Research Report on Sex and Labor Trafficking Network and Pattern in Cambodia

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Summary & Recommendations

Evaluation Framework

Rapid Asia has developed a model for program monitoring and evaluation (KAP Score). Apart from extensive use in human trafficking, KAP Score has been used across a number of other thematic areas including migration, health, education, wildlife conservation and disaster relief. KAP Score is designed to enable aid and donor organizations to independently establish benchmark and evaluate the impact of programs over time and across different regions or countries. KAP score has been internally validated and has proven to be a very good proxy measure for behavior change (see also section 'Evaluation Framework in Perspective').

The framework is always customized to each program. Based on several past evaluations on human trafficking, as well as input from human rights experts, a number of key questions have been formulated for the KAP Score framework. Each question addresses a specific knowledge, attitude or behavioral change issue that goes to the heart of what prevention type programs are trying to achieve. Behavioral change without the right mind-set may be short lived and without a sustainable outcome. KAP Score is based on the premise that behavioral change must be supported by knowledge as well as supportive and positive attitudes. When assessing vulnerable groups, returned migrants and survivors, three core elements of the KAP Score framework were used, namely, the KAP Index, Risk Segmentation and the Super Belief.

The KAP Index is an indicator in which knowledge, attitudinal and behavioral measures have been incorporated to form a one-number indicator. The KAP Index helps to make an initial assessment and comparison between sub-groups. Risk Segmentation divides beneficiaries into low, moderate and high risk segments based on the developmental stage of their mind-set. The higher the proportion falls into the high risk group, the stronger the need for intervention. The Super Belief looks at attitudes and how to align communication messages to social norms and self image.

Vulnerability Factors

The first key objective of this study was to look at vulnerability factors and determine whether those trafficked can be profiled in a way, either based on demographic variables or economic circumstances. Secondly, what set of knowledge, attitude, behavior, demographic and other factors, can contribute to safe migration.

A number of different demographic and economic profile variables were used to compare vulnerable groups, returned migrants and survivors. Overall, survivors are on average younger, have lower level of education and lower socioeconomic status. Of these, education was found to be the single most significant vulnerability factor. It is noteworthy that 83 percent of the survivors interviewed had only studied up to elementary school level.

Economically, survivors were worse off on several dimensions. Nearly half (47%) of the survivors interviewed could not always afford to buy food compared to 24 percent for the other groups and highlight issues of food security. Even though two thirds own land to grow rice, they had to buy rice 7 months in a year on average compared to just 3 months for the vulnerable group.

Whilst education and food security stood out as the two key vulnerability factors, survivors were also found to have experienced vulnerability triggers to a much greater extent. Vulnerability triggers are defined here as events which may be sudden and cannot be controlled such as natural disasters and disease. Survivors have on average experienced nearly three and a half different vulnerability triggers in the past 12 months compared to just two for vulnerable and returned migrants. Illness, debt, natural disaster, school drop out,

and family split up were vulnerability triggers that stand out.

The conclusion we can draw from this is that it may be difficult to segment the market into those vulnerable and those less vulnerable by looking at current demographics and economic situation. Vulnerability is fluent and often dependent on a sudden event (vulnerability trigger) that pushes the person into a situation in which they become desperate. More likely, it is a combination of events rather than a single event and the particular circumstances can differ from one person to another.

This highlights the need for prevention education with particular emphasis on safe migration. When people become desperate they may take rash decisions so being aware of the risks are fundamental but more importantly, migrants also need to know where to seek help and what steps to take to ensure they don't take unnecessary risks.

Whilst awareness about human trafficking is very high (85-100%) source of awareness differ between the segments. One third of survivors don't have access to mass media and two thirds don't have a mobile phone. Hence, they become more dependent on word of mouth communication when it comes to TIP information. It is therefore not surprising that exposure to past TIP interventions is lower for survivors (20%) compared to vulnerable groups (27%) and migrants (25%). Another interesting difference is that around one third in each group know a relative or friend who has migrated, however, nearly all cases of unsafe migration were friends and relatives of survivors.

As part of the vulnerability assessment, the KAP Score model was used to measure vulnerability based on knowledge beneficiaries have about TIP, their attitudes towards the issue and associated behavior or behavioral intent as the case may be. The framework is useful because it helps to assess vulnerability from a different point of view regardless of beneficiary segment, demographic profile or economic situation.

The KAP Index was found to be very similar across the three segments with 102 for vulnerable groups, 109 for returned migrants and 106 for survivors. This shows that many don't migrate safely and could still be at risk. In addition to this, many survivors have not learned from their experience and may still be at risk. Overall risk segmentation showed that around 60 percent in each group can be considered high risk and means future preventative interventions should be targeted to all three segments.

When looking at knowledge about key TIP issues, the knowledge profile is very similar across the three segments and three major gaps were identified. First, there is limited understanding of what human trafficking is and many confuse it with people smuggling and vice versa. Secondly, many are not aware that women, men and children are at risk, most believe it is only women. Linked to this issue is the relatively low knowledge about different forms of exploitation including sex work, forced labor and forced domestic servitude. This is a strong indication that beneficiaries are not fully familiar with the concept of TIP and means they may not recognize a potential risk situation, even though they are aware that victims are tricked and that trafficking happens in Cambodia.

The attitude profile is also very similar across the three segments, both in terms of negative and positive attitudes. Returned migrants, however, tend to hold slightly more positive attitudes. Survivors were found to be in denial to a greater extent and this attitude may have been influenced by their experience. They also display more apathy and ignorance. Across all three groups, the dominant negative attitude is discrimination. The view is that those trafficked may be better off, especially if they did not have a job to start with. It is interesting to see that survivors agree to this despite their experience. To some extent, this could be a form of denial to justify their actions.

Preventative behavior was measured by looking at behavioral intent in relation to safe migration. Results were generally low except for intention to report a crime. Seeking independent advice about an overseas job, ignoring agents who gives false information, educating friends about TIP issues and knowing where to find TIP information all had relatively low compliance (between 10-40%). Considering this and the fact that

many don't know what papers are required to work in another country serves as a good testament to the high vulnerability levels.

Extensive analysis was done to identify key vulnerable segments and the following relationships were found:

•   Vulnerability decreases with higher education levels. This confirms what was established earlier, that education is a key prevention tool in itself and prevention programs should consider collaboration with schools and targeting school children in primary school.
•   Females are generally a bit more vulnerable than men but the difference is marginal.
•   Vulnerability decreases marginally for those better of economically such as own land or having a higher socioeconomic status. Again, the difference is marginal but shows the critical need that exists for prevention type interventions.
•   There is clear evidence that past interventions have had some impact, generally increasing the KAP Index to 115-116. However, overall reach has been low and the high risk group is still relatively large.

Risk Triggers

To identify potential risk triggers, the supply chain for human trafficking was broken down into five key steps from the time the person first found out about the work opportunity to the point when they actually arrived at the destination. The five steps were simply used as a guide to help focus the discussion on the potential risk triggers and the extent to which the triggers were applicable in each case. The supply chain was measured for returned migrants and survivors so that a comparison could be made to identify risk triggers that potentially push migrants to become trafficked.

In the first step (found out about work opportunity), it is very clear that survivors learned about the opportunity from a middle man or agent to a much greater extent. Over half of the migrants learned about the opportunity from a middle man or agent compared to 30 percent for returned migrants.

In the second step (information search), the migrant would meet with the agent or the employer and the focus here was on the types of information that was given on actively sought by the migrant. Middle men used by survivors were found to be less likely to name the agency they represented, it was only revealed in 17 percent of cases compared to 46 percent for returned migrants. Agents don't normally offer cash or gifts in kind, but in the case of survivors some form of incentive was offered in 20 percent of the cases. Survivors were also less likely to seek independent advice about the job (23% vs 60% for returned migrants). Further, whilst 83 percent of survivors did ask some questions about the job, they would on average only ask one key question compared to two key questions for returned migrants. It may not seem like a big difference, but it is likely that many traffickers will shy away should they face too many questions so every additional question counts.

During the third step (decision to go), over half the survivors relied on the middle man for financing the trip or needed to take a loan (compared to 26% of returned migrants). Hence, their travel costs were on average lower compared to returned migrants but 58 percent we now in debt to the middle man. Of the returned migrants only 21 percent had debt for travel expenses.

In the forth step (travel arrangements), a key risk trigger is that 30 percent of survivors did not bring any own money compared to 12 percent for returned migrants. Survivors were also less likely to sign a contract (10% vs 21%) and being aware of a hotline (40% vs 55%). More critically perhaps, only 22 percent of survivors did their own travel arrangements compared to 68 percent of returned migrants.

Not surprisingly, in the fifth step (arrival at destination), all survivors experienced a work situation that was much worse (72% vs. 6%) or a bit worse (28% vs. 33%) than expected. Nearly all survivors had also expe-

rienced one or more forms of violations including threats (63%), debt bondage (48%) and being looked up (77%).

Whilst these results are expected, they clearly show that survivors are ill equipped to migrate safely in the first place, both in terms of their mind-set but also due to vulnerability factors. But more importantly, just because someone has migrated safely does not mean they are immune to human trafficking. Risk triggers play a much bigger role than what is expected. Developing this expectation is the key to safe migration and could be as simple as asking a few extra questions of a middle man, seeking independent advice about a job or make sure to leave a copy of the passport before traveling.

Linkages

The diagram below looks at the relationship between the vulnerability factors, vulnerability triggers, and risk triggers. Safe migration really comes down to education through effective prevention interventions. Collaboration with education and food security programs appears to be a good starting point as both education and food security will help to lessen the risk of vulnerability triggers. Prevention interventions will help to reduce the effect of risk triggers. Together, they can help to pull and push the migrant into the safe migration zone.
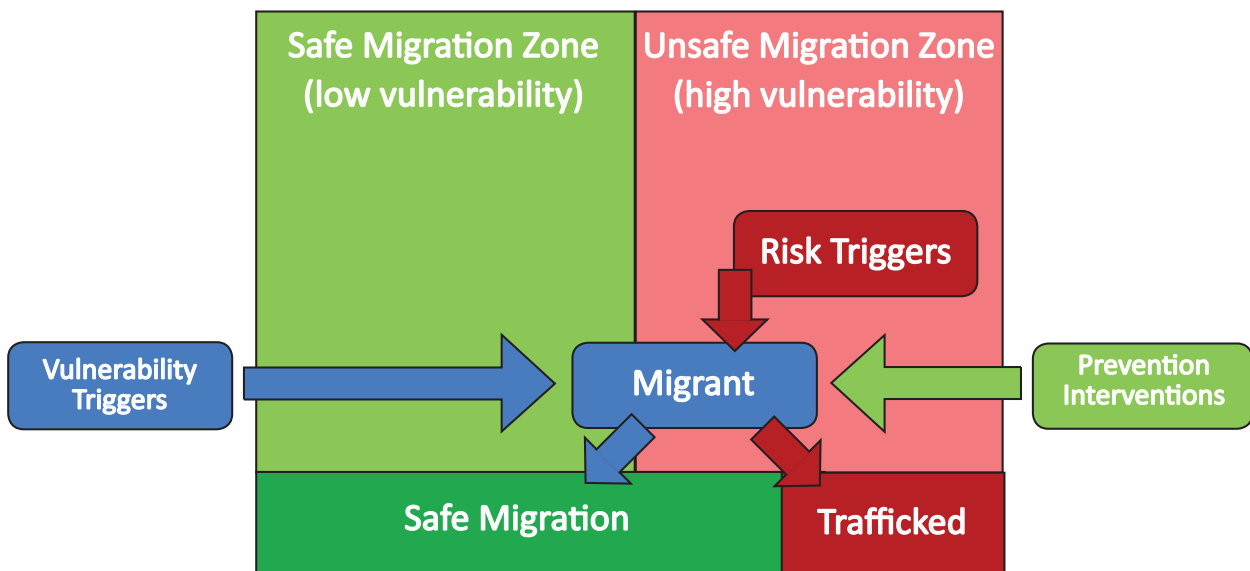
Prevention Messages and Strategies

Supply Chain Stage	Prevention Strategies
Knowledge	Human traffiking is people smuggling, its deceptive Men, Women and Children are at risk Exploitation happens in many industries, not just the sex industry
Attitude	Ignorance, denial and discrimination are potential negative attitudes that stand in the way of effective communication. Messages have to address these from an emotional perspective.
Behavior	Always seek independent advice about a job Beware of agents and middle men, always check the information Educate friends about TIP issues Know where to find reliable information

Supply Chain Stage	Prevention Strategies
Found out about work opportunity	Beware of middle men and agents.
First contact with middle man	Always ask for agent organization name. Seek independent advice. Ask 3 questions about the job : eg, salary, work conditions, work hour.
Decision to go	Ask for a contract or written agreement. Avoid borrowing from middle man to cover travel costs.
Travel arrangement	Make your won travel arrangements if possible. Always bring money , even if just a little. Take not of hotline number , and bring a mobile phone if possible. Leave copies of passport. Never give away your passport.

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Background & Methodology

Two independent studies, vulnerability assessment with general communities and supply chain study with migrants and survivors
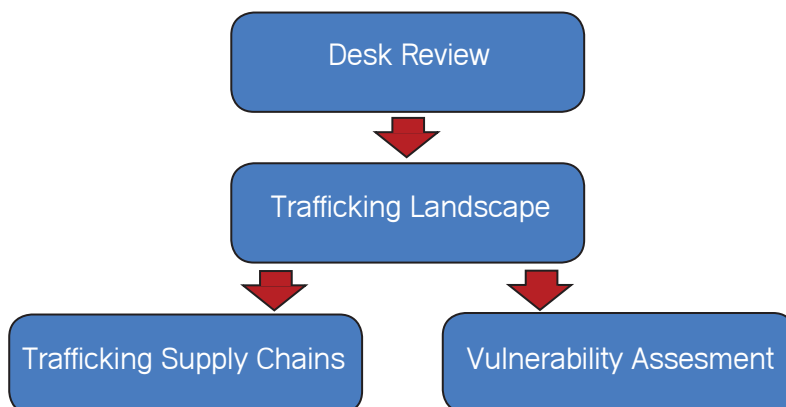
Background

Trafficking is a growing problem around the world and over one in two victims come from developing countries in Asia and the Pacific. Cambodia is a country that is involved in transferring, harboring and receiving of trafficked persons. Poverty, lack of local unemployment, loss of land, and aspiration for better lives are all factors driving Cambodia's high internal and external migration rate. Prey Veng and SvayRieng are source and transit locations to Vietnam, while Siem Reap and Phnom Penh are sources of supply for labour to Malaysia, Korea and Saudi Arabia. Many men and women migrate and are trafficked to other countries for employment, especially to Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia. Migrants to Thailand are sourced and transit through Battambang, Koh Kong and BanteayMeanchey.

Girls and women are highlighted most often by NGOs as being vulnerable to domestic slavery, primarily in Malaysia. However, many men are transferred to work on fishing boats in Thailand and some are handed over or sold to other countries such as Malaysia, India, Somalia, Timor, Saudi Arabia and South Africa. A number of children, particularly those from districts bordering Vietnam are trafficked for the purpose of begging.

A key development area for Winrock is human trafficking prevention. Prevention strategies are powerful because they go to the source of the problem, and as identified in Cambodia, people in high risk communities lack understanding about human trafficking, and as a result, are not able to migrate safely. Winrock also wants to emphasize exploited men who remain a large, often not recognized, risk group.

Study Design

This report covers the final quantitative stages of the study. The project as a whole also included a desk review and qualitative interviews with key stakeholders. The desk review (stage 1) was conducted first to identify key assessments gaps not fully covered in past studies. The trafficking landscape (stage 2) followed in the form of a number of depth interviews with key stakeholders including: social workers, NGOs, local authorities, line departments and immigration police. The information gathered in stage 1 and 2 fed into the two quantitative surveys on trafficking supply chain (stage 3) and the vulnerability assessment (stage 4). Together with input from Winrock International, the information was primarily used to develop the questionnaires and set up appropriate sample plans.

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│    Desk Review      │
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│ Supply Chains│ │ Assesment            │
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Vulnerability Study Objectives

The overall objective is to understand vulnerability and identify the extent to which knowledge gaps, dysfunctional attitudes and potential risk behavior contribute to vulnerability. Rapid Asia has developed a framework to measure this called KAP Score. Using this framework, the following objectives can be answered:

• To identify vulnerable segments and to profile these based on demographics, past experiences and situational circumstances.
• To establishing clear benchmarks for future interventions
• To generate specific input for effective message development
• To determine the extent to which past interventions have made an impact
• To measure media usage, both mass media and social media, for appropriate selection of communication channels for future interventions.
• To measure attitudes commonly associated with human trafficking including:
• Denial of the problem of human trafficking
• Prejudice (stigma) towards survivors of human trafficking
• Discrimination against people who are trafficked
• Apathy, thinking the problem is not important enough to care about
• Ignorance regarding how people end up being trafficked

Supply Chain Study Objectives

Whilst NGOs and other organizations involved with trafficking may be able to give anecdotal information about the trafficking supply chain, the objective was to extract 'real stories' directly from migrants and survivors. A comparison was made between those who had migrated safely and survivors of trafficking to identify key 'vulnerability factors' and 'risk triggers'. The comparison was done in a structured format by mapping out the process migrants and survivors go through, from the time they first aspired to migrate to the point when they reached the work destination. The journey was broken down into steps, identifying safe and unsafe behaviors within each. The results will help to pin point:

• Vulnerability Factors: What set of knowledge, attitude, behavior, demographic and other economic factors, potentially lend migrants vulnerable to human trafficking?
• Risk Triggers: In what situations and at what point in the journey do most migrants become vulnerable to trafficking?
• Linkages: A very important question to ask is whether vulnerability can be linked to risk. That is, are those more vulnerable more likely to be trafficked in the first place.

Answers to these questions will help future prevention programs with respect to:
• Develop key messages for communication
• Being more precise in terms of where and when interventions should be targeted
• Sharpened focus on activities that can help to reinforce behavior for safe migration

Target Groups

The vulnerability study targeted people who potentially could be vulnerable to human trafficking. The target criteria were as follows:
• 50/50 split between males and females
• Age 14 to 39 years with quota on age
• Belong to lower socioeconomic segment (SES DE), those who sometimes can't afford to buy new clothes or food.
• Have an aspiration to migrate overseas or to another province in Cambodia.
• Have not have migrated overseas or to another province in Cambodia before.

The returned migrants are those who had migrated successfully without being trafficked:

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- 50/50 split between males and females
- Have migrated internally or overseas for work in the past 12 months and returned to their home without assistance
- Age 14 years or older

The survivors were people who had been trafficked, either internally or overseas:
- 50/50 split between males and females
- Have been trafficked internally in Cambodia or overseas
- Age 14 years or older

Sampling of Vulnerable Population

A total of 7 provinces were identified as being source areas for human trafficking. Within these, based on recommendations from various TIP organizations, a number of 'hot spot' districts and villages were identified. In each village, households were selected using the random walk method, selecting every 3rd household. Within the household, one respondent was selected based on the quota criteria.

In BanteayMeanchey, some villages selected were replaced. Due to high levels of migration to Thailand it was not possible to find enough respondents who had never migrated before.

Sampling for Supply Chain

Past migrants were selected in the same villages as the vulnerable groups using the same sampling method and quota system. Survivors were identified in both camps and host communities. In total 60 survivors were interviewed made up from 36 females survivors in shelters and 24 males in host communities.

It was difficult to find enough survivors to interview. Some shelters refused to cooperate, others only had a few survivors and some survivors were traumatized and could not be interviewed. In some shelters several interviews had to be terminated because the survivors interviewed turned out to never have been trafficked.

Province	Distinct / Village	Sample Size
Phnom Penh	Dangkor, roeseyKeo, Meanchey, Sensok, Chomkamorn, Dang Kor, Posen Chey	100
SvayRieng	Chantrea	100
Prey Veng	Me Sang, Donghou, Me Sang	100
Koh Kong	Sre Om Bil, SmachMeanchey	100
Siem Reap	Varin	100
BanteayMeanchey	MonkolBorie, Serey Sophorn	100
Kampong Cham	PonheaKrek	100
Total		**700**

Target Group Profile

Demographic and economic profiles of vulnerable groups, migrants and survivors as well as media usage.

Demographic Profile

In the vulnerable segment, most have completed elementary school or less. Just over half is employed, self employed, seasonal work or subsistence farming. There are some distinct differences between the returned migrants and survivors. Survivors tend to be much younger and have a lower level of education. This highlights the importance of education and keeping children in school. Any program that promotes this also helps to mitigate human trafficking.

Profile	Vulnerable n=700 (%)	Returned Migrants n=210 (%)	Survivors n=60 (%)
Sex (Quota)			
Males	50	50	40
Females	50	50	60
Age (Quota)			
14-19	29	9	66
20-24	29	31	20
25-29	28	33	7
30 - 39	14	27	7
Education			
Up to elementary	71	68	83
Junior high school	23	22	15
Senior high school	6	10	2
Diploma or higher	-	-	-
Current Activity			
Studying	27	12	35
Employed, self employed, seasonal work etc.	57	75	47
Home duties	13	10	10
Unemployed/other	3	3	8

Base: All participants

Economic Profile

Profile	Vulnerable n=700 (%)	Returned Migrants n=210 (%)	Survivors n=60 (%)
Grow own rice			
Yes, own land	87	69	67
Yes, rent land	3	1	3
No	10	30	30
Buy or borrow rice			
Self sufficient	40	31	17
1 – 3 months	29	16	17
4 – 6 months	13	10	19
7 – 12 months	18	43	45
Average	3 months	6 months	7 months
ID Poor Card			
ID Poor 1	9	8	18
ID Poor 2	12	14	8
None	79	78	73
Income			
Proportion of house-hold member who produce an income	44 %	47%	45%
Economic Status			
E	24	24	47
D	76	76	53
ABC	-	-	-

Base: All participants

Socioeconomic status (SES) is defined as: Not always able to afford …
E – Food
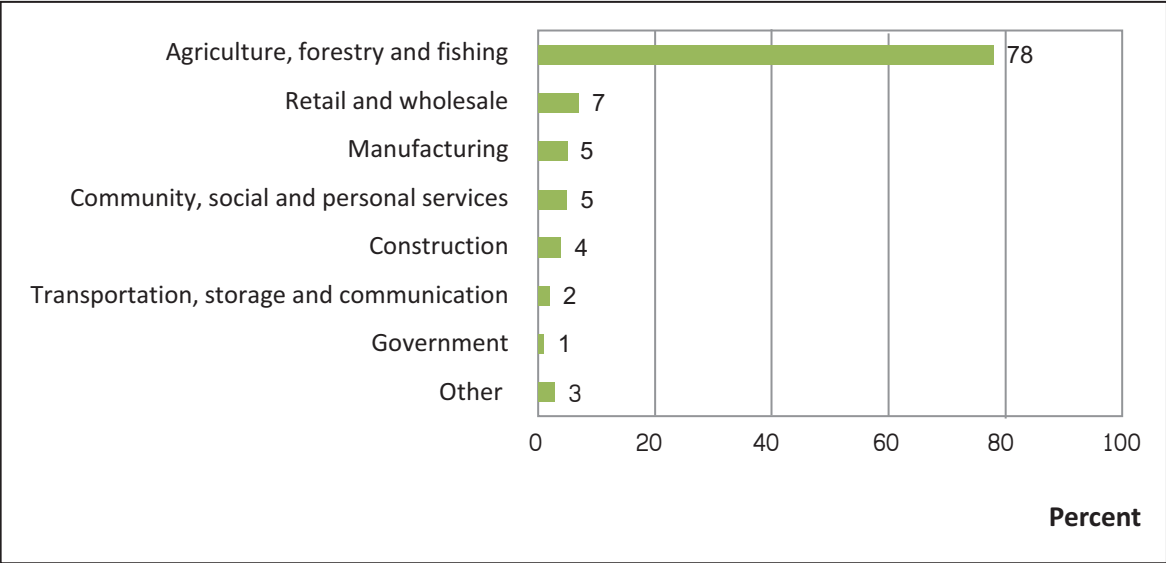D – New clothes
ABC – Those better off
Nearly half the survivors fall into the SES E category.

Food security is the main economic factor that sets the segments apart. Survivors are worse off with fewer having land ownership resulting in fewer being self sufficient for rice. Hence, programs that work towards

improving food security can potentially contribute towards stopping human trafficking.

Industry of Work - Vulnerable segment only

The vast majorities of the vulnerable segment work in agriculture followed by a broad mix of other indus-

tries. Base: Vulnerable who are working

Type of Migration Work

Both migrants and survivors interviewed have worked across a number of different industries including construction, manufacturing, fishing and entertainment. Fishing, agriculture and entertainment stand out in terms of attracting a larger proportion of those who are trafficked compared to returned migrants. The fishing industry in Thailand, for example, is well known to exploit workers from Cambodia, mostly men.
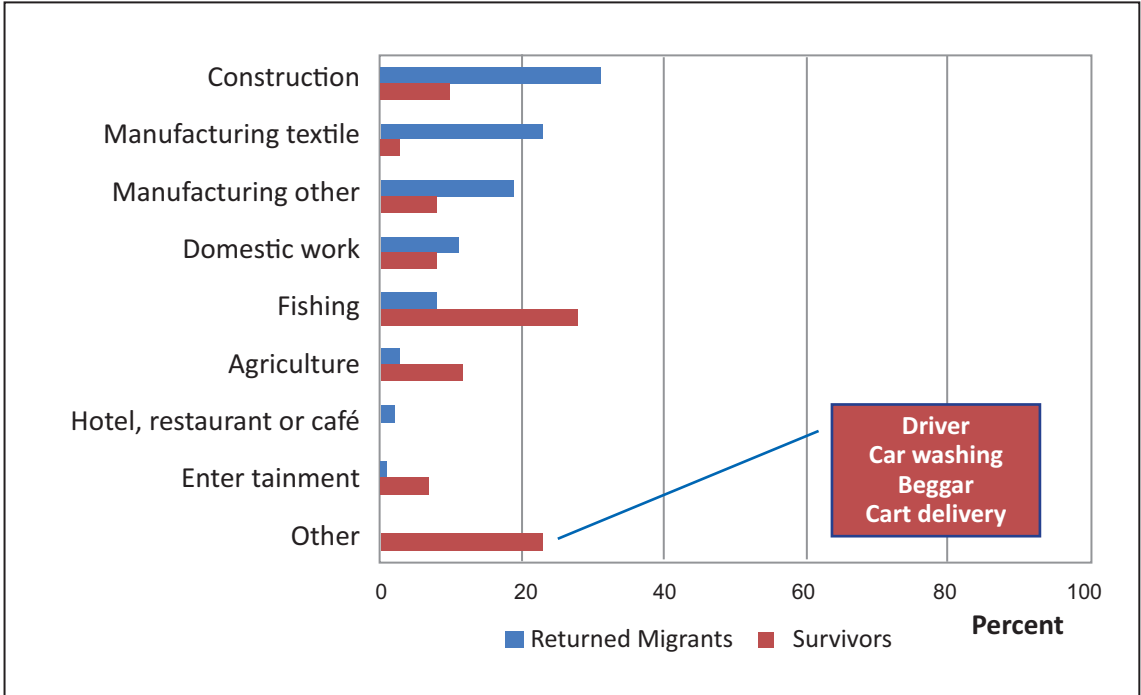
Base: All returned migrants and survivors

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Media Penetration

Television and radio are the media most have accessed to. Media penetration is highest for returned migrants and lowest for survivors. Within the vulnerable segment, one in five does not have access to any form of media. This is not surprising, given the lower socioeconomic status of survivors and also highlights the challenge for prevention programs that rely on mass media. At least one third of survivors cannot be
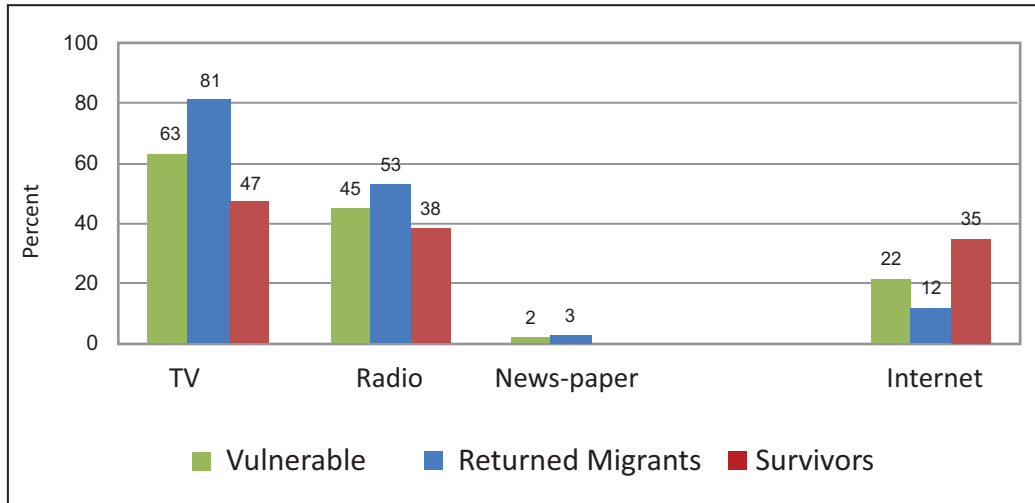
Base: All participants

reached using conventional media.
Mobile Phone Penetration

Mobile phone penetration within the vulnerable segment is 58 percent followed by 56 percent for returned migrants and 35 percent for survivors. Again, this is a reflection of the vulnerable situation for those targeted by traffickers in that they have fewer means of communicating with others to seek advice or collect information.
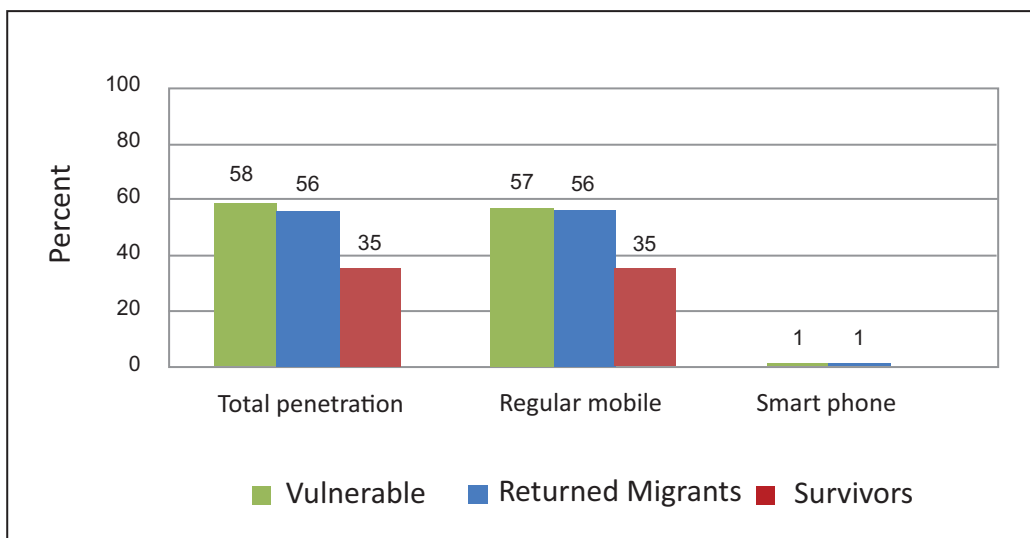
Base: All participants

Awareness & Experience with TIP

Extent to which beneficiaries are aware of human trafficking, exposure to migration and past TIP interventions

Awareness of Human Trafficking

Nearly everyone has heard about human trafficking but very few are really familiar with the issue. Awareness is lower in the vulnerable segment and highlights the need for awareness raising activities targeted to this group. Television is the main source of awareness for vulnerable and migrants. Survivors, who have less access to media, have heard about TIP through friends to a greater extent.
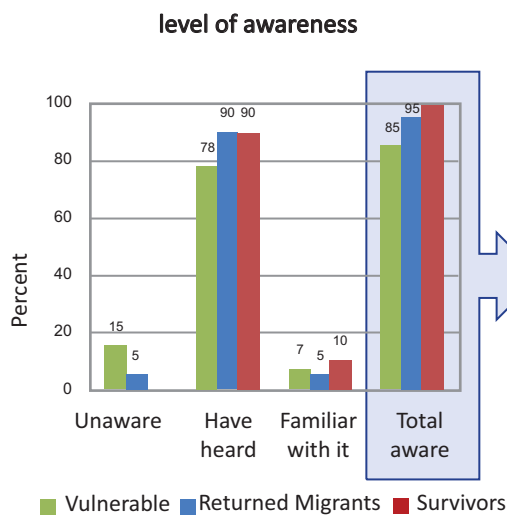
level of awareness

Source of awareness (Base: those aware)

Media Sources	Vulnerable (%)	Returned Migrants (%)	Survivors (%)
New and media reports	51	52	23
Documentary on TV	53	45	50
Read a book	3	4	8
Through friends	30	58	62
Through local authorities	11	20	7
Internet	1	-	-
Film	6	4	5
Public service announcement	16	9	10
Community activities	7	5	5
Posters, leaflets or brochures	5	2	8
Avg, number of sources	**1.8**	**2.0**	**1.8**

Base: All participants

Know Person Who has Migrated

Around one third within each group knows someone who has migrated. The proportion is somewhat higher for migrants and survivors. In most cases the migrating person has been a relative or sibling. For survivors the known migration circle of people tends to be more spread. Given the high exposure to other migrants who in most cases also belong to the family, it is envisaged that past migrants could be a major influencing factor. Hence, the concept of safe migration is something that needs to be taught to everyone, not just first time migrants.

Know Person Who Migrated
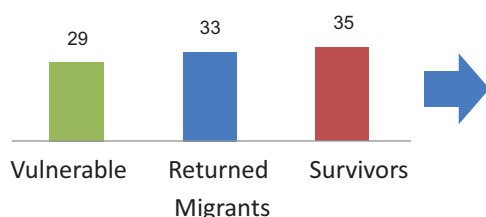
Type of Relationship

Person	Vulnerable (%)	Returned Migrants (%)	Survivors (%)
Father	1	2	7
Mother	<1	2	5
Sister or brother	18	18	12
Other relative	10	13	7
Close friend	2	4	10
Work colleague	<1	<1	3

Base: All participants

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Whereabouts of the Migrated Person

Of the people who had migrated in the past 12 months, the majorities were still abroad but in regular contact with their family or friends and 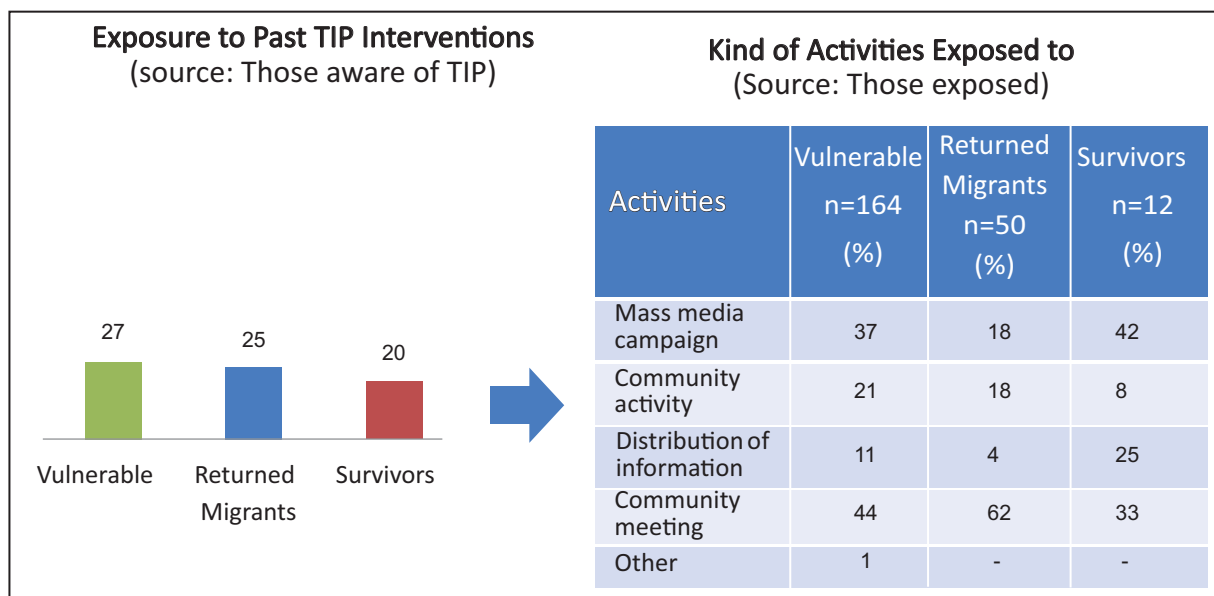some had already returned home safely. There were 8 cases (of which 7 related to Survivors)   in which the circumstances were such that one could suspect unsafe migration. However, nobody had contacted the police to report about the missing person.

Location	Vulnerable n=198 (%)	Returned Migrants n=69 (%)	Survivors n=21 (%)	Expected Outcome
Back home safely	15	36	24	Most likely safe migration
Still abroad in regular contact with us	66	48	38	
Still abroad and no regular contact but not worried	19	15	5	
Still abroad but have not heard from them and we are worried	-	1	19	**Unsafe migration and potential for human trafficking**
Don't know where they are and we are worried	-	-	10	**Out of 8 cases, none was reported to the police!**
We suspect they have been trafficked or have disappeared	-	-	5	

Base: Know person who migrated

Exposure to Past TIP Interventions

Around one in five to one in four people in each segment, has been exposed to past TIP interventions. However, reach is lowest for the survivors. Again, this confirms the issue of lower media penetration for the survivor segment. The most common type of intervention has been community meeting or some kind of mass media campaign.

Exposure to Past TIP Interventions
(source: Those aware of TIP)

Vulnerable: 27
Returned Migrants: 25
Survivors: 20

Kind of Activities Exposed to
(Source: Those exposed)

Activities	Vulnerable n=164 (%)	Returned Migrants n=50 (%)	Survivors n=12 (%)
Mass media campaign	37	18	42
Community activity	21	18	8
Distribution of information	11	4	25
Community meeting	44	62	33
Other	1	-	-

Base: Those aware of human trafficking

Level of Participation

Participation in past interventions is very consistent across the groups. Two thirds are passive listeners and around one in five have participated actively. In the case of prevention communication this highlights the need for clear messaging and to encourage active participation.
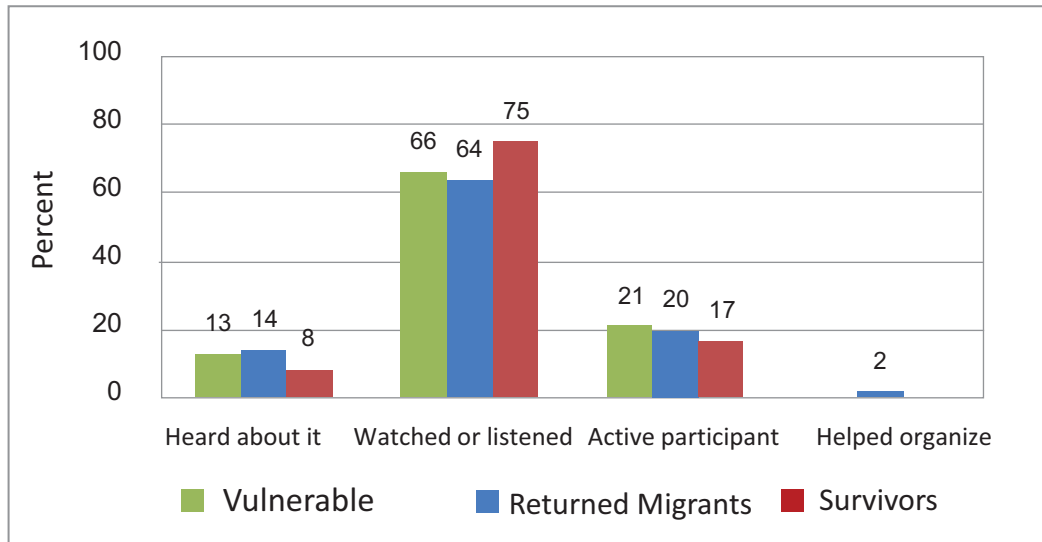
Base: Those exposed to past TIP activities

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Evaluation Framework in Perspective

Process and impact evaluation measures with link to human rights based approach

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Evaluation Challenge

A major challenge for prevention programs related to human trafficking is that the ultimate outcome of reducing the number of people who are trafficked, is impossible to measure directly – it is impossible to prove an unknown! Hence, there is a strong need for tools and indicators that can identify the extent to which people are vulnerable to trafficking. Being vulnerable or 'at risk' does not mean the person will be trafficked. What it does mean is that they could be at risk should a situation present itself in which they are targeted bytraffickers. More importantly, being able to classify beneficiaries into different risk level is helpful from an intervention perspective through more focused efforts, targeting the right segments with relevant messaging in a timely manner.

Human Rights Based Approach

For this study, Winrock International made a point of involving beneficiates in the process including vulnerable communities, past migrants and survivors of trafficking. Knowledge, attitude and behavior have all been assessed by interviewing the three beneficiary groups face to face on the ground. The information gained should be very useful for the development of future intervention strategies and message development related to prevention activities. Special attention has been given to producing benchmarks to which future interventions can be compared and thereby isolate any potential impact.

Framework Application

Rapid Asia has developed a model for programmemonitoring and evaluation (KAP Score). ApartfromHuman Trafficking, KAP Score has been usedacross a number of thematic areas includingeducation, migration, health, disaster relief,education and wildlife conservation.

KAP Score is designed to enable aid and donor organizationsto independently monitor and evaluate the impact of programmes over time and across different regions orcountries. KAP score has been internally validated and has proven to be a very good proxy measure for behavior change.

| Human Trafficking |
| Migration |
| Health |
| Education |
| Disaster Relief |
| Wildlife Conservation |

KAP Score Questions

Based on several past evaluations for human trafficking, as well as input from human rights experts, a number of key questions have been formulated for the KAP Score model. Each question addresses a specific knowledge, attitude or behavioral change issue that goes to the heart of what many interventions are trying to communicate.

| KAP	Measurement	Questions / Statements
Knowledge	Aware or not aware	- What best describes a trafficked person? - Where does human trafficking take place? - What form of abuse or exploitation is human trafficking linked to? - Who is at risk? - How do people end up being trafficked?
Attitude	Level of agreement	- Human trafficking is not big problem in this country - People I know say people who are trafficked deserve what they get - If those trafficked were poor to start with, at least now they have a job - People I know don't really care about human trafficking - People who end up being trafficked did so by their own choice
Behavior (practice)	Level of compliance / expected compliance	- Reporting suspect human trafficking activities - Find out information about human trafficking - Educating friends about human trafficking - Educate friends that some prostitutes are forced trafficked persons - Seek independent advice about an overseas job

KAP Score

Behavioral change without the right mind-set may be short lived without a sustainable outcome. KAP Score is based on the premise that behavioral change must be supported by knowledge as well as a supportive attitude.
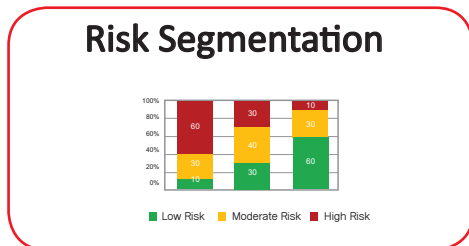
The KAP Score framework has three core elements for looking at impact, namely, the KAP Index, Risk Segmentation and the Super Belief.
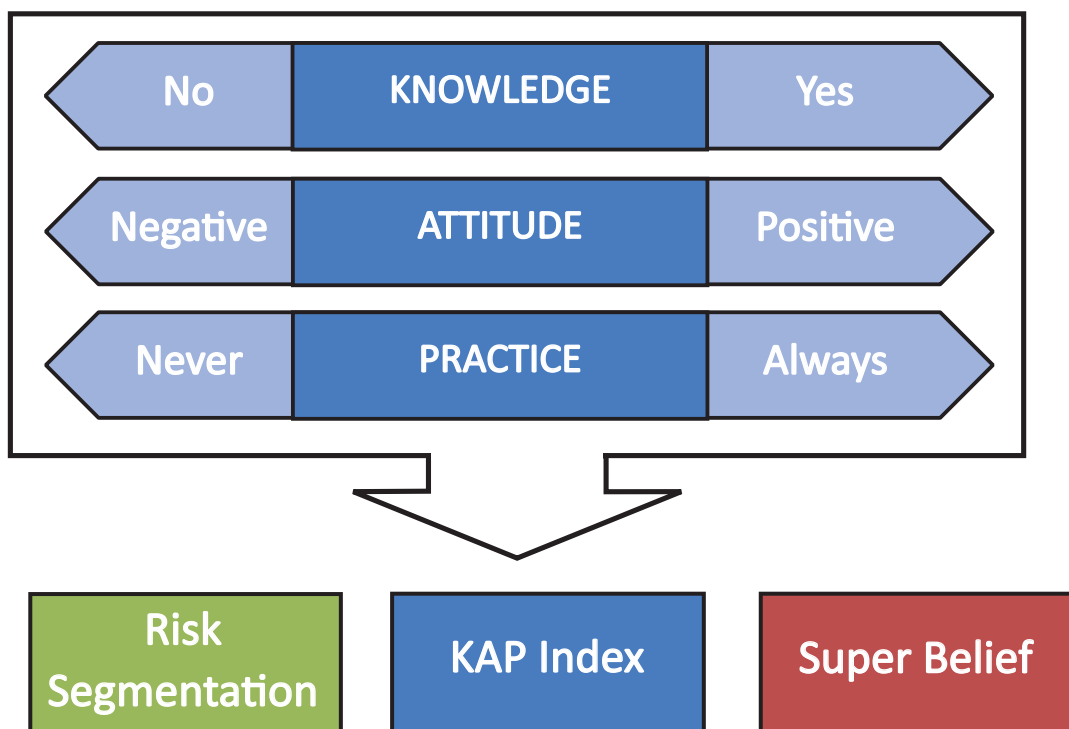
Impact Measures
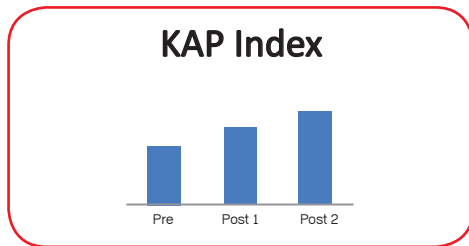
KAP Index

Pre   Post 1   Post 2

▶ The KAP Index is an indicator in which knowledge, attitudinal and behavioral measures have been incorporated to form a one-number indicator. The KAP Index helps to make an initial assessment against which programme impact can be monitored and evaluated.

Risk Segmentation

100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%

60   30   10
30   40   30
10   30   60

■ Low Risk ■ Moderate Risk ■ High Risk

▶ Risk Segmentatio divides beneficiaries into low, moderate and high risk segments based on the developmental stage of their mind-set. The higher the proportion that falls into the high risk group, the stronger the need for intervention.

Super Belief Model

Tolerant
Denial   Open
Prejudice
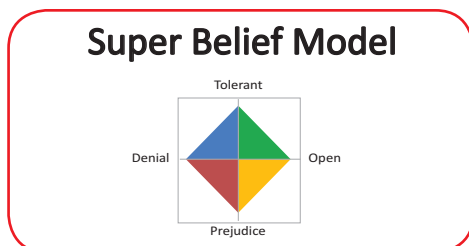
▶ The Super Belief Model looks at attitudes and the extent to which communication is aligned with prevailing attitudes, both in terms of social norms and self image.

Risk Segmentation

Beneficiaries, whether on the supply and demand side, can be divided into three risk segments based on their developmental stage: Low, Moderate and High Risk. Populations or areas with a high proportion of High Risk should be prioritized for future interventions with the aim to reduce this segment as far as possible.

	SITUATION	STRATEGY
High Risk	Neither the desired knowledge nor behavior is in place and sometimes also not supported by desired attitude.	**Prioritize for further interventions**
Moderate Risk	Desired behavior may be present but it is not supported by knowledge and / or attitude. Alternatively, only knowledge is present.	**Educate Follow up Reinforce behavior**
Low Risk	Have the required knowledge and are building towards behavioral change with support of either behavior and / or desired attitude.	Build on success and replicate

Vulnerability Assessment

Identification of vulnerability factors using KAP score as well as experience of hardship

KAP Questions

In addition to the KAP Score questions on human trafficking, a number of ad hoc questions on knowledge and attitude were also asked.

KAP	Measurement	Quetions / Statements
Knowledge	Aware or not aware	What best describes a trafficked person? Where does human trafficking take place? What form of abuse or exploitation is human trafficking linked to? Who is at risk? How do people end up being traffiked? What best describes people smuggling **Ad hoc questions** Documents needed to work overseas Consequences of not having proper work documents
Attitude	Level of agreement	Human trafficking is not big problem in this country People I know say people who are trafficked deserve what they get If those trafficked were poor to start with, at least now they have a job People I know don´t really care about human trafficking People who end up being trafficked did so by their own choice
Behavior (practice)	Level of compliance / expected compliance	reporting suspect human trafficking activities Find out information about human trafficking Educating friends about human trafficking Ignore agents who give wrong information Seek independent advice about an overseas job

Knowledge

In terms of knowledge there are three key gaps. Correct understanding of who the risk groups are, different forms of exploitation and understanding what human trafficking is. What this shows is that people are not fully familiar with the concept of TIP and means they may not recognize a potential risk situation, even though they are aware that victims are tricked and that trafficking happens in Cambodia. The knowledge profile is very similar across the three segments.

Proportion of people who are aware
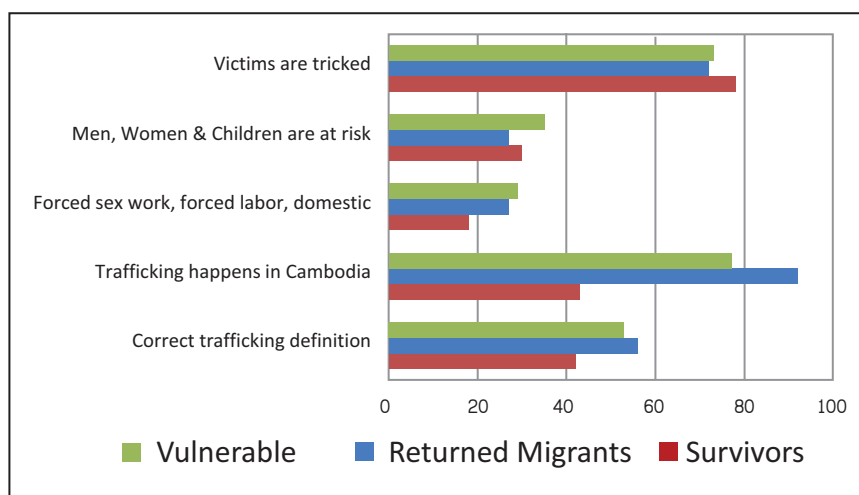
Base: All participants

Knowledge of Human Trafficking

Only around half understand the correct definition of human trafficking. The rest don't know or confuse trafficking with illegal migration, refugees or people smuggling. Survivors, interestingly, confuse trafficking with people smuggling to a greater extent. This is confusion is linked to those survivors who ended up with some form of debt bondage to the traffickers. This raises the question to what extent people understand the issue of exploitation.
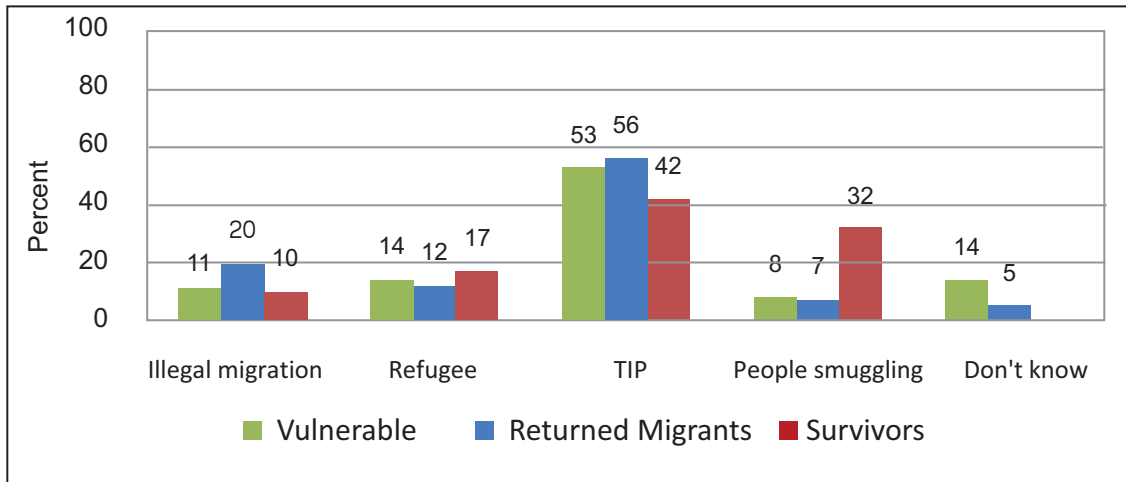
Base: All participants

Knowledge of People Smuggling

Those aware of human trafficking were also asked if they could recognize the correct definition of people smuggling. Around one third could do this correctly and it is evident that many confuse people smuggling with human trafficking thinking they are the same thing. Again, survivors tend to confuse the two to a greater extent.

Base: Those aware of human trafficking

20
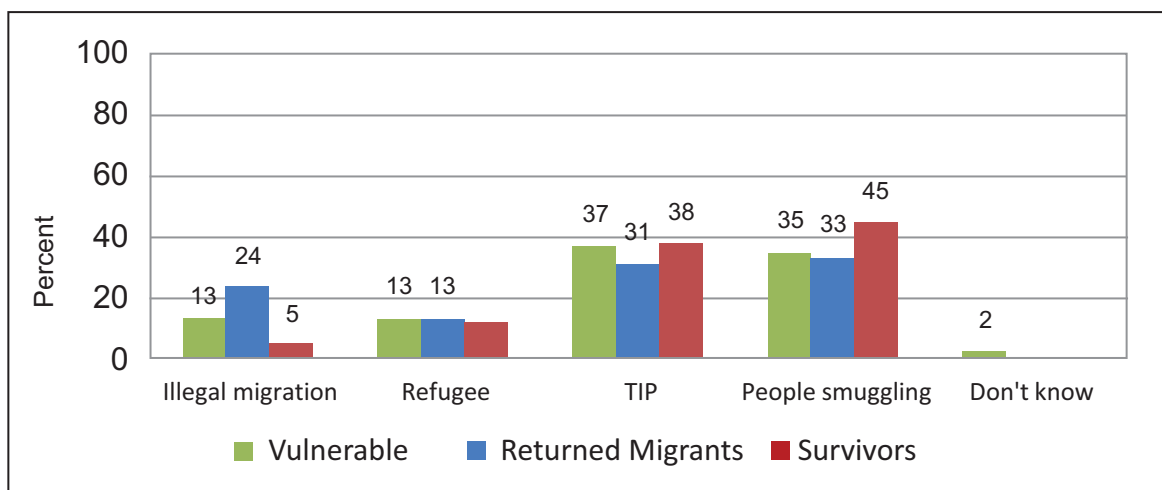
Documents Needed to Work Abroad

What documents are needed to work abroad is a very confused issue. Relatively few know that you need passport, visa and work permit to work abroad. Survivors are a bit better informed but not enough so. This issue should be of concern since most of the migrants and survivors migrated to Thailand where visa and work permit are two separate things and issued by different departments.
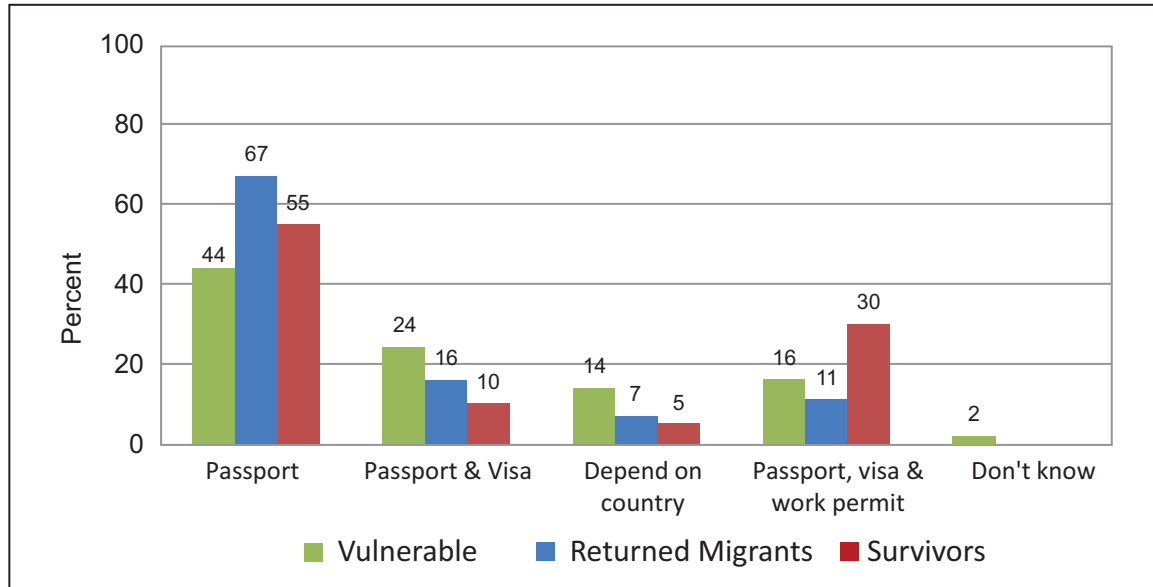
Base: All participants

Consequence of Incorrect Documents

However, the consequence of not having the correct documentation is well known. Overall, around 80 percent are aware you can get arrested and deported. But since knowledge about correct documentation is low, this knowledge is likely to have very limited impact on safe migration.
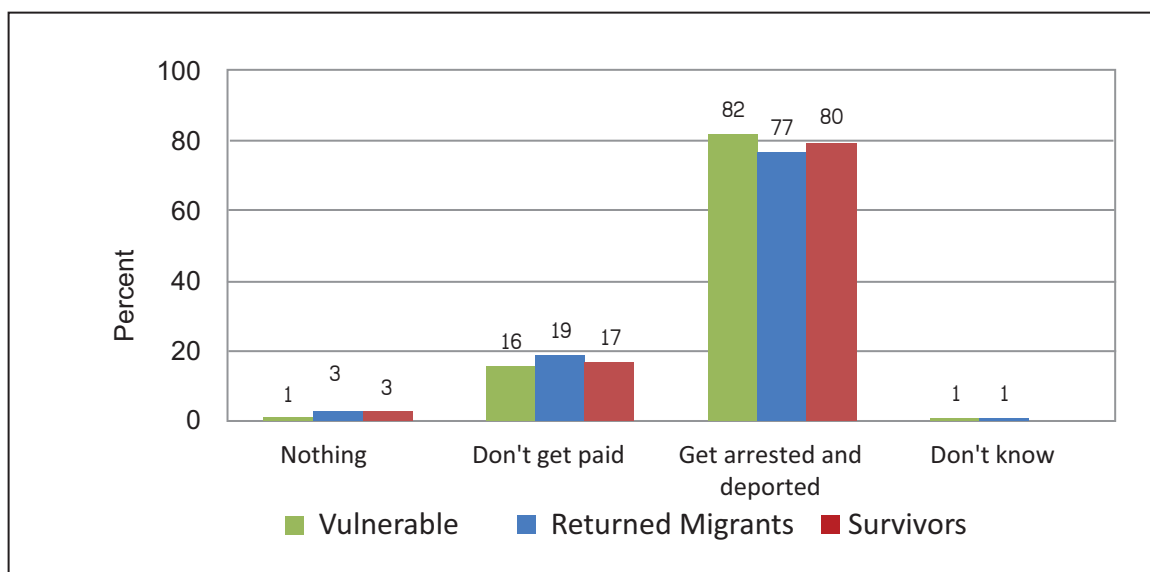
Base: All participants

Attitude Analysis

Attitudes were measured using a set of carefully constructed statements, each representing a particular attitude as shown below. The statements were formulated in third person format, allowing participants to answer more truthfully without attaching themselves to the particular attitude.

The extent to which people agree or disagree with the statement determined whether their attitude was generally negative or positive.

Statement	Negative (If agree)	Positive (If Disagree)
Human trafficking is not big problem in this country	Denial	Not in denial
People I know say people who are trafficked deserve what they get	Prejudice	Not prejudice
If human trafficking victims were poor to start with, at least now they have a job	Discrimination	Not discriminatory
People I know don't really care about human trafficking	Apathy	Not apathetic
People who end up being trafficked did so by their own choice	Ignorant	Not ignorant

Positive Attitudes

The overall profile of positive attitudes is very similar across the three segments. Returned migrants, however, tend to hold slightly more positive attitudes. On the positive side, many are not in denial about the issue of TIP but other attitudes tend to be on the low side.

Proportion with clearly POSITIVE attitude
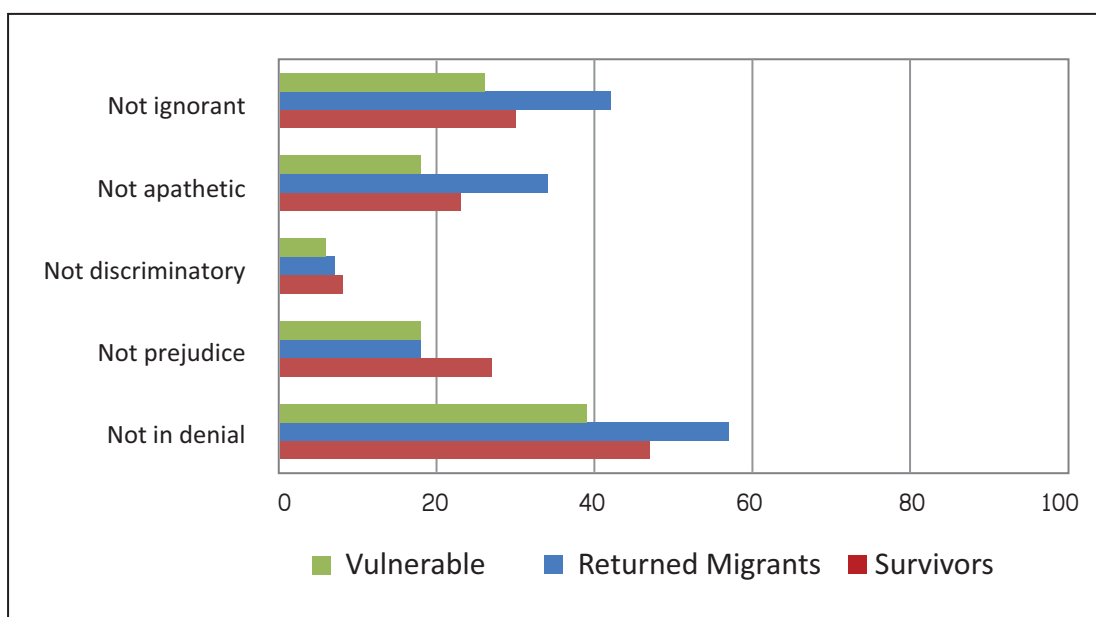
Base: All participants

Negative Attitudes

Again, the profile of negative attitudes is very similar across the three segments. Survivors tend to be a bit more negative and may have been influenced by their experience. Discrimination is the negative attitude that stands out. The view is that those trafficked may be better off, especially if they did not have a job to start with. It is interesting to see that survivors agree to this despite their experience. To some extent, this could be a form of post justification, a form of denial.
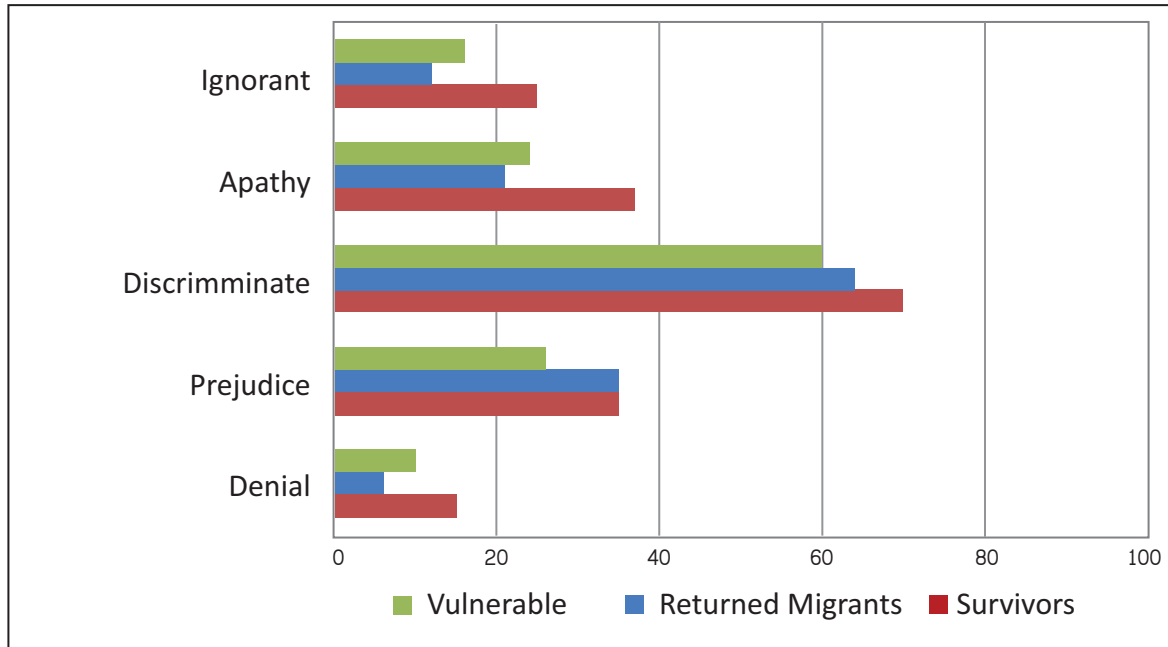
Base: All participants

General Attitudes

The fact that so many in the vulnerable segment agree with many of the statements shows the false level of security they have. The last statement in particular, "I'm at risk of being trafficked" is very telling with over 70 percent disagreeing, meaning they don't believe they are at risk.
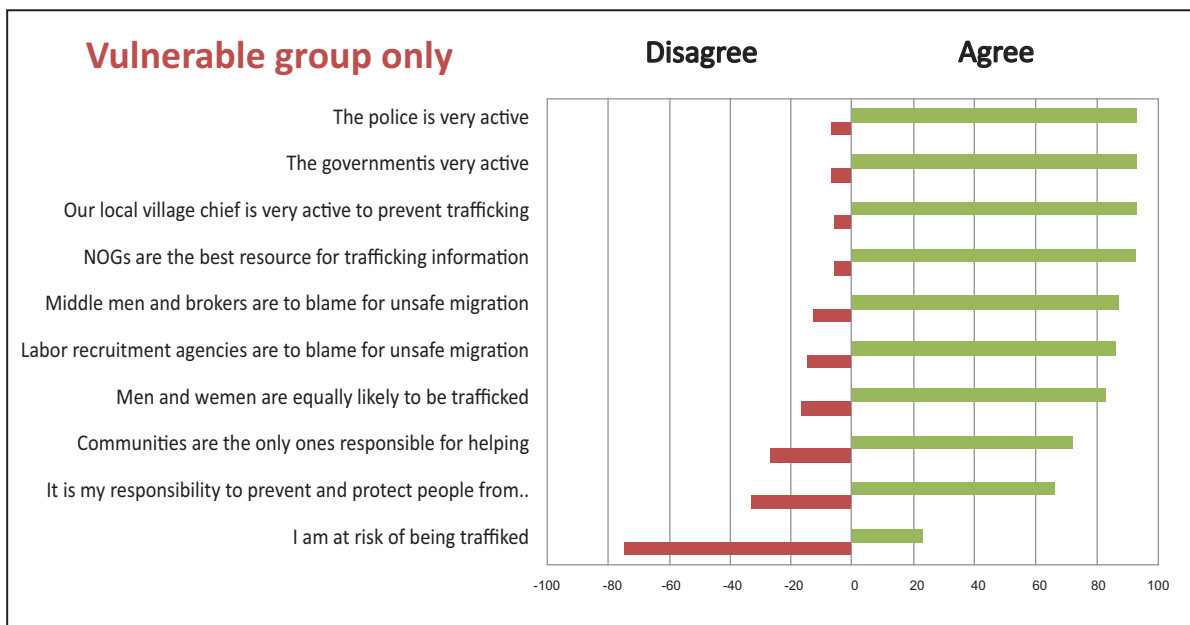
Base: Vulnerable group

23

Behavioural Intent

Seeking advice about an overseas job, not contacting an agent who gives false information, educating friends and knowing where to find information about human trafficking have lower compliance. This coupled with the fact that many don't know what papers are required to work in another country serves as a testament to the vulnerability level of the beneficiaries interviewed. It is interesting to see that many survivors, even after their experience, still don't understand preventative behavior.
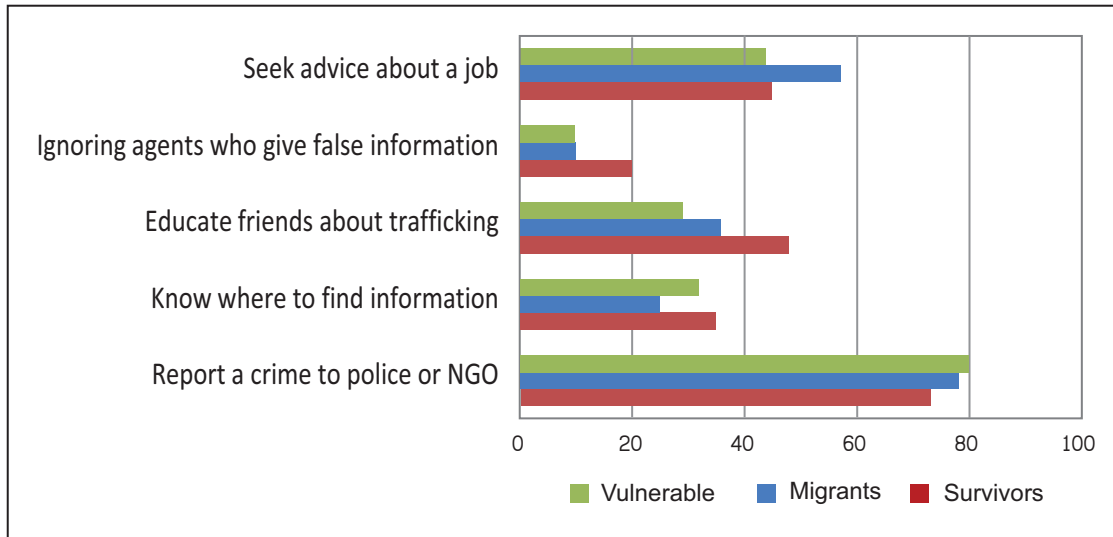
Base: All participants

Proportion who indicate they will fully comply

Information Source on Safe Migration

Those who indicated that they know where to find information about safe migration were asked where they would go to find it. Responses are mixed and vulnerable tend to rely on the LGO whilst survivors favor NGOs. Relatively few would rely on a middle man or broker and shows people have understood the preceding question and have answered accurately.

Those who indicated they know where to find it
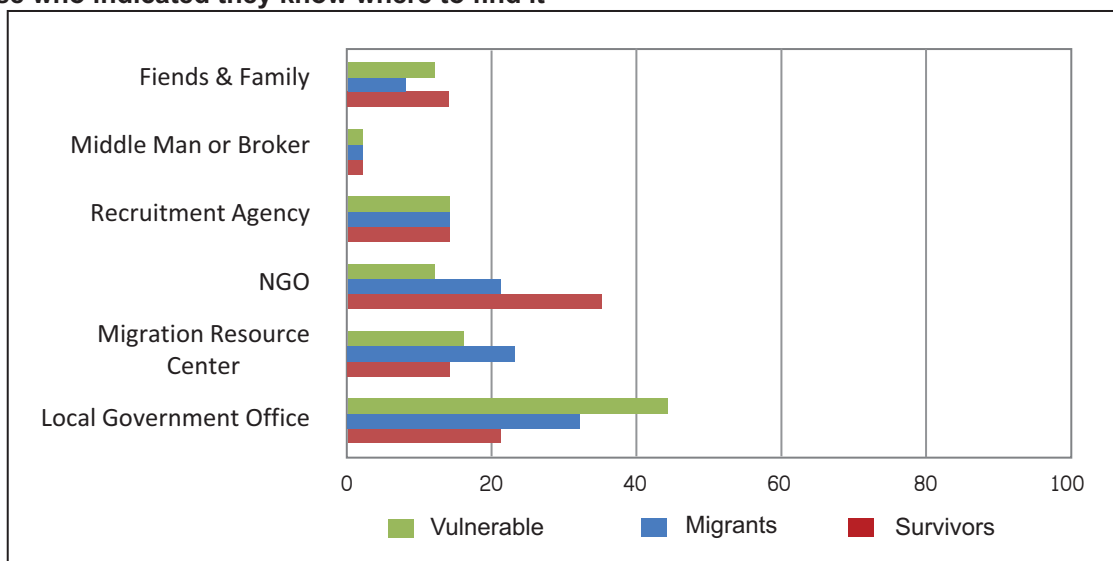
Base: Those who said they know

24

Experience of Hardship

Participants were asked whether they or anyone in their household had experienced any form of hardship in the past 12 months. Vulnerable and returned migrants have similar experiences and have on average experienced around 2 different forms of hardship in the past 12 months. Survivors have on average experienced nearly three and a half forms of hardship and illness, debt, natural disaster, school drop out, and family split up are the hardship factors that stand out.

Base: All participants

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25
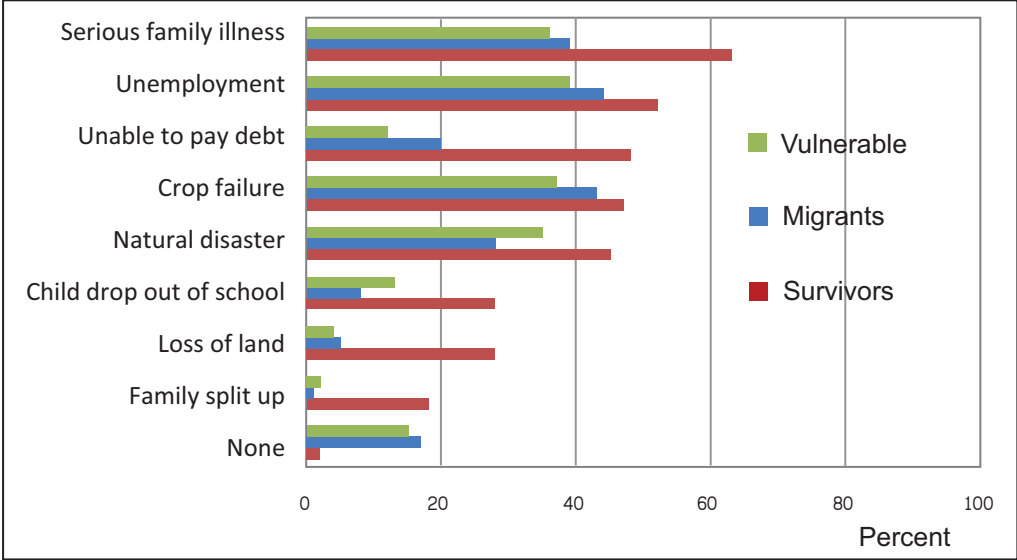
Vulnerability Segmentation

Identification of vulnerability levels and comparison between different segments using KAP Score

Vulnerability Measurement Tools

Vulnerability can be looked at in two ways. The KAP Index is an indicator in which knowledge, attitudinal and behavioral measures have been incorporated to form a one-number indicator. The KAP Index is used to compare the overall mind-set between different segments.

Risk Segmentation divides beneficiaries into low, moderate and high risk segments based on the developmental stage of their mind-set. The higher the proportion that falls into the high risk group, the more vulnerable people are to human trafficking and the stronger the need for intervention.

No	KNOWLEDGE	Yes
Negative	ATTITUDE	Positive
Never	PRACTICE	Always

KAP Index   **Risk Segmentation**
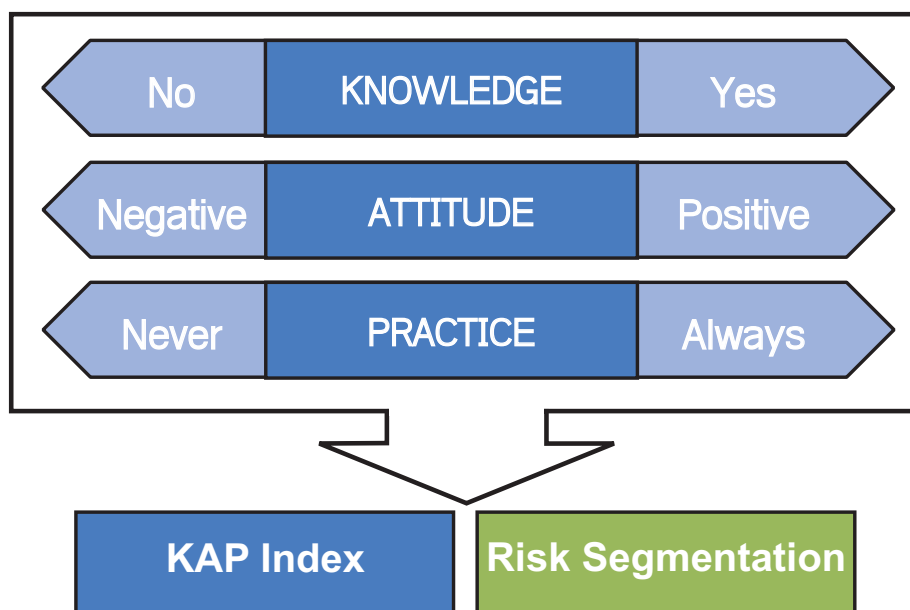
Overall KAP Index and Risk Segmentation

The KAP Index across the three groups is quite similar although a bit lower for the vulnerable group with 102. It is evident that many of those who managed to migrate safely could still be at risk. Hence, safe migration behavior is seldom followed. Secondly, having survived a trafficking ordeal is not a lesson learned and many survivors are still at risk. The result of this is that around 60 percent in each group can be considered high risk and there is definitely a need for preventative interventions targeted to all three segments.

KAP Index

Vulnerable	Migrants	Survivors
102	109	106

Risk Segmentation

	Vulnerable	Migrants	Survivors
High Risk	55	61	62
Moderate Risk	36	32	31
Low Risk	9	7	7

■ Low Risk   ■ Moderate Risk   ■ High Risk

Base: All participants

26
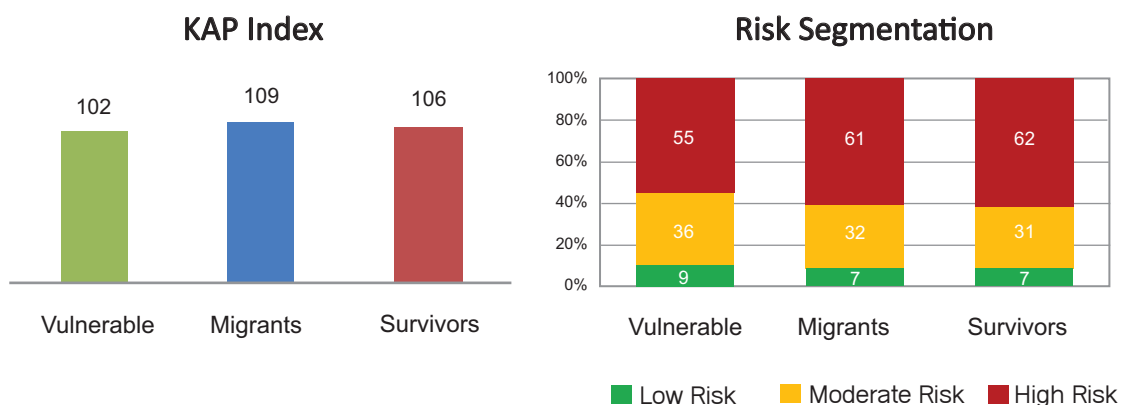
KAP Index by Demographics

The KAP Index can be used to make a simple comparison between the three segments, in this case in terms of age and sex. The KAP Index is somewhat lower for females compared to males and means females are on average more vulnerable. There is no real pattern across age groups, instead, vulnerability is low regardless of age.

Sex

Base: All participants

Age
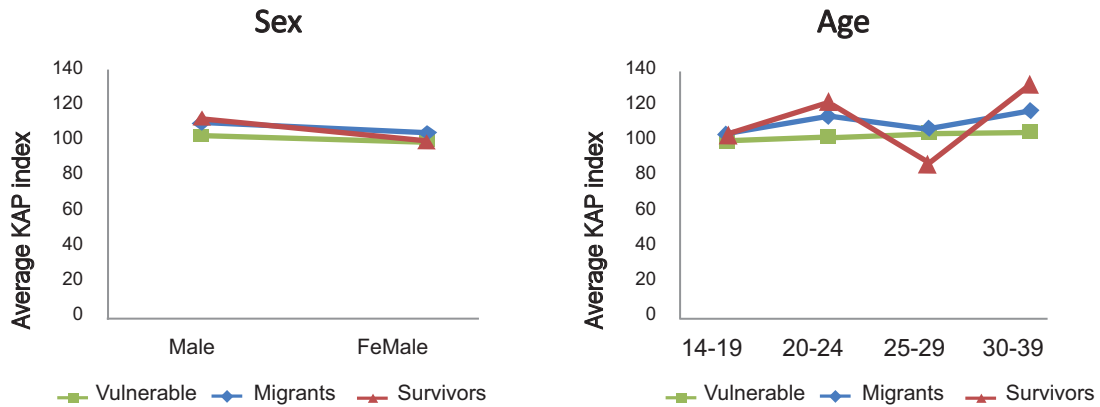
The higher the education, the higher the KAP Index is. This relationship has been confirmed in several past studies and highlighted the importance of education and how it can contribute to combat TIP. Lower KAP Index scores are found amongst those doing home duties, but the difference is marginal. The key focus for future interventions should be on schools with elementary students.

Education

Base: All participants

Main Activity

KAP Index by Economic Conditions

As identified in the economic profile, survivors face on average more severe levels of economic hardship compared to vulnerable and returned migrants. In terms of ID Poor and socioeconomic status, the KAP Index is somewhat higher for those better off. However, the difference is very small and shows that these indicators may not be good indicators for vulnerability per se.

ID Poor

Base: All participants

Socioeconomic Status
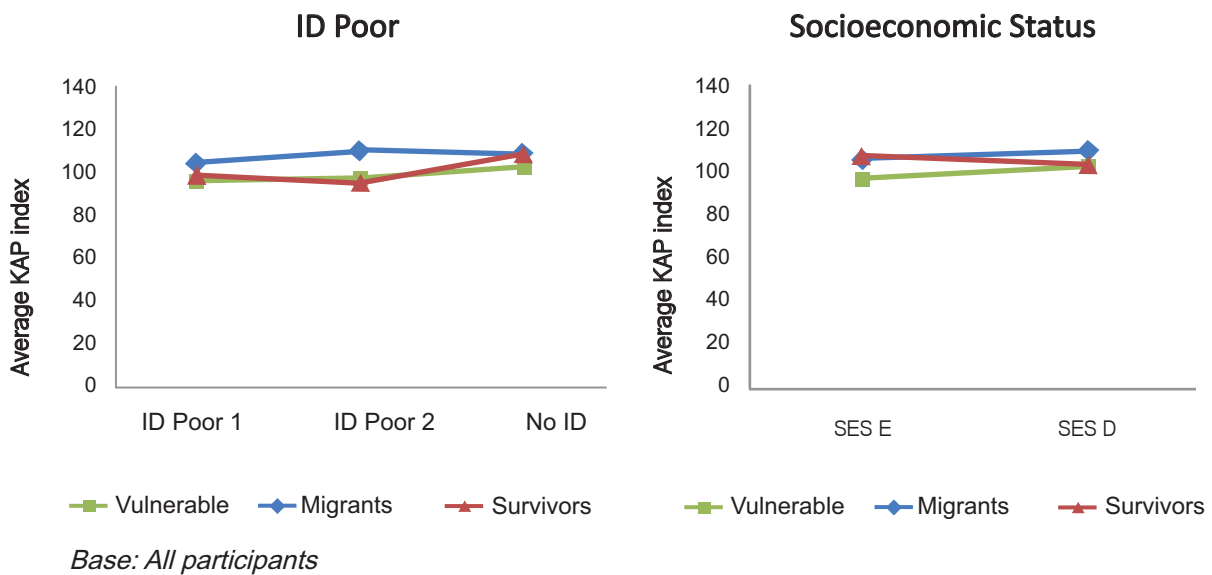
Land ownership and rice sufficiency have a much stronger relationship to the KAP Index and serve as better indicators for possible vulnerability. Whilst not a guarantee, land ownership can contribute to food security provided the yield is sufficient.

Land Ownership

Base: All participants

Rice Sufficiency
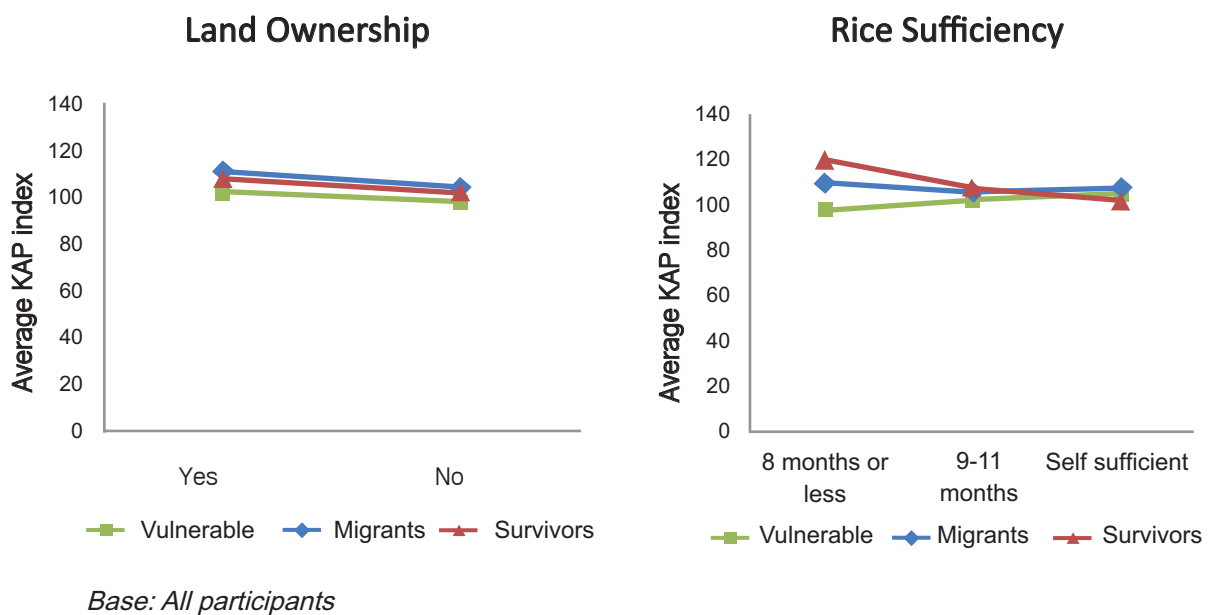
KAP Index by TIP Exposure

Past TIP interventions have clearly resulted in some impact, brining the KAP Index up to around 115-116. The difference is significant but there is room for improvement. However, knowing someone who has migrated does not appear to result in positive impact. As already confirmed, experience of safe migration or trafficking does not automatically result in safe migration practices. Since many migrants do rely on advice from past migrants, educating past migrants should be considered as it can achieve a spin off effect on first time migrants.

| Past Intervention | Know someone who migrated |

Base: All participants
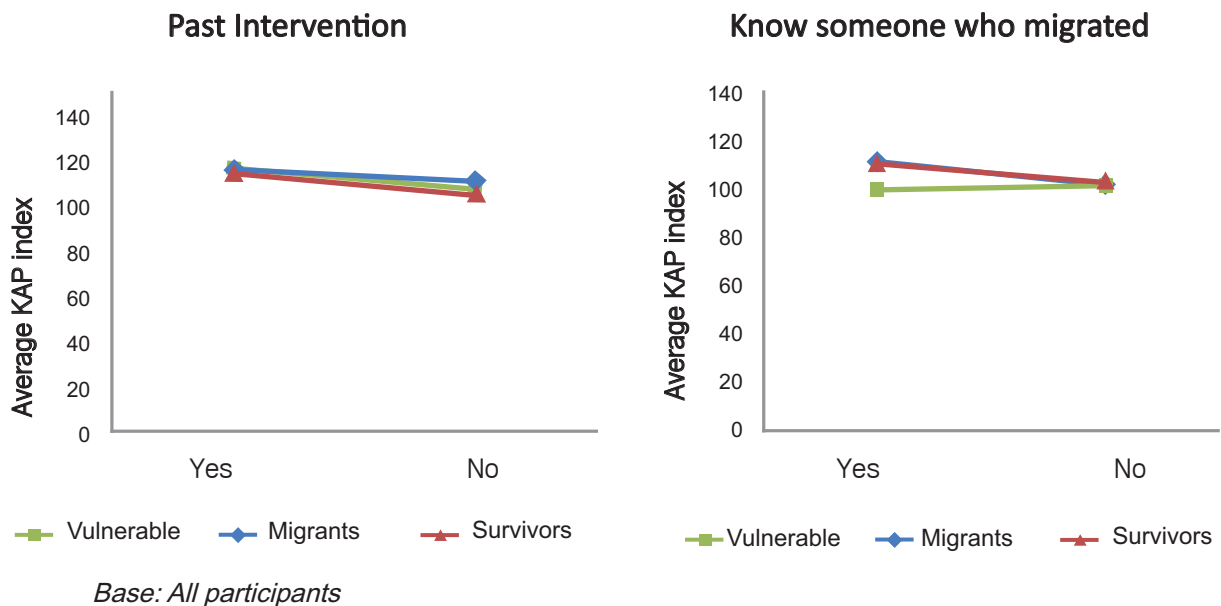
KAP Index by Province

Looking at the KAP Index across provinces there is no major difference and hence, those potentially look-ing to migrate have similar levels of vulnerability regardless of where they come from. This analysis could only be done accurately for the vulnerable segment, for returned migrants and survivors the sample was too small.

Vulnerable Segment
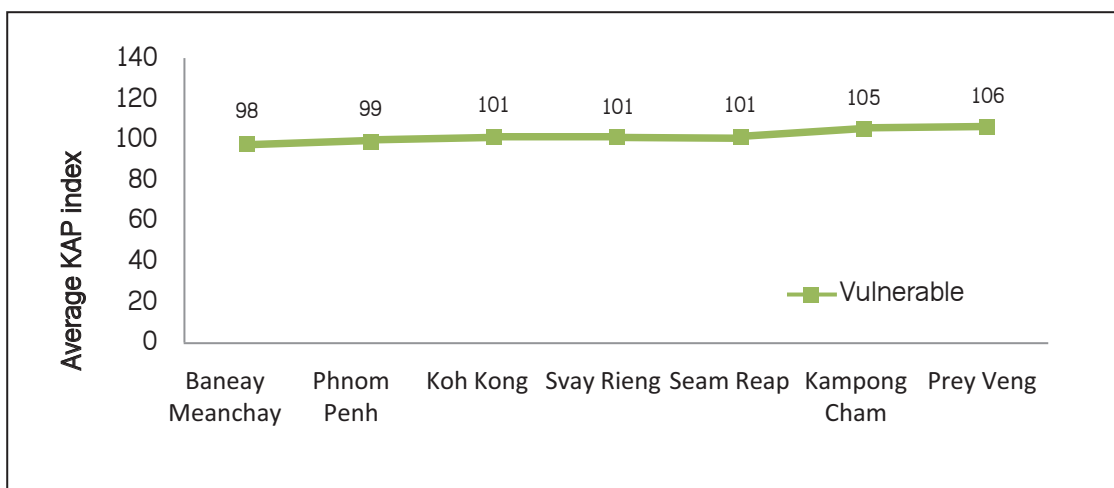
Base: Vulnerable, n=700

KAP Index by Industry

Across industries there was also little difference in the KAP Index. The 'other' segment scored a bit higher and it included industries such as transportation, finance and government. Again, the analysis could only be done accurately for the vulnerable segment, for returned migrants and survivors the sample was too small.

Vulnerable Segment
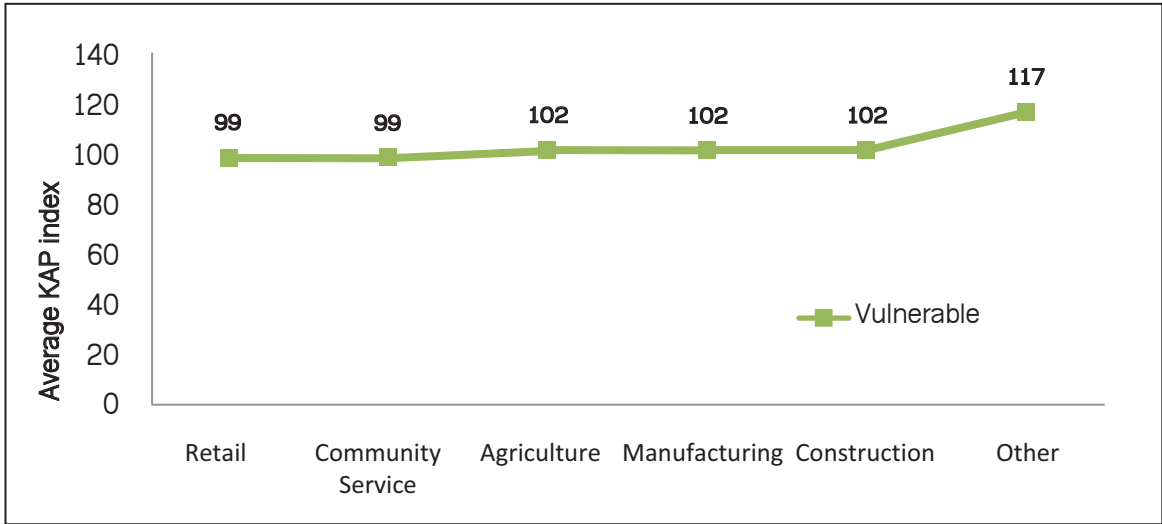
Base: Vulnerable who are working

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Super Belief

Deeper understanding and comparison of attitudes between vulnerable groups, returned migrants and survivors

Two Attitude Function Types

Social Norm
" How people want to be seen "

Self-image
" How people want to feel "

An attitude is a favorable or unfavorable reaction towards a particular intervention or thematic issue. Attitudes can be positive or negative but the same person can also be conflicted or ambivalent, meaning that they simultaneously possess both positive and negative attitudes toward the intervention.

There are two attitude functions, Social Norm and Self-Image. Social norm is the type of attitudes we express to help communicate who we are and that may make us feel good because we have asserted our identity. For this reason, our attitudes are part of our identity, and help us to be aware through expression of our feelings, beliefs and values.

The other function of attitudes is Self-image and refers to holding attitudes that protect our self-esteem or that justify actions that make us feel guilty. People with a defensive attitude may say: "I don't care, it's not important to me…". Positive attitudes towards ourselves have a protective function in helping us reserve our self-image.

The basic idea behind the functional approach is that attitudes help a person to mediate between their own inner needs of expression (Social Norm) and defense (Self-image). Because of this, the characteristics of messages are important because one message can elicit different levels of emotion for different people. Thus, one size does not fit all.

Two Dimensions: Social Norm and Self-image

The attitudes measured can be grouped into two dimensions, social norm and self-image. Attitudes along the two dimensions can be either positive or negative. For the social norm dimension people can be classified as being more or less prejudice or tolerant. For self-image it is about being in a state of denial or open towards the issue.

Prejudice	Social Norm	Tolerant
Negative		**Positive**
Denial	Self-image	Open
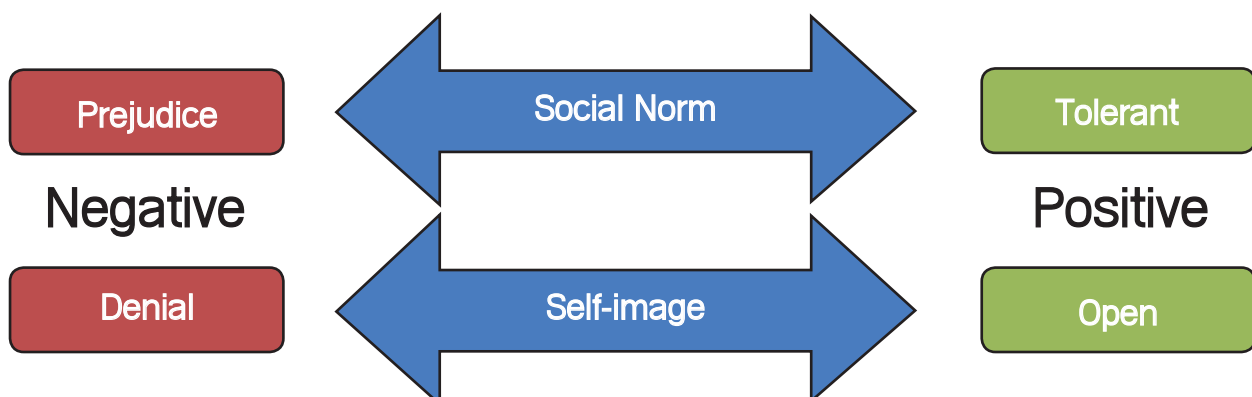
Super Belief Matrix

The two dimensions help to form the Super Belief Matrix, a graphical depiction of the predominant mind-set that exists. Advocates are open and empathetic to trafficking, where as Oblivions are the exact opposite. Sympathizers are unlikely to take action because they are also in a state of denial. Critics on the other hand, are open for debate but hold negative views about trafficking. It should be noted that the Super Belief Matrix is not a segmentation, but a person's mind-set can naturally be split across the four quadrants.
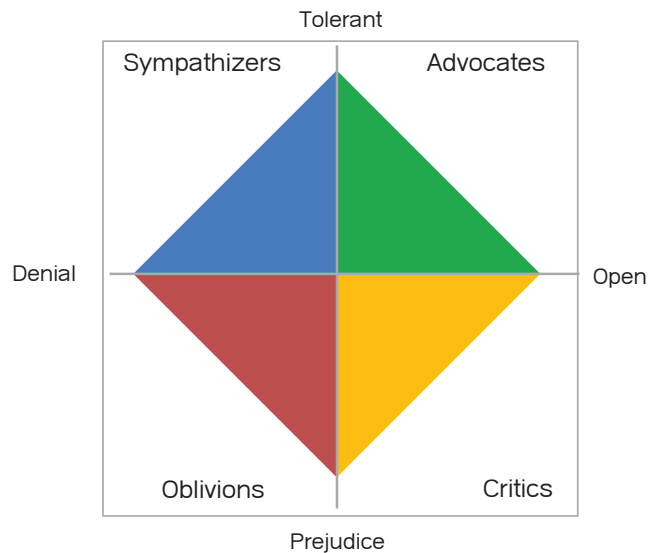
Super Belief Matrix Result

Vulnerable Group
Amongst vulnerable group in Cambodia, the predominant Super Belief is made up of Critics and to a lesser extent Oblivions. Emotional appeal type messages would therefore not work as well but better to use an evidence based approach with concrete arguments for why people are at risk and how to protect oneself.
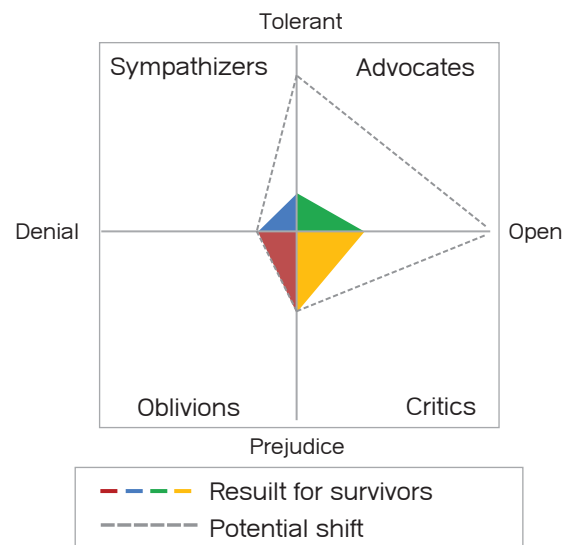
Returned Migrants

Amongst safe migrant group in Cambodia, the predominant Super Belief is made up of Critics. Again, emotional appeal type messages may not work well but better to use an evidence based approach. The critics will be willing to listen and discuss but want to be active participants in the discussion.
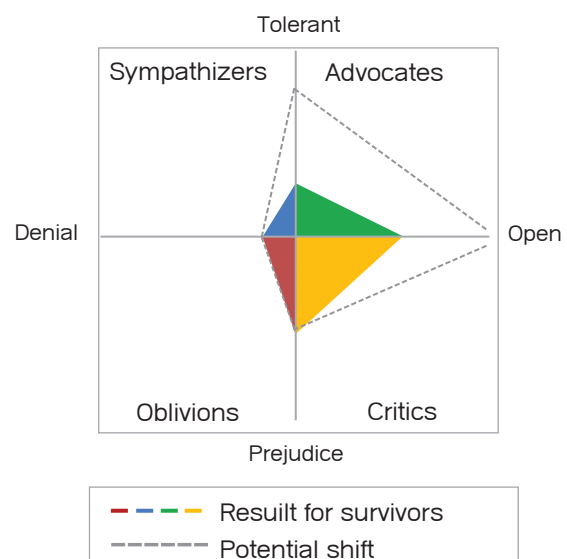
Survivors

Survivors have a similar attitude profile to the vulnerable group, made up of Critics and Oblivions. The prejudice dimension is very strong and suggests that an evidence based approach should work best. There is an element of denial so important to protect their self image. Using past survivors as spokes people may work well.

Result for survivors
Potential shift
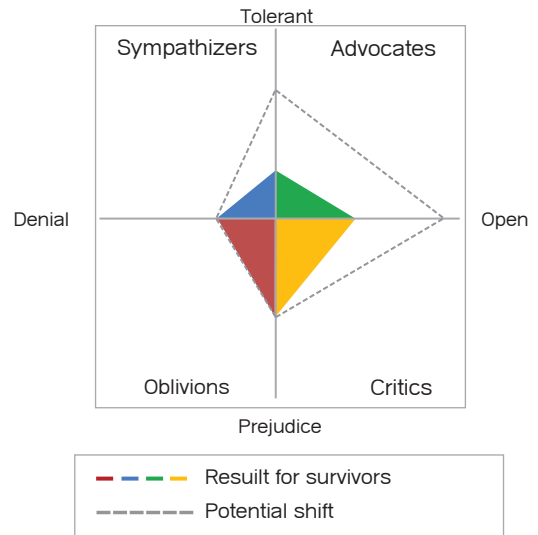
All Segments

Comparing the three groups it is evident that survivors display on average a higher level of denial, which is not surprising given their experience. The limiting factor is relatively stronger level of prejudice. Hence it is the need for a practical approach to TIP prevention.

Vulnerable
Returned migrants
Survivors
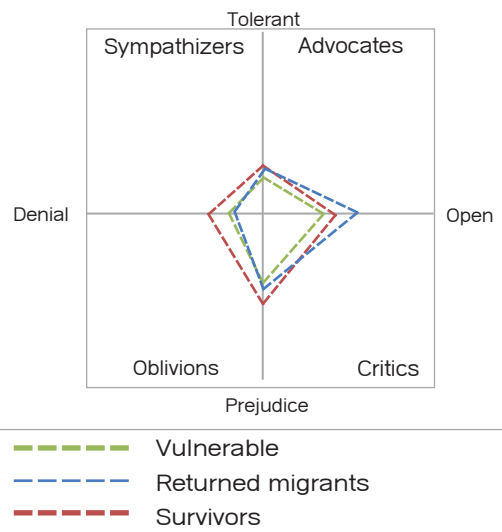
Implication for Communication Strategy

Advocates

   A large segment of advocates presents an ideal situation with the potential to build on an already positive mindset. Good potential for word of mouth and influence through grass root campaigns. Engage people to become implementation partners.

Critics

Accept the problem but will argue that there are social norms that needs to be respected. Important to engage in a constructive debate and argue with logic rather than emotional ideas.

Sympathisers

Are in a state of denial of the problem or feel the problem is too big to do anything about. An emotional appeal will work well here with emphasis on 'it is the right thing to do'. Important to remove potential barriers, real or imagined, to stimulate action.

Oblivions

   The most common and most difficult group to conquer. In contrast to sympathizers, an emotional appeal is unlikely to work here, instead there needs to be a logical and evidence based argument.

Risk Triggers

Actions taken or not taken that potentially put migrants at risk of trafficking

Supply Chain Steps

In order to identify potential risk triggers, the supply chain for human trafficking was broken down into five key steps from the time the person first found out about the work opportunity to the point when they actually arrived at the destination. By breaking down the process, it was easier for the survivor to remember and contextualize what actually happened. It should be noted that whilst the experience of individual survivors may differ from one case to another, the five steps were simply used as a guide help focus the discussion on the potential risk triggers and the extent to which the triggers were applicable in each case. The supply chain steps and the risk triggers were developed based on what was learned during the interviews with various stakeholders and TIP experts during the 'Trafficking Landscape' stage.

Found out about the worak opportunity

↓

Information search

↓

Decision to go

↓

Travel arrangement

↓

Arrival at destination

↓
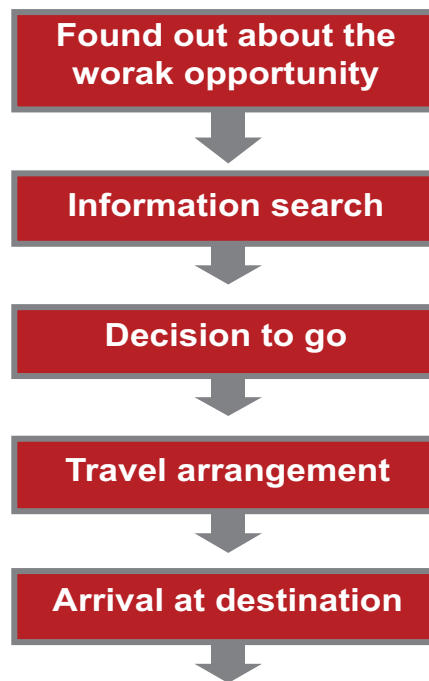
Potential Risk Triggers

It should be pointed out that the potential risk triggers measured do not cover all potential risk triggers that may exist. When interviewing survivors, adherence to their condition and state of health had to be considered and hence, there was a need to ensure the interview was not too long. It is strongly believed, however, that most essential risk triggers have been included and with enough detail to obtain a clear picture of what risk factors contribute more towards trafficking compared to safe migration.

Supply Chain Stage	Potential Risk Triggers
Found out about work opportunity	- Who told them? - Used middle man?
Information search	- Meet middle man face to face? - Gave name of company? - Seek independent advice? - Asked specific questions?
Decision to go	- Family pressure - Migrate internally or across the border? - Travel alone? - Who paid for the trip? - Told about any costs?
Travel arrangement	- Who made the travel arrangements? - Signed a contract? - Did they bring money? - Aware of any hotline? - Left copies of passport?
Arrival at destination	- Conditions at work place? - Forced to give up passport? - Threats? - Debt bondage? - Looked up? - Who helped in the escape?

How They Found Work Opportunity

It is clear, and not surprising, that returned migrants rely more on information from relatives whereas survivors have to a large extent obtained information from an agent or middle man. However, there is overlap and this is what makes trafficking so deceptive. One way to combat this problem is to seek independent advice. Without access to media or even a mobile phone this can be a challenge for people, especially if they are young an uneducated.
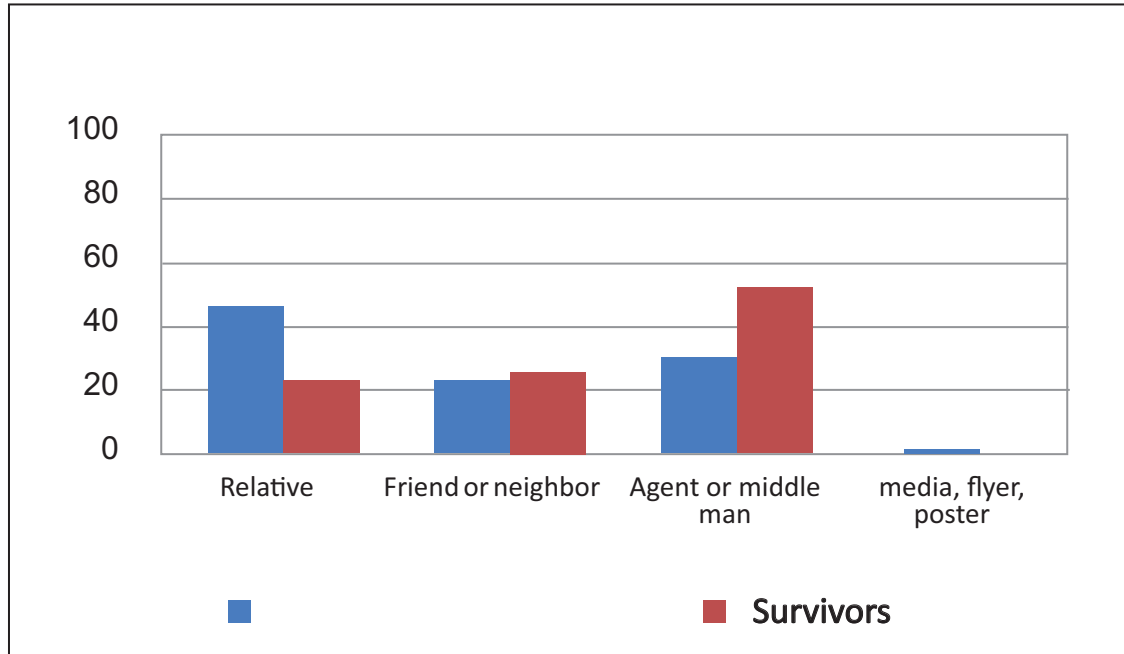
Base: All participants

Used an Agent or Middle Man

Half the survivors also used a middle man compared to 22 percent of the returned migrants. Again, this is not surprising but helps to put things into perspective and highlights that trafficking can happen even without a middle man.
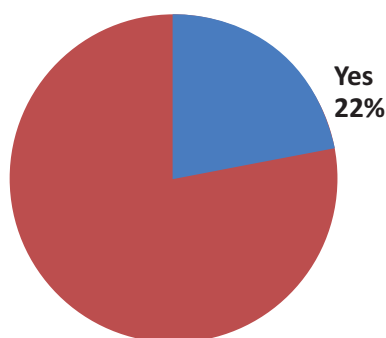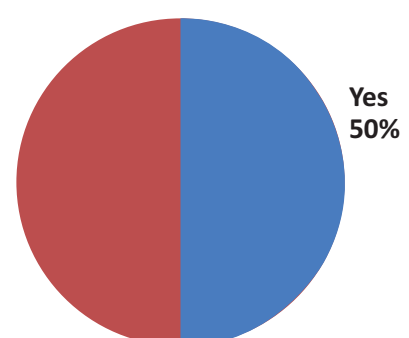
Base: Seen TIP on TV in past 4 weeks

Met with the Middle Man

In the desk review there was anecdotal evidence to suggest that the middle man don't always show their face and stay hidden. However there is little evidence to support this claim as both returned migrants and survivors have met with the middle man in all cases in which a middle man was used.

Returned Migrants

Yes 100%

Survivors

Yes 100%
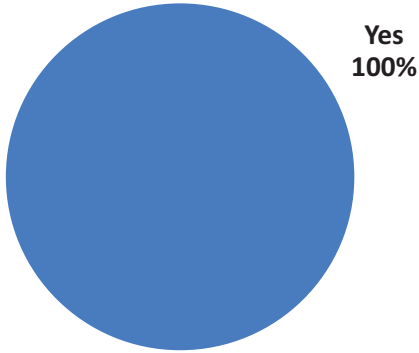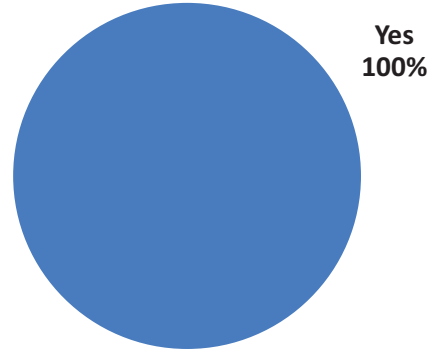
Base: Those using a middle man

Middle Man Told Name of Their Agency

Middle men can be deceptive and one thing they do is to not disclosing the name of the agency they work for. In the case of TIP this practice appear to be very systematic when comparing the experience of returned migrants and survivors. For prevention tactics, the name of the agency should be a key question to ask.

Returned Migrants

Yes 48%

Survivors

Yes 17%
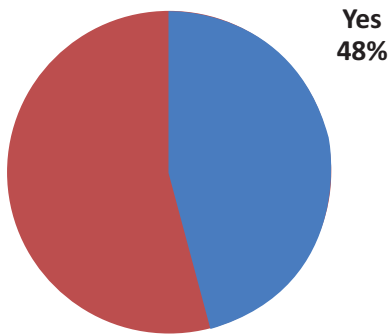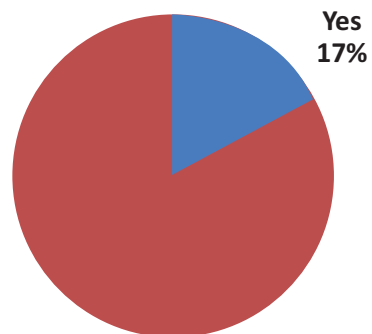
Base: Those using a middle man

Middle Man Provided Incentive

It is interesting to note that incentives are not so widely used as one might suspect. Only one in five survivors said the middle man offered some kind of incentive. Still, when incentives are offered it should be an indication that the middle man may not be a trustworthy person.

Returned Migrants

No 100%

Survivors

Yes Money 17%

Yes, Gifts or Food 3%

No 80%

Base: Those using a middle man

36
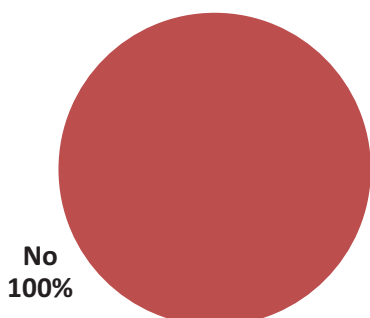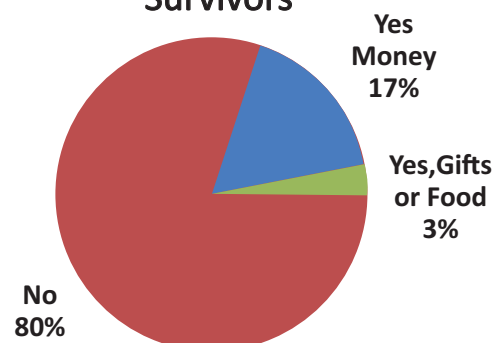
Sought Advice about the Job

As highlighted earlier, seeking independent advice about a job should be second nature but this is not the case. Less than one in four survivors did this compared to 60 percent for returned migrants. Another factor is the reliance on friends and relatives and recruitment agencies. These may not be the best sources to ask and shows there is a serious need for making reliable information available.

Returned Migrants

Yes 60%
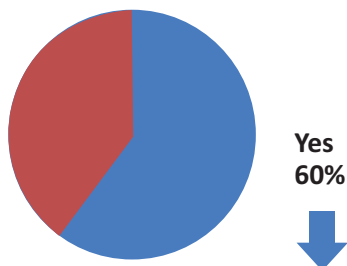
Source of advice	%
Friends & relatives	88
Racruitment agency	11
Migration center	1

Survivors

Yes 23%
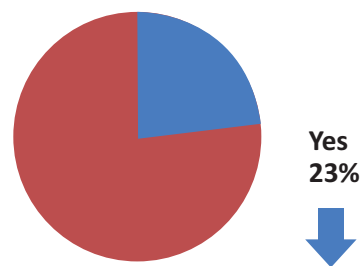
Source of advice	%
Friends & relatives	79
Racruitment agency	21
Migration center	-

Base: All participants / Those seeking advice

Asked for Information about the Job

Both returned migrants and survivors asked for information about the job in the majority of cases. However, survivors ask on average fewer questions and few ask about work hours and workplace address. Whilst traffickers can always lie about such information, asking questions in itself is a deterrent as traffickers may be caught out should the person seek independent advice.

Returned Migrants

Yes 90%
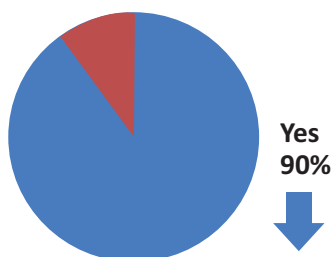
Information asked	%
Salary	84
Work hours	42
Work conditions	39
Workplace address	10

Survivors

Yes 83%
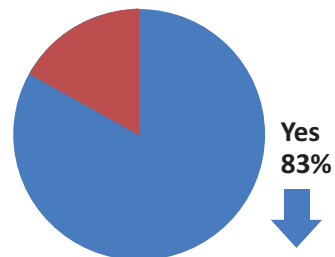
Information asked	%
Salary	53
Work hours	13
Work conditions	42
Workplace address	12

Base: All participants

Decision to Go

Another anecdotal finding in the desk research related to survivors being under family pressure to migrate. It may be true in some cases but the norm is that people make their own decision. Hence, whilst the pressure may be from poor livelihood conditions the survivors don't project this as coming from their family.

Family influence to migrate
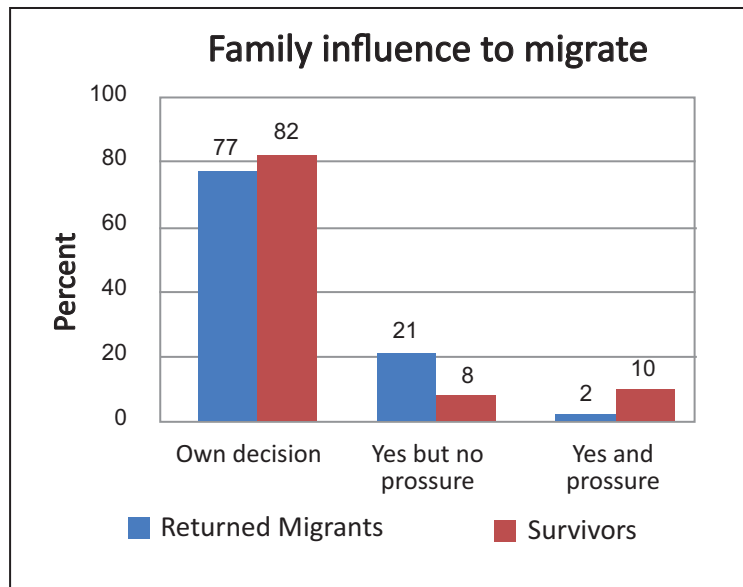
Base: All participants

Migrate Internally or Across Border

Some 57 percent of the returned migrants had migrated across the border, in most cases into Thailand followed by Korea and Malaysia. All of the survivors had been trafficked abroad and four in five had ended up in Thailand. It should be noted that the destination countries identified may not be fully representative. Also, whilst all survivors identified had migrated across a border this is not to say that internal trafficking does not happen. They may however be more difficult to identify.

Returned Migrants

Across border 57%
Internally 43%

Survivors

Across border 100%

Country of Destination

Country	Returned Migrants %	Survivors %
Thailand	81	80
Korea	11	-
Malaysia	7	5
Vietnam	2	7
Indonesia	-	7
South Africa	-	1
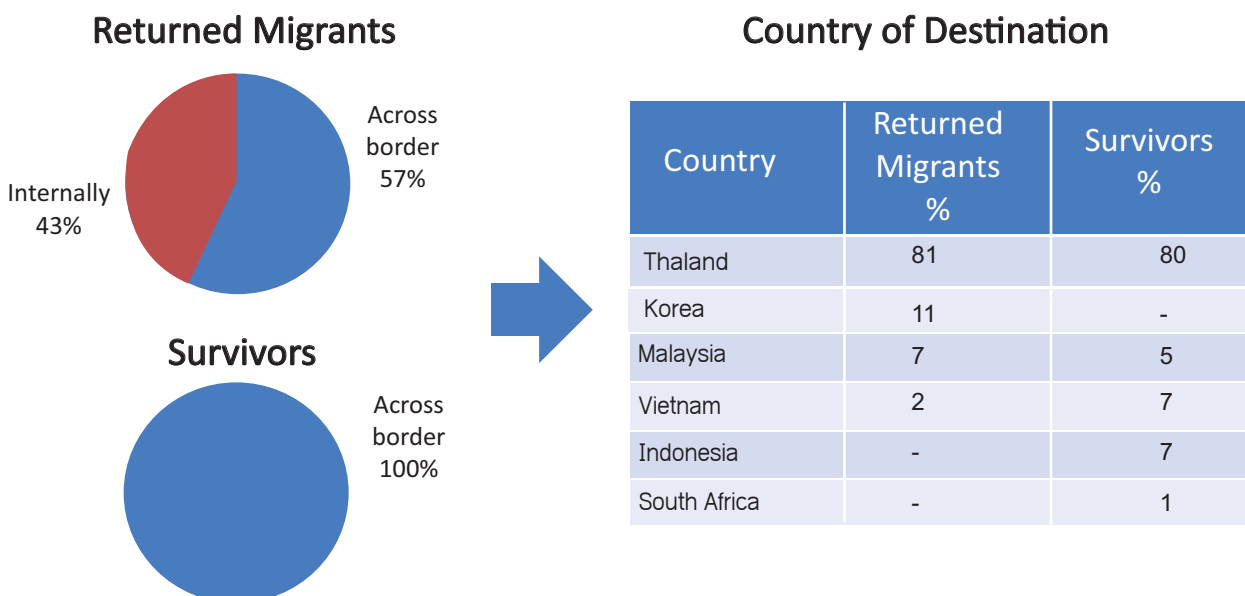
Base: All participants

Travelled with Someone Else

In most cases returned migrants travel with other people. In the case of survivors over 90 percent travelled with someone else. Group travel is a bit less common for the returned migrants and may be due to some living very close to the boarder and can travel into the neighboring country with relative ease.

Returned Migrants

**Yes
77%**

Survivors

**Yes
92%**
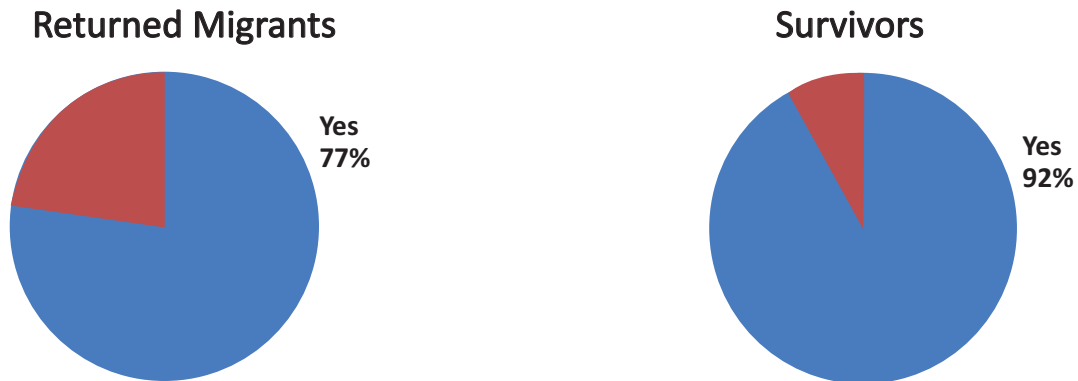
Base: All participants

Travel Financing and Cost

Returned migrants use their own savings for travel to a greater extent compared to survivors. The survivors rely more heavily on payment from the agent or needing a loan. This highlights a common tactic by the traffickers. By lending money up front the trafficked person become dependent on the trafficker. Accordingly, returned migrants spend on average more on travel, median USD 55 compared to USD 24 for the survivors.

Travel Costs Financing

■ Returned Migrants   ■ Suvivors

Travel Costs

Cost	Returned Migrants USD	Survivors USD
Maximum	10,000	338
Average	125	42
Median	55	24
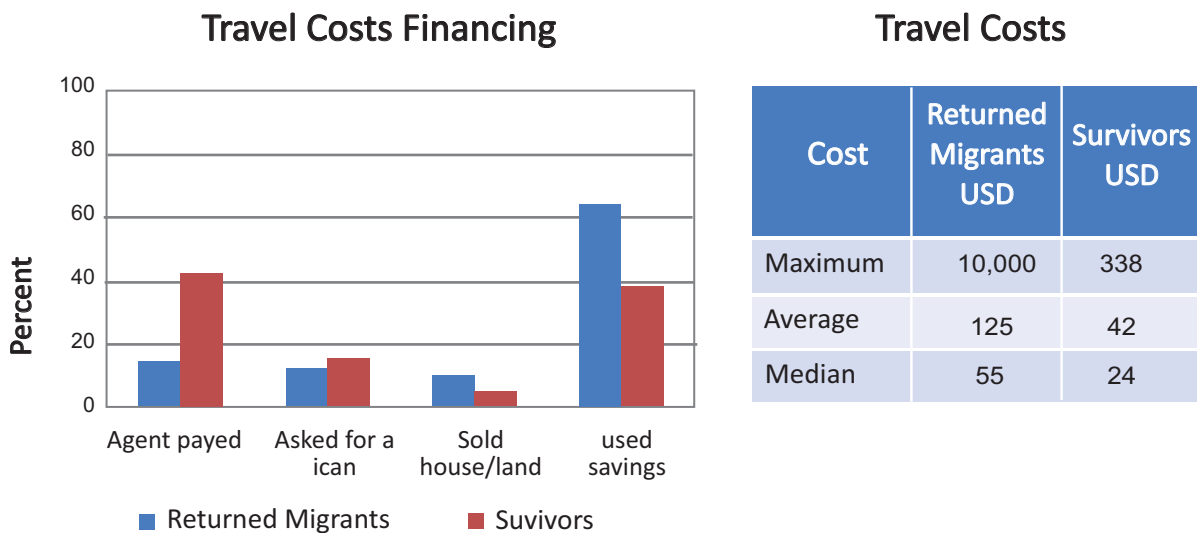
Base: All participants

Told That Travel Costs Had to be Repaid

This may explain why travel costs are lower for the survivors. In 58 percent of the cases, survivors were told they have to repay travel costs, compared to just 21 percent of the cases for returned migrants. It is easy to see why traffickers target those who are particularly worse off by offering to pay for travel.

Returned Migrants

Yes
21%

Survivors

Yes
58%
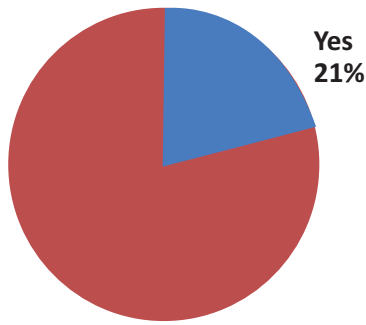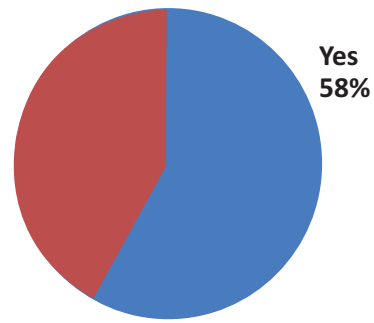
Base: All participants

Precautions Taken and Travel Budget

Returned migrants tend to take more precautions compared to survivors, but the difference is not that big. Only 10 percent of survivors signed a work contract, only 5 percent left a copy of their passport, and 30 percent travelled across the border without any money. Some are aware of the hotline but we also know that relatively few have access to a mobile phone. This just goes to show how ill prepared migrants in general are and is a major risk trigger for becoming trafficked.

Precautions taken

■ Returned Migrants   ■ Survivors

Base: All participants
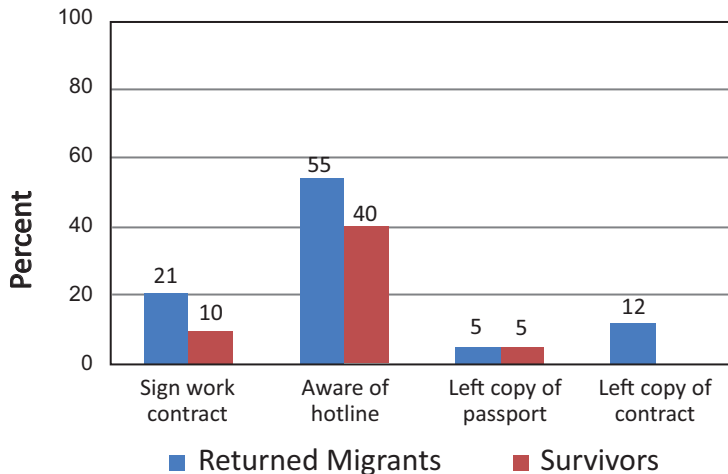
Travel budget

Cost	Returned Migrants %	Survivors %
None	12	30
Less than 20$	36	27
$20-50	29	30
$50 or more	23	13

Travel Arrangement

Another distinction between returned migrants and survivors is that returned migrants make their own travel arrangements to a greater extent. Four out of five survivors relied on someone else to arrange their travel. Travel arrangements take on average 5-6 weeks from first contact with the middle man or employer.

who made the travel arrangements

■ Returned Migrants   ■ Suvivors

Base: All participants
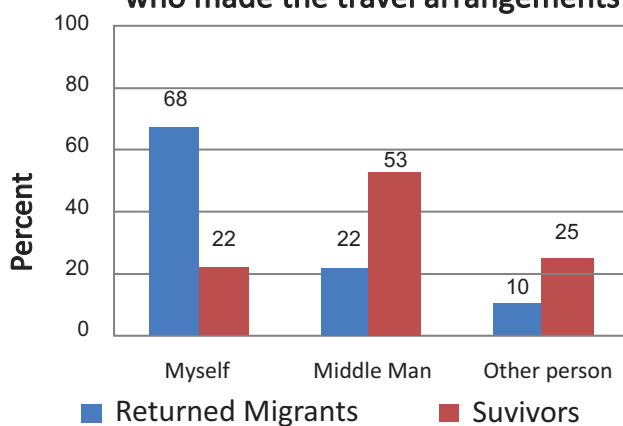
Time from 1st contact to travel

Returned Migrants Avg. weeks	Survivors Avg. weeks
5	6
Max 48 weeks	Max 30 weeks

Work Conditions at Destination

Because of the ill prepared arrangements around most migration cases, the actual work conditions at the final destination is in most cases worse than expected. For Survivors this is always true and in most cases conditions are much worse than expected. The interesting thing is that few appear to draw a link between what happens to them and their own actions.
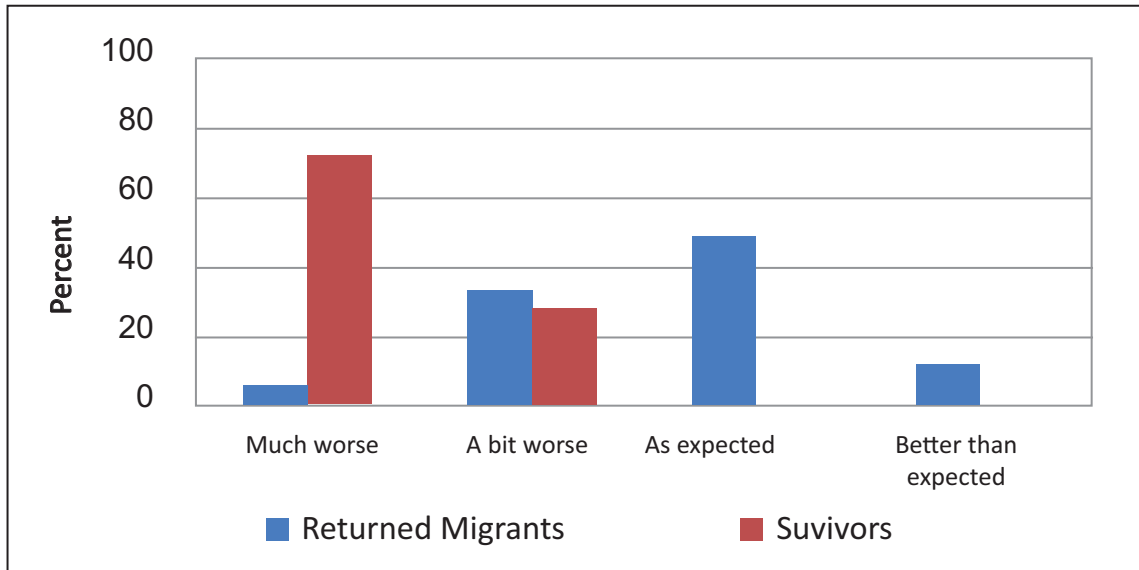
Base: All participants

Experience of Violations

Even returned migrants experience violations (27%) and in most cases it is some of debt bondage, usually linked to the arrangements around the work opportunity. Virtually all survivors had experienced violations including frequent cases of threats and being locked up.
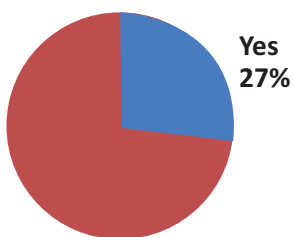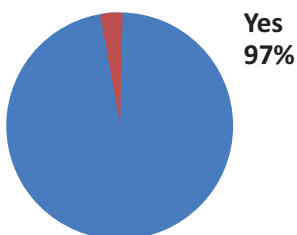
Type of Violations

Violation	Returned Migrants %	Survivors %
Forced to give up passport	1	10
Received threats	7	63
Dept bondage	21	48
Looked up	7	77

Base: All participants

Appendix 1 – Supply Chain Questionnaire

SUPPLY CHAIN [**Cambodia September, 2012**] Version: **FINAL**

Questionnaire Number	
Shelter	

Date of Interview	__/__/2012	*Time begin*		*Time ended*	
Name of Interviewer				Interviewer ID	

RAPID ASIA DECLARATION

I declare that the respondent, whose name and address appear above, was unknown to me until the interview. I confirm that, before returning this questionnaire, I have checked that it meets and was carried out in accordance with the MRS Code of Conduct and instructions supplied to me for this study. I understand that the information given to me during the interview must be kept confidential.

Signed by Interviewer: ..../...../....

Signed by Supervisor: ..../...../....

INTRODUCTION
Hello, my name is _____, an interviewer from _____ . Today we are conducting a short study and would like to include your opinion. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

QUOTA

Sex		Province	
Male	n=210	Phnom Penh	n=60
Female	n=210	SvayRieng	n=60
		Prey Veng	n=60
Type of migration		Koh Kong	n=60
Safe migrant - Male	n=105	Siem Reap	n=60
Safe migrant - Female	n=105	BanteayMeanchey	n=60
Shelter - Female	n=105	Kampong Cham	n=60
Host community - Male	n=105		

S1 **RECORD PROVINCE**

Province	Name of shelter / Host Community Village	
Phnom Penh		1
SvayRieng		2
Prey Veng		3
Koh Kong		4
Siem Reap		5
BanteayMeanchey		6
Kampong Cham		7

S2 **RECORD TYPE OF RESPONDENT**

Safe migrant - Male	1	
Safe migrant - Female	2	**CHECK QUOTA**
Survivor - Female	3	
Survivor - Male	4	

S3 **FOR SURVIVORS RECORD INTERVIEW LOCATION**

Shelter	1
Host Community	2

S4 Which of the following age groups do you fall into? **(Select one)**

Below 14 years	1	**STOP**
14 – 19	2	
20 – 24	3	
25 – 29	4	
30 or older	5	

S5 Last time you migrated for work, what kind of work did you do? **(Select one)**

Manufacturing food processing	1
Manufacturing textile industry	2
Manufacturing other	3
Construction	4
Fishing	5
Agriculture	6
Domestic work	7
Entertainment (not sex work)	8
Entertainment (sex work)	9
Hotel, restaurant or cafe	10
Other	11

Q1 Has anyone you know, family or close friends, migrated for to work in another country in the past 12 months?**(Select all that apply)**

No	1	**GO TO Q4**
Father	2	
Mother	3	
Sister or brother	4	**CONTINUE**
Other relative	5	
Close friends	6	
Work colleague	7	

Q2 Where is that person now **(IF MORE THAN ONE PERSON ASK FOR THE PERSON WHO HAS BEEN AWAY THE LONGEST)**?**(Select one)**

Back home safely	1	
Still abroad in regular contact with us	2	**GO TO Q4**
Still abroad and no regular contact but are we are not worried	3	
Still abroad and have not heard from them and we are worried	4	
Don't know where they are and we are worried	5	**CONTINUE**
We suspect they have disappeared	6	

Q3   Have you reported to anyone?**(Select one)**

No not yet	1
Yes to the police	2
Yes to other organization or institution	3

Q4   What documents do you need to work abroad?**(Select one)**

Passport	1
Passport and visa	2
For some countries via, for others visa and work permit	3
Passport, visa and work permit	4

Q5   What is <u>most likely</u> to happen if you work in a country without valid documents? **(Select one)**

Nothing	1
You don't get paid	2
You get arrested and deported	3
Don't know	4

Q6   Before today, have you ever heard about something called **Human Trafficking**? **(Select one)**

Never heard about it	1	**GO TO K3a**
Have not heard much about it	2	
Yes, I have heard about it but I'm not very familiar with it	3	**CONTINUE**
Yes, I'm quite familiar with this subject	4	

Q7   From where have you heard about human trafficking? **(Select all that apply)**

News and media reports	1
TV documentary or other program	2
Read a book	3
Through friends	4
Through local authorities	5
Internet	6
Film	7
Public service announcements	8
Community activity, concert, event etc.	9
Posters, leaflets or brochures	10

Q8   Have you ever seen or heard about any activities or communication specifically on human trafficking that has taken place in your local community?

Yes	1	**CONTINUE**
No or don't remember	2	**K1a**

Q9   What kind of activities? **(Select all that apply)**

Mass media campaign on TV, Radio or newspaper	1
Community activity such as concert or street performance	2
Distribution of information such as leaflets or brochures	3
Community meeting, workshop or seminar	4
Other if mentioned	5

Q10   To what extent did you participate in the activities? **(Select one)**

Just heard about it from others	1
I watched or listened to it	2
I was an active participant	3
I helped to organize or run the activities	4

KNOWLEDGE

K1aa   Which of the following do you think best describes <u>human trafficking</u>?**(Select one)**

Someone who has left their country and has crossed a border without a valid visa or passport	1
Someone who has left their country because their life was in danger	2
Someone who has left or was taken away from their country or community and tricked or forced to do a job in which they were exploited	3
Someone who is assisted to cross borders without the correct documentation in exchange for money	4
Not sure	5

K1ab Which of the following do you think best describes <u>people smuggling</u>?**(Select one)**

Someone who has left their country and has crossed a border without a valid visa or passport	1
Someone who has left their country because their life was in danger	2
Someone who has left or was taken away from their country or community and tricked or forced to do a job in which they were exploited	3
Someone who is assisted to cross borders without the correct documentation in exchange for money	4
Not sure	5

K1b   Does human trafficking take place inside Cambodia itself?**(Select one)**

No	1
Yes, but mostly with foreign victims	2
Yes, with foreign and many Cambodian victims	3
Not sure	4

K1c   Human trafficking is linked to which form of abuse or exploitation?**(Select one)**

Forced sex work	1
Forced labour involving men, women and children	2
Forced domestic work	3
All of the above	4
Not sure	5

K1d   Who is at risk of human trafficking?**(Select one)**

Women looking for work opportunities	1
Men looking for work opportunities	2
Children	3
All of the above	4
Not sure	5

K1e   How do people normally end up as human trafficking victims?**(Select one)**

They volunteer to be trafficked	1
They are tricked by people they personally know and trust or through fake opportunities	2
They are taken by force	3
Not sure	4

K2a   To what extent do you agree or disagreewith the following?
       (Select one answer per row)

		Don't agree at all	Don't really agree	Agree to some extent	Agree completely	Not sure
A	Human trafficking is not really a big problem in this country	1	2	3	4	5
B	People I know would say people who are trafficked deserve what they get	1	2	3	4	5
C	If human trafficking victims were poor to start with, at least now they have a job	1	2	3	4	5
D	People I know don't really care about human trafficking	1	2	3	4	5
E	People who end up being trafficked did so by their own choice	1	2	3	4	5

BEHAVIOR

K3a   If you suspected someone in your home community was involved with human trafficking or tricking people into false job opportunities in which they are exploited, what would you do?**(Select one)**

Report it to the police	1
Report it to an NGO who knows about trafficking	2
Probably report it, it would depend on the circumstances	3
Probably do nothing, it could be dangerous	4
Not sure what I would do	5

K3b   If you needed information about how to safely migrate for work to another country would you know where to find it or who to ask?**(Select one)**

Yes	1	**CONTINUE**
No, but I think I could find out	2	
No, and it's unlikely I will find it	3	**GO TO K3c**
Don't know	4	

K3bb   Where would you most likely go to find the information?**(Select one)**

Local government office / provincial department of labor	1
Migration resource center	2
NGO	3
Recruitment agency	4
Middle man or broker	5
Friends, family or relatives	6

K3c   Have you ever spoken to friends about safe migration to educate them or offer your view on the subject**(Select one)**

Yes	1
No but I think I will at some point	2
No not really	3
Don't remember	4

K3d Your friend is thinking of going overseas to find work. He or she says a recruitment agent has told them they only need a valid passport to work there. What would you advice?**(Select one)**

I would advise them not to go and to not contact the recruitment agency again	1
I would advise them to be cautious and find out more information	2
I would recommend them to go as a passport is enough to work overseas	3
Not sure what I would do	4

K3e Your friend has been out of a job for months and is desperate for work. Suddenly he or she is offered a job overseas by a close relative but they insist on quick action in order to secure the job. You friend asks for your advice, what would you do?**(Select one)**

I would encourage my friend to find out more about the job from someone who is not directly connected to it	1
I would suggest we both spoke to the relative first	2
Tell him or her to take the job	3
Not sure what I would do	4

ASK EACH QUESTION AND RECORD ANSWERS IN THE TABLE BELOW

T1	**Found a work opportunity**		
A	How did you first found out about the work opportunity abroad?	From a relative	1
		From a friend or neighbor	2
		From an agent or middle man	3
		Media, flyer or poster board advertisement	4
B	Did you use a middle man	Yes	1
		No	2
T2	**First contact with the middle man**		
A	Did you meet with the middle man face to face	Yes	1
		No	2
B	Did the middle man mention the name of the agency they were working for?	Yes	1
		No	2
C	Did the middle man give or offer to give anything to you or your family?	No	1
		Yes, money	2
		Yes, gifts or food	3
D	Did you seek advice from anyone else about this job opportunity?	Yes	1
		No **(Go to F)**	2
E	If yes, who?	Local government office / provincial department of labor	1
		Migration resource center	2
		NGO	3
		Recruitment agency	4
		Friends, family and relatives	5
F	Which of the following did you ask about the job?	Salary	1
		Work hours	2
		Working conditions	3
		Workplace address	4
		None	5

T3	**Decision to go**		
A	Did anyone in your family urge you to migrate?	Yes there was pressure	1
		Yes but no pressure	2
		No, it was my own decision	3
B	Did you migrate internally in Cambodia or across the border?	Internally **(Go to D)**	1
		Across the border (**ASK T3C**)	2
C	Which country? **SPECIFY**		
D	Did you travel with someone else?	Yes	1
		No	2
E	How did you pay for the trip	Agent/middle man offered to pay	1
		I asked for a loan	2
		I sold my house/land	3
		I used savings	4
F	How much did you pay? **IF NOTHING PUT ZERO**	USD	
G	Were you told you would have to repay cost of travel or other costs in relation to the job?	Yes	1
		No	2
H	Did you sign a work contract?	Yes	1
		No	2
T4	**Travel arrangement**		
A	Who made the travel arrangements?	Myself	1
		Middle man or agent	2
		Other person	3
B	Did you bring any money with you?	No	1
		Yes, less than $20	2
		Yes, $20-$50	3
		Yes, over $50	4
C	Were you aware of any hotline number you could call in case you had problems?	Yes	1
		No	2

D	Did you leave copies of your passport and/or work contract before leaving?	Yes passport	1
		Yes work contract	2
		No	3
	How many weeks or months did it take from when you first was in contact with the middle man to actually migrating	_____ Months _____Weeks	
T5	**Arrive at destination**		
A	To what extent were work conditions as you expected, based on what you had been told or promised?	Much worse	1
		A bit worse	2
		As expected	3
		Better than expected	4
B	Were you ever forced to give up your passport?	Yes	1
		No	2
C	Were you ever threatened?	Yes	1
		No	2
D	Were you ever told that you had debt that needed to be repaid? If yes, how much? _____	Yes	1
		No	2
E	Were you ever looked up, unable to leave?	Yes	1
		No	2
F	Who helped you to escape?	NGO	1
	(ASK SURVIVORS ONLY)	Police	2
		Other migrants	3
		Local agent	4
		Employer	5
		Embassy	6
		Other	7

NOTE: FOR SURVIORS REFER TO THEIR HOUSEHOLD IN THEIR HOME COMMUNITY

D1   Which of the following best describes your current level of education? **(Select one)**

Completed elementary school or less	1
Completed Junior high school	2
Completed Senior high school	3
Diploma, University or higher education	4

D2   What was your main activity before you migrated? **(Select one)**

Employed or self employed, part time, seasonal or piecemeal work, subsistence farming	1
Studying	2
Home duties	3
Unemployed looking for work	4
Other	5

D3   Which of the following media do you have at home? **(Select all that apply)**

Television	1
Radio	2
Newspaper / magazines	3
Internet	4
None of the above	5

D4   What type of mobile phone do you have, if any? **(Select all that apply)**

Smart phone	1
Regular mobile phone	2
None	3

D5   Do you household own or rent land used for growing rice, other crops or an orchard?

Yes own land	1
Yes rent land	2
No	3

D6   During the last 12 months, for how many months did your household owe rice or had to buy or borrow rice from other people, if any?

WRITE IN TOTAL NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND TO NEAREST FULL MONTH. IF NONE WRITE '0' ➔	months

D7   Do you currently have a Government issued ID Poor card?

Yes ID Poor 1	1
Yes ID Poor 2	2
No	3

D8   How many persons in your household produce an income, either through working, self employment or selling goods in the market?

WRITE IN TOTAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ➔	people
WRITE IN TOTAL INCOME PRODUCING HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ➔	people

D9   Have you or anyone in your household experienced any of the following in the last 12 months?
      (Select all that apply)

Unable to pay back debt	1
Loss of land	2
Unemployment	3
Children dropping out of school	4
Family split up or divorce	5
Crop failure	6
Natural disaster	7
Serious illness in the family	8
None of them	9

D10   Which of the following best describes the financial situation of your household at home? **(Select one)**

Money is sometimes not enough to buy food	1	**CONTINUE**
Money is enough for food, but sometimes not enough to buy new clothes	2	
Money is enough to buy food and new clothes, but not enough to buy a new television, refrigerator or a washing machine	3	**STOP**
Money is enough to buy home appliances, but we can't buy a new car	4	
Money is enough for everything but not to buy a house or apartment	5	
We could afford to buy a house or apartment if we needed	6	

Thank you very much for your cooperation!

Appendix 2 – Vulnerability Study

VULNERABILITY STUDY [Cambodia, September , 2012] Version : **FINAL**

Questionnaire Number		
Name of Respondent		
Village or Community		
District		
Province		
Address	*Postal Code:*	

		Mobile		
Date of Interview	__/__/2012	*Time begin*		*Time ended*	
Name of Interviewer			Interviewer ID	

RECORD OF VALIDATION				
Witnessed by			*Date*	
Validated by			*Date*	
Remarks				
Observed by :		*Interview time (in minutes)*		

ESOMAR DECLARATION

I declare that the respondent, whose name and address appear above, was unknown to me until the interview. I confirm that, before returning this questionnaire, I have checked that it meets and was carried out in accordance with the MRS Code of Conduct and instructions supplied to me for this study. I understand that the information given to me during the interview must be kept confidential.

Signed by Interviewer: ..../...../....

Signed by Supervisor: ..../...../....

INTRODUCTION
Hello, my name is _____, *an interviewer from _____ . Today we are conducting a short study and would like to include your opinion. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.*

QUOTA

Sex		Province	
Male	n=350	Phnom Penh	n=100
Female	n=350	SvayRieng	n=100
		Prey Veng	n=100
Age		Koh Kong	n=100
14-19	n=200	Siem Reap	n=100
20-24	n=200	BanteayMeanchey	n=100
25-29	n=200	Kampong Cham	n=100
30-39	n=100		

S1 **RECORD PROVINCE**

Phnom Penh	1
SvayRieng	2
Prey Veng	3
Koh Kong	4
Siem Reap	5
BanteayMeanchey	6
Kampong Cham	7

S2 **RECORD GENDER**

Male	1	**CHECK QUOTA**
Female	2	

S3 Which of the following age groups do you fall into? **(Select one)**

Below 14 years	1	**STOP**	
14 – 19	2		
20 – 24	3		**CHECK QUOTA**
25 – 29	4		
30 – 39	5		
40 or older	6	**STOP**	

S4 Which of the following best describes the financial situation of your household? **(Select one)**

Money is sometimes not enough to buy food	1	**CONTINUE**
Money is enough for food, but sometimes not enough to buy new clothes	2	
Money is enough to buy food and new clothes, but not enough to buy a new television, refrigerator or a washing machine	3	**STOP**
Money is enough to buy home appliances, but we can't buy a new car	4	
Money is enough for everything but not to buy a house or apartment	5	
We could afford to buy a house or apartment if we needed	6	

S5 Have you ever migrated to another country or to another province in Cambodia to work? **(Select one)**

Yes	1	**STOP**
No	2	**CONTINUE**

S6 Do you have a desire to migrate to another country or to another province in Cambodia to seek new job opportunities?

Yes, to other country	1	**CONTINUE**
Yes, to other province	2	
No	3	**STOP**

Q1 Has anyone you know, family or close friends, migrated for to work in another country in the past 12 months?**(Select all that apply)**

No	1	GO TO Q4
Father	2	
Mother	3	
Sister or brother	4	CONTINUE
Other relative	5	
Close friends	6	
Work colleague	7	

Q2 Where is that person now **(IF MORE THAN ONE PERSON ASK FOR THE PERSON WHO HAS BEEN AWAY THE LONGEST)**?**(Select one)**

Back home safely	1	
Still abroad in regular contact with us	2	GO TO Q4
Still abroad and no regular contact but are we are not worried	3	
Still abroad and have not heard from them and we are worried	4	
Don't know where they are and we are worried	5	CONTINUE
We suspect they have disappeared	6	

Q3 Have you reported to anyone?**(Select one)**

No not yet	1
Yes to the police	2
Yes to other organization or institution	3

Q4 What documents do you need to work abroad?**(Select one)**

Passport	1
Passport and visa	2
For some countries via, for others visa and work permit	3
Passport, visa and work permit	4

Q5 What is <u>most likely</u> to happen if you work in a country without valid documents? **(Select one)**

Nothing	1
You don't get paid	2
You get arrested and deported	3
Don't know	4

Q6 Before today, have you ever heard about something called **Human Trafficking**? **(Select one)**

Never heard about it	1	GO TO K3a
Have not heard much about it	2	
Yes, I have heard about it but I'm not very familiar with it	3	CONTINUE
Yes, I'm quite familiar with this subject	4	

Q7 From where have you heard about human trafficking? **(Select all that apply)**

News and media reports	1
TV documentary or other program	2
Read a book	3
Through friends	4
Through local authorities	5

Internet	6
Film	7
Public service announcements	8
Community activity, concert, event etc.	9
Posters, leaflets or brochures	10

Q8   Have you ever seen or heard about any activities or communication specifically on human trafficking that has taken place in your local community?

Yes	1	**CONTINUE**
No or don't remember	2	**K1a**

Q9   What kind of activities? **(Select all that apply)**

Mass media campaign on TV, Radio or newspaper	1
Community activity such as concert or street performance	2
Distribution of information such as leaflets or brochures	3
Community meeting, workshop or seminar	4
Other if mentioned	5

Q10   To what extent did you participate in the activities? **(Select one)**

Just heard about it from others	1
I watched or listened to it	2
I was an active participant	3
I helped to organize or run the activities	4

KNOWLEDGE

K1aa   Which of the following do you think best describes <u>human trafficking</u>?**(Select one)**

Someone who has left their country and has crossed a border without a valid visa or passport	1
Someone who has left their country because their life was in danger	2
Someone who has left or was taken away from their country or community and tricked or forced to do a job in which they were exploited	3
Someone who is assisted to cross borders without the correct documentation in exchange for money	4
Not sure	5

K1ab Which of the following do you think best describes <u>people smuggling</u>?**(Select one)**

Someone who has left their country and has crossed a border without a valid visa or passport	1
Someone who has left their country because their life was in danger	2
Someone who has left or was taken away from their country or community and tricked or forced to do a job in which they were exploited	3
Someone who is assisted to cross borders without the correct documentation in exchange for money	4
Not sure	5

K1b   Does human trafficking take place inside Cambodia itself?**(Select one)**

No	1
Yes, but mostly with foreign victims	2
Yes, with foreign and many Cambodian victims	3
Not sure	4

K1c   Human trafficking is linked to which form of abuse or exploitation?**(Select one)**

Forced sex work	1
Forced labour involving men, women and children	2
Forced domestic work	3
All of the above	4
Not sure	5

K1d   Who is at risk of human trafficking?**(Select one)**

Women looking for work opportunities	1
Men looking for work opportunities	2
Children	3
All of the above	4
Not sure	5

K1e   How do people normally end up as human trafficking victims?**(Select one)**

They volunteer to be trafficked	1
They are tricked by people they personally know and trust or through fake opportunities	2
They are taken by force	3
Not sure	4

ATTITUDE

K2a   To what extent do you agree or disagreewith the following?
       (Select one answer per row)

		Don't agree at all	Don't really agree	Agree to some extent	Agree completely	Not sure
A	Human trafficking is not really a big problem in this country	1	2	3	4	5
B	People I know would say people who are trafficked deserve what they get	1	2	3	4	5
C	If human trafficking victims were poor to start with, at least now they have a job	1	2	3	4	5
D	People I know don't really care about human trafficking	1	2	3	4	5
E	People who end up being trafficked did so by their own choice	1	2	3	4	5

K2b   To what extent do you agree or disagreewith the following?
       (Select one answer per row)

		Don't	Don't	Agree	Agree	Not

		agree at all	really agree	to some extent	completely	sure
A	I am at risk of being trafficked	1	2	3	4	5
B	Men and women are equally likely to be trafficked	1	2	3	4	5
B	The police is very active to prevent trafficking	1	2	3	4	5
C	The government is very active to prevent trafficking	1	2	3	4	5
D	Our local village chief is very active to prevent trafficking	1	2	3	4	5
E	NGOs are the best resource for trafficking information	1	2	3	4	5
F	Communities are the only ones responsible for helping victims of trafficking	1	2	3	4	5
G	It is my responsibility to prevent and protect people from trafficking and unsafe migration	1	2	3	4	5
H	Labor recruitment agencies are to blame for unsafe migration and problems with trafficking	1	2	3	4	5
I	Middle men and brokers are to blame for unsafe migration and problems with trafficking	1	2	3	4	5
		agree at all	really agree	to some extent	completely	sure

K3a   If you suspected someone in your home community was involved with human trafficking or tricking people into false job opportunities in which they are exploited, what would you do?**(Select one)**

Report it to the police	1
Report it to an NGO who knows about trafficking	2
Probably report it, or report to someone else, it would depend on the circumstances	3
Probably do nothing, it could be dangerous	4
Not sure what I would do	5

K3b   If you needed information about how to safely migrate for work to another country would you know where to find it or who to ask?**(Select one)**

Yes	1	**CONTINUE**
No, but I think I could find out	2	
No, and it's unlikely I will find it	3	**GO TO K3c**
Don't know	4	

K3bb Where would you most likely go to find the information?**(Select one)**

Local government office / provincial department of labor	1
Migration resource center	2
NGO	3
Recruitment agency	4
Middle man or broker	5
Friends, family or relatives	6

K3c   Have you ever spoken to friends about safe migration to educate them or offer your view on the subject**(Select one)**

Yes	1
No but I think I will at some point	2
No not really	3
Don't remember	4

K3d   Your friend is thinking of going overseas to find work. He or she says a recruitment agent has told them they only need a valid passport to work there. What would you advice?**(Select one)**

I would advise them not to go and to not contact the recruitment agency again	1
I would advise them to be cautious and find out more information	2
I would recommend them to go as a passport is enough to work overseas	3
Not sure what I would do	4

K3e   Your friend has been out of a job for months and is desperate for work. Suddenly he or she is offered a job overseas by a close relative but they insist on quick action in order to secure the job. You friend asks for your advice, what would you do?**(Select one)**

I would encourage my friend to find out more about the job from someone who is not directly connected to it	1
I would suggest we both spoke to the relative first	2
Tell him or her to take the job	3
Not sure what I would do	4

DEMOGRAPHICS

D1   Which of the following best describes your current level of education? **(Select one)**

Completed elementary school or less	1
Completed Junior high school	2
Completed Senior high school	3
Diploma, University or higher education	4

D2   What is your main activity at present time? **(Select one)**

Employed or self employed, part time, seasonal or piecemeal work, subsistence farming	1	**CONTINUE**
Studying	2	
Home duties	3	**GO TO D5**
Unemployed looking for work	4	
Other	5	

D3   Which of the following best describes the industry in which you work? **(Select one)**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1
Mining	2
Manufacturing	3
Electricity, gas and water supply	4
Construction	5
Retail and wholesale	6
Transportation, storage and communication/mass media	7
Finance, IT, real estate, and business services	8
Community, social and personal services	9
Government	10
Other	11

D4   Which of the following media do you have at home? **(Select all that apply)**

Television	1
Radio	2
Newspaper / magazines	3
Internet	4
None of the above	5

D5   What type of mobile phone do you have, if any? **(Select all that apply)**

Smart phone	1
Regular mobile phone	2
None	3

D6   Do you household own or rent land used for growing rice, other crops or an orchard?

Yes own land	1
Yes rent land	2
No	3

D7   During the last 12 months, for how many months did your household owe rice or had to buy or borrow rice from other people, if any?

WRITE IN TOTAL NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND TO NEAREST FULL MONTH. IF NONE WRITE '0' ➔	months

D8   Do you currently have a Government issued ID Poor card?

Yes ID Poor 1	1
Yes ID Poor 2	2
No	3

D9   How many persons in your household produce an income, either through working, self employment or selling goods in the market?

WRITE IN TOTAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ➔	people
WRITE IN TOTAL INCOME PRODUCING HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ➔	people

D10   Have you or anyone in your household experienced any of the following in the last 12 months? **(Select all that apply)**

Unable to pay back debt	1
Loss of land	2
Unemployment	3
Children dropping out of school	4
Family split up or divorce	5
Crop failure	6
Natural disaster	7
Serious illness in the family	8
None of them	9

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION

Appendix 3 – Shelter Participants

	Organisation	Location
1	KNK	Chamkarrrusey Village SangkatPrekpreahSdachBattambong
2	KMR	ChamkarSomrong I Village,BattambongCommune,BattabangDistrict,Battambang Province
3	CHO	KonDomreyVillage,NimitCommue,Poi Pet District,Bonteay Mean Chey
4	CWCC	PhumPalelay,Sangkat Poi Pet,Krung Poi Pet ,BanteayMeanChey Province
5	CWCC	SteungSen District ,Kompong Thom Province
6	CWCC	SangKat Phsar Doem Thkauv,Khan Chamkar Morn,Phnom Penh
7	CWCC	SteungThmeyVillage,Svay Dong KomCommune,SiemRiep District ,Siem Reap Province.
8	CCPCR	Sang Kat Phnom Penh Thmey,Khan Sen Sok, Phnom Penh
9	KWCD	Sang Kat Chom Chao,Khan Dong Kor, Phnom Penh
10	CWCC	KompongSvayVillage,KompongSvayCommune,SereySophornDistrict,Bonteay Mean Chey Province
11	CCPCR	Wat Dom NakVillage,SalaKomRoeukCommune,SiemRiepDistrict,Siem Reap Province.
12	CCPCR	ThnolKaengVillage,Por Ta HorCommune,SvayRiengDistrict,SvayRieng Province
13	DOMNOK TOEK	PrekKhsayVillage,PrekKhsayCommune,PeamRorDistrict,Preyveng Province

Appendix 4 – Stakeholder Participants

Participants for collection information on human trafficking

Type of Stakeholder	Institution
Social Workers (shelter staff) / Worked with survivors for 12 months or more	Poi Pet Transit Center
	TPC
	TPC
	CWCC in BMC
NGOs, IOs, UN / Worked with survivors for 12 months or more	UNIAP
	IOM
	UNODC
	WVC
	LSCW
	The Asia Foundation
Local Authorities/ Supervisor level or higher	CWCC help to identify those local authority in Poi Pet for research team to interview
Line Department/ Supervisor level or higher	AHTJP Department MoSVY
	Chief of Bureau and Representation of the Department of Employment and Manpower & Member to the Labor Migration Task Force. MoLVT
Immigration Police/ Supervisor level or higher	Director Department of Immigration
	Chief of police immigration at Poi Pet international gate
	Chief of police immigration at Baveth gate
	Chief of police immigration at Koh Kong gate
	Deputy director Provincial labor department, Prey Veng
	Chief of police immigration at Prey Veng

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