell farmland                          | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Sell property |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Sell equipment                           | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Sell poultry                           | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Sell cattle   |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Stop children from schooling to find job | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Children work to pay off debt          |   |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Pawn property                            | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Earn money and gradually pay off debt |   |
| 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....                              |  |   |

**67. Do you have any suggestion? (General)**

.....

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