



2/28/2024

Knowledge, Attitude and Perception/Practice Study

Gender Based Violence and Sexual Harassment in the Community

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Abbreviations

CBO	Community Based Organization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude, and Perception/Practices
LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SH	Sexual Harassment
UN	United Nations

Executive Summary

Banteay Srei, a Cambodian non-governmental organization known as the Citadel of Women, has been dedicated to uplifting impoverished and vulnerable Cambodian women and rural communities for over twenty years. Its primary focus lies in advancing women's political, economic, and social empowerment. A key objective of Banteay Srei is to combat Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and promote the empowerment of women across various domains.

Recently, Banteay Srei conducted a Knowledge, Attitude, and Perception (KAP) survey involving community members, including farmers and small business owners in Battambang and Siem Reap provinces. The survey aimed to delve into their personal experiences and perceptions concerning gender-based violence and sexual harassment within their communities.

The KAP study employed both quantitative methods and a review of secondary data to address its research objectives. Additionally, it embraced a participatory approach, engaging members of Banteay Srei's community-based organizations (CBOs) in Battambang and Siem Reap in the data collection process. This approach aimed to bolster their capacity in basic research skills, data collection procedures, and the utilization of digital tools, particularly tablets, for data gathering.

Findings from the study revealed that the majority of participants exhibited an understanding of various forms of sexual harassment and gender-based violence, along with an awareness of their detrimental impacts on individuals' mental and physical well-being, as well as on their academic or work performance. Participants also identified diverse settings where such incidents could occur, including homes, workplaces, and public spaces. They displayed knowledge about seeking support from local authorities, parents, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), legal aid entities, and other resources when confronted with instances of sexual harassment and gender-based violence. However, despite this foundational understanding, respondents' grasp of sexual harassment and gender-based violence remained somewhat limited, hindering comprehensive efforts to address these issues within their community.

While respondents generally expressed disapproval of sexual harassment and gender-based violence and demonstrated willingness to take action to prevent them, the notion that dressing or behaving appropriately could mitigate the risk of experiencing such mistreatment highlighted a perpetuation of victim-blaming attitudes among participants. This underscores the importance of addressing misconceptions and fostering a deeper understanding of the root causes and dynamics of sexual harassment and gender-based violence through further education and advocacy efforts.

Furthermore, some participants recounted instances of experiencing sexual harassment and gender-based violence but chose not to report or file complaints, often due to reluctance, a desire for privacy, and the close relationship with perpetrators, who were frequently family members or colleagues. This tolerance inadvertently perpetuates the problem and allows perpetrators to continue their actions unchecked. It emphasizes the necessity of creating safe spaces where individuals feel empowered to speak out against harassment and violence, irrespective of the perpetrator's identity, and highlights the need for robust support systems to assist victims in navigating such challenging situations and seeking appropriate recourse.

Therefore, some recommendations are suggested including: 1) UN agencies, development agencies, civil society organizations, local authorities and schools should continue spreading information and resources on preventing and addressing sexual harassment and gender-based violence; 2) Local authorities should

work collaboratively with civil society organization to create a safe space for individuals to openly discuss instances of sexual harassment and gender-based violence privately within the community; 3) Local authorities or community leaders should encourage inclusive dialogue and discussions within the community; 4) Local authorities and legal entities should consider working together in developing the legal support system for community; 5) Relevant ministries, UN/development agencies and civil society organizations should replicate this similar study on sexual harassment and gender-based violence within the community with larger sample sizes.

Background

Banteay Srei (Citadel of Women) is a Cambodian non-governmental organization dedicated to empowering impoverished and vulnerable Cambodian women and rural communities for over two decades, with a focus on advancing women's political, economic, and social progress. A central goal of Banteay Srei is to combat Gender Based Violence (GBV) and foster the empowerment of women in various spheres.

GBV represents a grave violation of human rights and presents a significant threat to health and safety, encompassing sexual, physical, mental, and economic harm inflicted in both public and private settings (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2023). This includes workplace harassment and violence, which encompasses various unacceptable behaviors and practices, or threats thereof, leading to physical, psychological, sexual, or economic harm (International Labour Organization, 2021).

Banteay Srei's endeavors to eradicate gender-based violence are in line with the priorities set by the Cambodian government, as articulated in the Neary Rattanak V (Ministry of Women's Affairs, 2020) and the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women 2019-2023 (Royal Government of Cambodia, 2020).

As per the United Nations Cambodia (2022) report, there is a lack of national data on workplace sexual harassment in Cambodia. However, various development agencies and non-governmental organizations have noted a consistent rise in reported cases of sexual harassment over time. It is evident that sexual harassment is a prevalent issue in Cambodia's workplaces, with estimates suggesting that approximately 40-60% of women and 10% of men experience harassment at work, as stated by the International Labour Organization and International Finance Corporation (2020).

Despite some initiatives aimed at addressing sexual harassment in Cambodia, there is a dearth of research on this matter, particularly within workplace settings. Acknowledging these gaps in efforts to combat workplace sexual harassment, Banteay Srei recently conducted a study on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence in Formal Workplace Environments within the private sector, including banks, restaurants, hotels, and entertainment venues. This study aimed to comprehensively understand the prevalence and nature of harassment and violence experienced by individuals from the recruitment process to the conclusion of their contracts.

Furthermore, in addition to the workplace study, Banteay Srei conducted a Knowledge, Attitude, and Perception (KAP) survey involving community members, such as farmers and small business owners in Battambang and Siem Reap provinces. This survey sought to delve into their personal experiences and perceptions regarding gender-based violence and sexual harassment within their communities.

Research Objectives

The Knowledge, Attitude, and Perception (KAP) study sought to investigate instances of sexual harassment and gender-based violence encountered by members of the community, including farmers and small business owners, within their respective areas. Additionally, the study aimed to strengthen community-based organizations and enhance the capacity of Banteay Srei's personnel by providing them with the necessary knowledge and skills to engage in or contribute to evidence-based research initiatives. The findings and insights generated from the study will serve as valuable resources for advocacy efforts and

educational outreach endeavors. Ultimately, the evidence-based report resulting from this study complements Banteay Srei's previous research on sexual harassment within formal workplace settings.

Methodology

To address the research objectives, a quantitative methodology was employed alongside a review of secondary data. Additionally, a participatory approach was adopted, involving members of Banteay Srei's community-based organizations (CBOs) in Battambang and Siem Reap in the data collection process. This approach aimed to enhance their capacity in understanding basic research skills, the data collection process, and the utilization of digital tools (specifically tablets) for data collection.

To ensure comprehension of the research process among CBO members, the Havas Barefoot team solicited their input on questionnaire development, introduced the data collection tool (SurveyToGo-Computer Assisted Personal Interviews), and provided training on quality control during questionnaire administration. Five CBO members from Battambang and five from Siem Reap participated in this study.

Coverage Areas

The research encompassed the provinces of Battambang and Siem Reap. In Battambang province, the study covered three districts: Thma Koul, Bovel, and Battambang (refer to Figure 2). Similarly, in Siem Reap province, the study included three districts: Pouk, Angkor Thum, and Siem Reap (refer to Figure 3).

Figure 1: Target Provinces

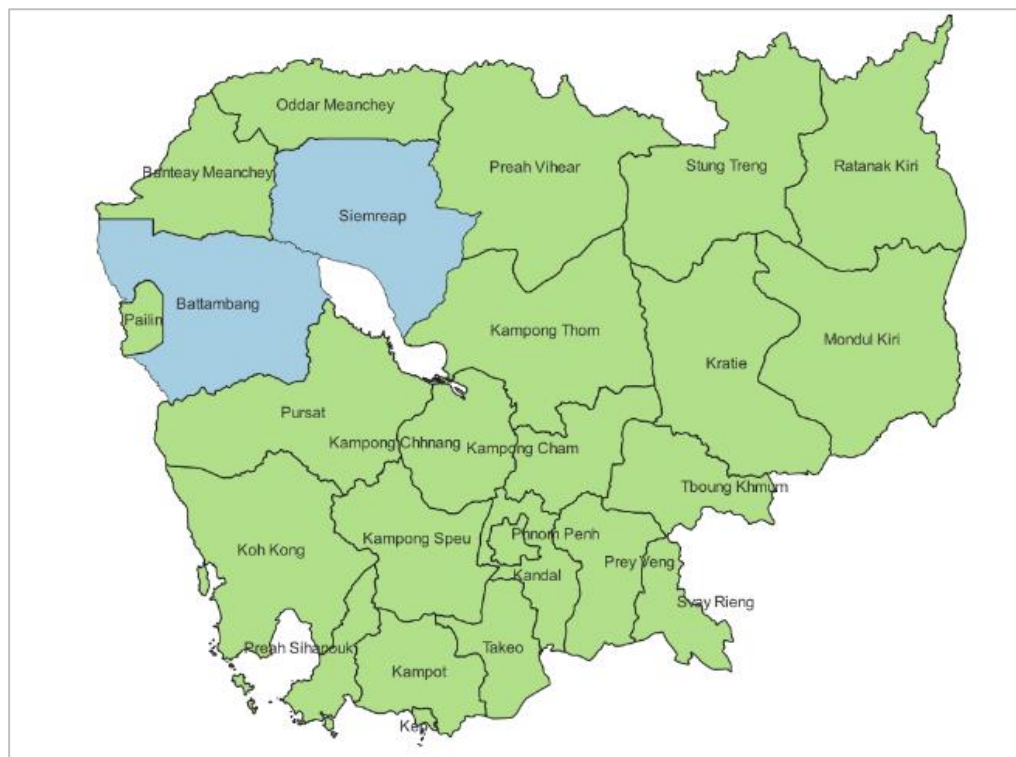


Figure 2: Battambang

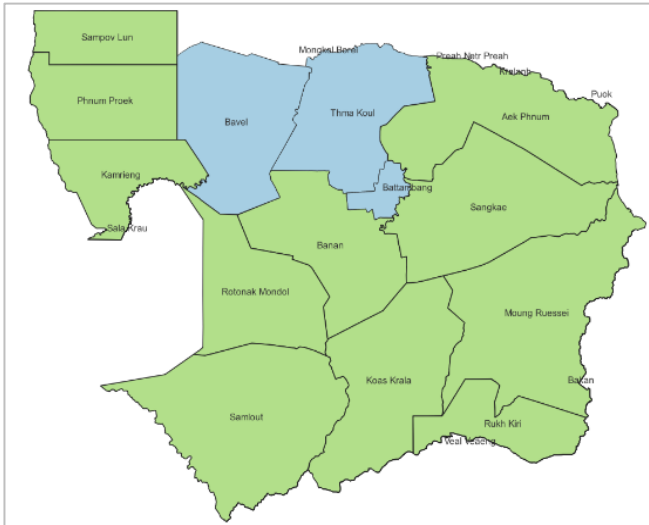
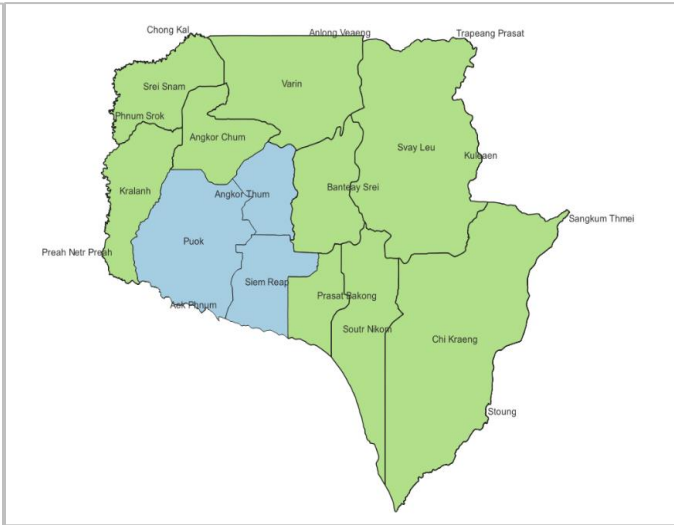


Figure 3: Siem Reap



Sample Size and Sampling

The study involved 120 individuals from the community in Battambang province and another 120 individuals from the community in Siem Reap province. In order to ensure representation and inclusivity, the study also incorporated participants from LGBTIQ+ groups, individuals with disabilities, as well as women and men aged between 18 and 45 years old. Respondents for the study were selected by identifying districts and communes within each targeted province, and then individuals meeting the study's criteria were chosen from those specific communes.

Limitations

The reliability and applicability of the research project could potentially be impacted by the limitation of only 120 samples per targeted province. Consequently, the data analysis will give precedence to the actual available sample size, acknowledging its implications for the robustness of the study and its broader applicability.

Findings

Respondent Profile

In this study, participants encompassed various genders, including males, females, transgender females, lesbians, and gays. However, the majority were female respondents, comprising approximately 48% (116 out of 240), followed by male respondents, constituting around 46% (109 out of 240), with the LGBTIQ+ group accounting for approximately 6% (15 out of 240) (refer to Figure 4).

Additionally, the study incorporated individuals with disabilities, comprising approximately 9% (21 out of 240) of the participants (refer to Figure 5). These disabilities included impairments affecting the legs, arms, hearing, vision, and dwarfism.

Figure 4: Gender (N=240)

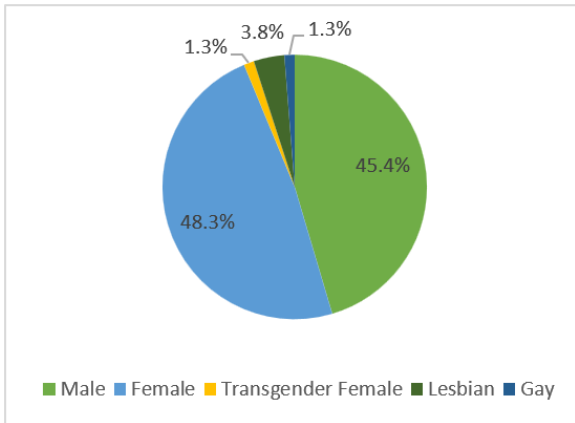
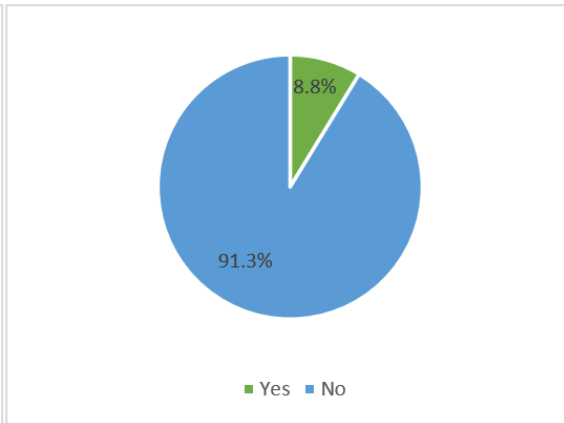


Figure 5: Are you a person with disability? (N=240)



The study included individuals who were single, married, separated, divorced, or widowed. However, married respondents constituted the largest group among these categories (refer to Figure 6). This pattern remained consistent across both Battambang and Siem Reap provinces.

The majority of respondents, accounting for 50% (120 out of 240), fell within the age range of 35 to 45 years old. These individuals were typically encountered at their homes by the research team during the fieldwork period (refer to Figure 7).

Figure 6: Marital Status (N=240)

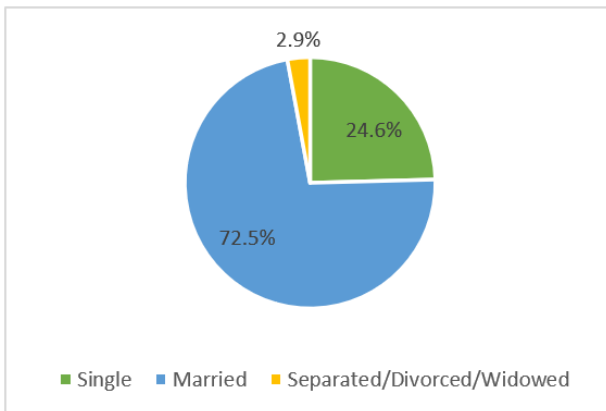
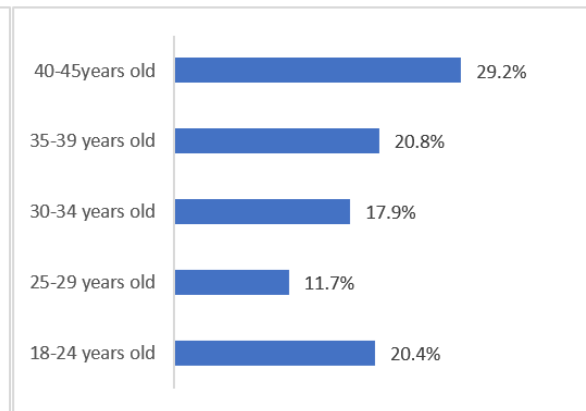


Figure 7: Age (N=240)



Most of the respondents identified as farmers, comprising 53% (126 out of 240), followed by construction workers at 16% (39 out of 240), and housewives at 7.6% (18 out of 240) (refer to Figure 8).

Figure 8: Occupation (N=240)

Farmer	52.5%
Grocery shop owner	5.0%
Drink seller (sugarcane, coffee, tea, pure drinking water, juice...)	2.5%
Food seller (rice, noodle, porridge, fried noodle)	1.3%
Vegetable, fish and meat seller	2.9%
Construction worker	16.3%
Electrician	.8%
Housewife	7.5%
Student	4.6%
Tailor	0.8%
Hairdresser	1.7%
Motor Repairer	1.7%
Workers (cart pusher)	2.5%

Overall, the majority of respondents reported a monthly household income ranging between 101 USD and 200 USD, accounting for approximately 35% (83 out of 240), followed by a monthly household income of 100 USD or less, at around 31% (74 out of 240) (refer to Figure 9).

Regarding changes in income compared to previous years, 58% (140 out of 240) stated that their current monthly household income was lower, while 22% (52 out of 240) indicated that it remained constant, and 20% (48 out of 240) reported an increase.

The primary reasons cited for a decrease in monthly household income compared to previous years were: difficulties in finding employment (49% or 69 out of 140), poor rice yields (16% or 23 out of 140), and low profits from work (12% or 17 out of 140). Conversely, stable profits from work were the main factor for those whose monthly household income remained constant.

For those reporting an increase in monthly household income, the main reasons cited were: more family members contributing to earnings (44% or 21 out of 48), an increase in the price of rice (29% or 14 out of 48), and higher rice yields (17% or 8 out of 48).

Most respondents have received education at the primary school level, comprising 36.3% (87 out of 240), while approximately 2% (6 out of 240) were able to pursue higher education (refer to Figure 10).

Figure 9: Monthly Household Income (N=240)

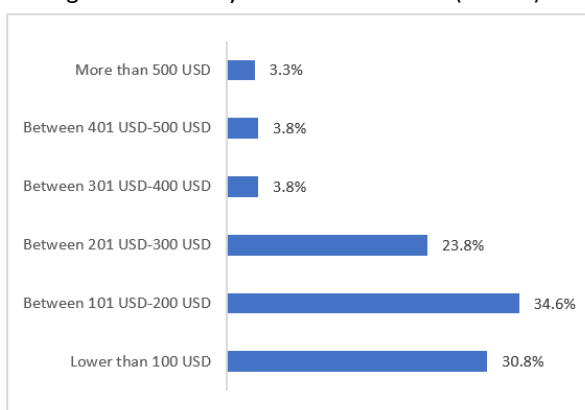
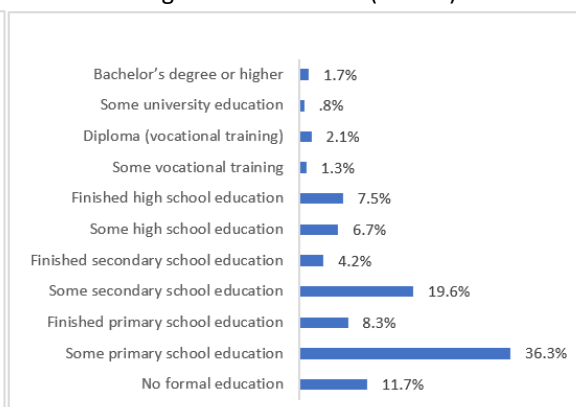


Figure 10: Education (N=240)



Knowledge

Sexual Harassment

It is apparent that the majority of respondents participating in the study, comprising 71% (170 out of 240), have heard the concept of sexual harassment (refer to Figure 11). The primary sources through which they acquired this awareness were social media platforms (such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok), friends, and NGOs, accounting for 82% (140 out of 170), 36% (61 out of 170), and 29% (49 out of 170) respectively. Additionally, respondents mentioned other channels through which they learned about sexual harassment, including radio, siblings, books/magazines, local authorities, parents, neighbors, spouses, teachers, and television.

Figure 11: Have you ever heard about sexual harassment? (N=240)

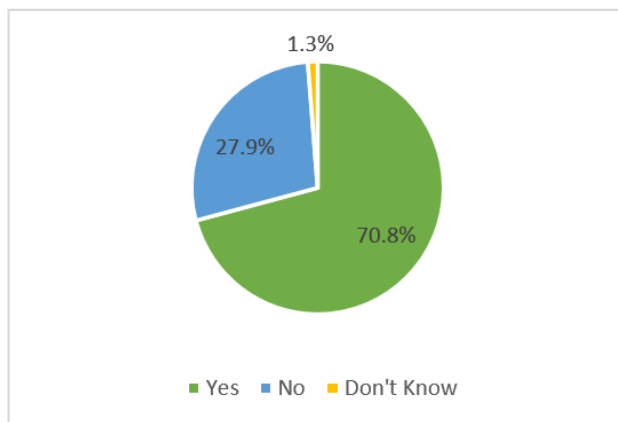
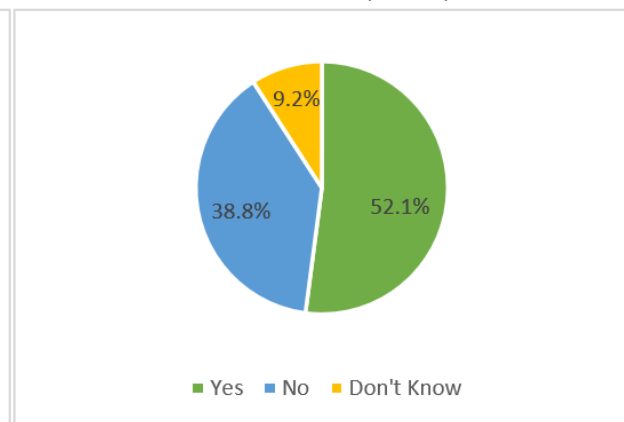


Figure 12: Have you ever known about Sexual Harassment? (N=240)



Additionally, all respondents were queried about their familiarity with sexual harassment, revealing that 52% of them (125 out of 240) were indeed aware of sexual harassment (refer to Figure 12). This indicates that not all respondents who had previously heard about sexual harassment were acquainted with its concept. The primary channels through which they acquired this awareness were social media platforms (such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok), friends, and NGOs, accounting for 77% (96 out of 125), 33% (41 out of 125), and 26% (33 out of 125) respectively. Moreover, respondents mentioned other sources through which they became acquainted with sexual harassment, including radio, siblings, books/magazines, local authorities, parents, spouses, neighbors, television, and teachers.

Among those who were aware of sexual harassment, all were able to provide a definition of the term, albeit not always complete. The majority of respondents (30% or 37 out of 125) mentioned intimidation or threats to engage in unwanted actions, 26% (32 out of 125) referred to the use of inappropriate language, and 23% (29 out of 125) cited unwanted touching or groping as forms of sexual harassment.

Regarding awareness of different forms of sexual harassment, 90% (113 out of 125) of those who were aware of sexual harassment could identify various forms, while the remainder indicated they did not know. After being shown a set of showcards detailing different forms of sexual harassment, awareness among respondents increased from 52% (125 out of 240) to 92% (222 out of 240). These forms included unwanted touching or groping, inappropriate comments about appearance or sexuality, threats combined with propositions for sex, exchanging or receiving pornography and other inappropriate images, unwanted exposure, using flattery for sexual advantage, exchanging or receiving messages related to sex and other

inappropriate topics, derogatory remarks targeting individuals' morals or accusing them of prostitution, and using suggestive glances or eye contact in a sexual manner.

Nearly one-third of all respondents (68 out of 240) have participated in activities or programs related to sexual harassment within their community (refer to Figure 13), primarily organized by NGOs (84% or 57 out of 68) and local authorities (34% or 23 out of 68). Of those who attended, 98% (67 out of 68) affirmed that these activities or programs were beneficial as they helped them avoid sexual harassment, enhance conflict resolution skills, promote community well-being and safety, and prevent instances of sexual harassment.

Among all respondents, 84% (203 out of 240) expressed a desire to participate in future activities or programs on sexual harassment (refer to Figure 14).

Figure 13: Have you ever attended any activities or programs on sexual harassment in your community? (N=240)

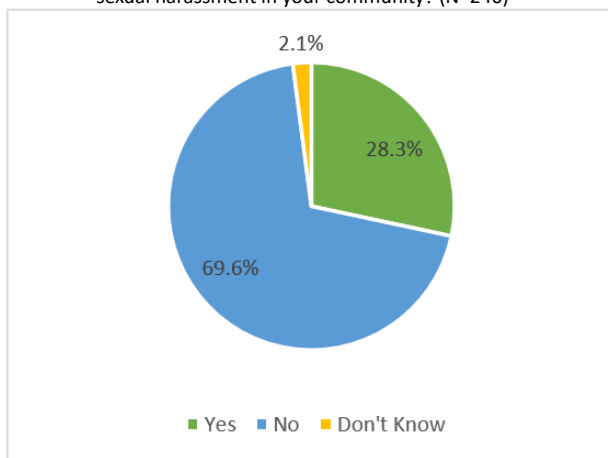
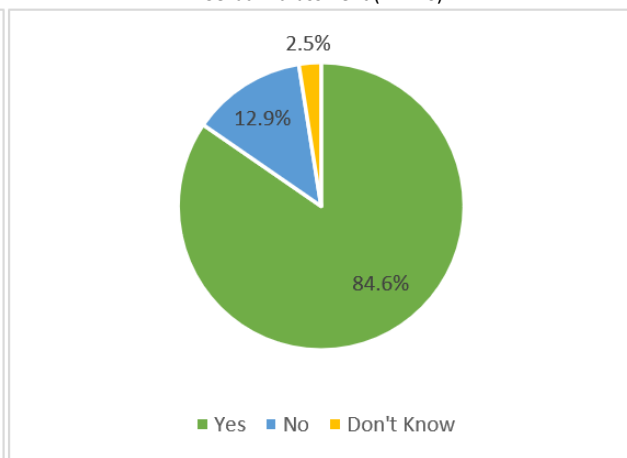


Figure 14: Do you want to attend any activities or programs on Sexual Harassment (N=240)



Among all participants, approximately 36% of them (86 out of 240) reported witnessing instances of sexual harassment within their community (refer to Figure 15). These incidents of sexual harassment encompassed various behaviors, including inappropriate comments about appearance or sexuality, unwanted touching or groping, unwanted exposure, exchanging pornography and other inappropriate images, sending messages related to sex and other inappropriate topics, receiving threats coupled with propositions for sex, derogatory remarks targeting individuals' morals or accusing them of prostitution, and using manipulative language to gain sexual advantages.

Respondents identified different locations where sexual harassment could occur. The top three places mentioned by most respondents were public spaces, workplaces, and home and family environments, accounting for 59% (142 out of 240), 52% (126 out of 240), and 48% (116 out of 240) respectively (refer to Figure 16).

Figure 15: Have you ever witnessed the sexual harassment in your community? (N=240)

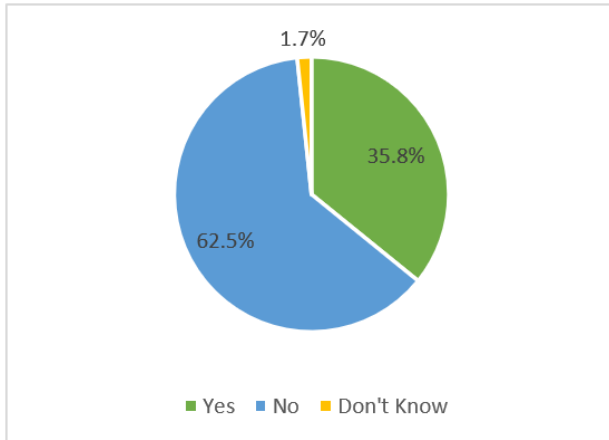
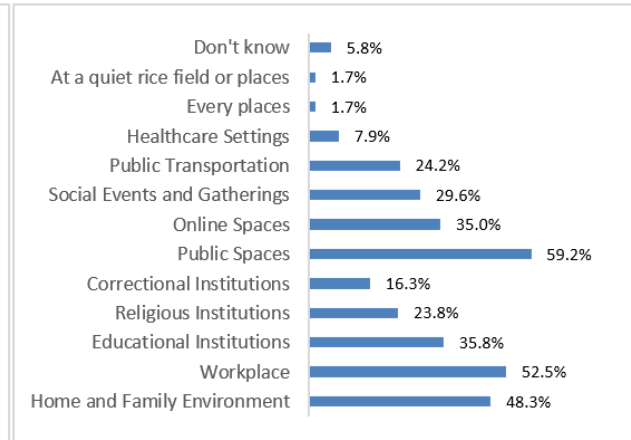


Figure 16: Where can sexual harassment happen in your community? (N=240)



When questioned about who can be subjected to sexual harassment, 67% of all respondents (160 out of 240) identified women, while 60% (144 out of 240) specified young women as potential targets (refer to Figure 17). However, respondents also cited other groups vulnerable to sexual harassment, with approximately 14% (33 out of 240) indicating that anyone can be a victim of sexual harassment.

Approximately 81% of all respondents (194 out of 240) asserted that they could report cases of sexual harassment on behalf of victims. This awareness represents a positive trend that can contribute to the protection and prevention of sexual harassment within the community. However, 19% (46 out of 240) stated that they could not report on behalf of victims, suggesting the need for further efforts to enhance community awareness regarding the reporting of sexual harassment cases (refer to Figure 18).

Those who expressed their ability to report on behalf of victims mentioned various entities to which they could report, including local authorities, legal aid organizations, non-governmental organizations/human rights commissions, hotlines/helplines, community support centers, parents or the victim's parents, neighbors, and educational institutions.

Figure 17: Who can be sexually harassed in your community? (N=240)

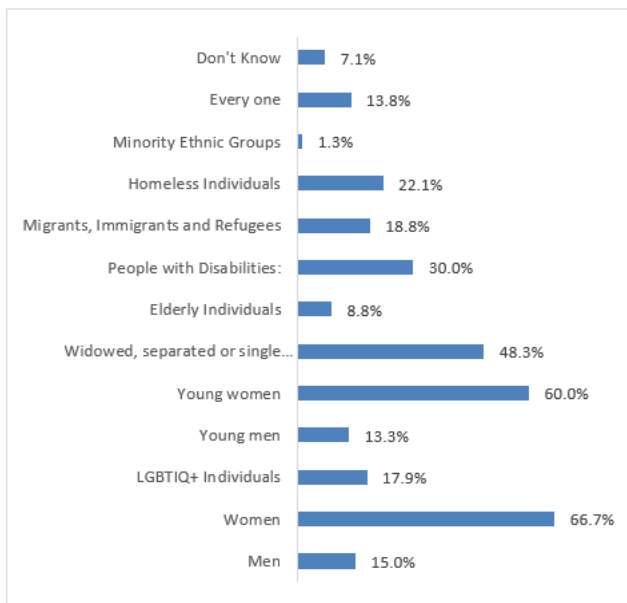
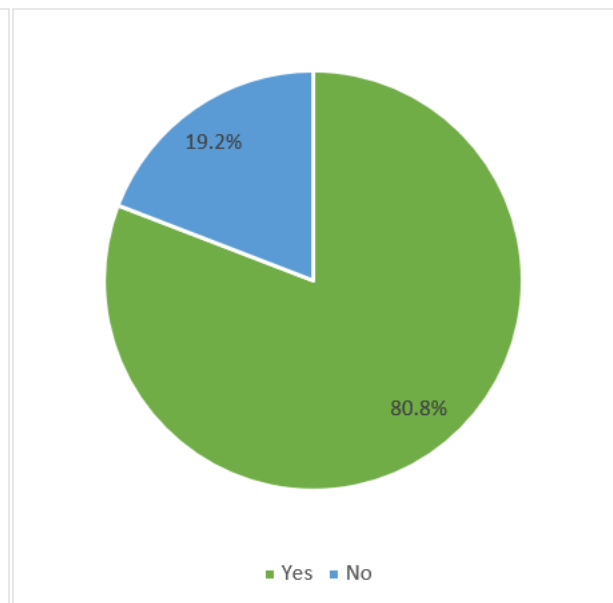


Figure 18: Can you report on behalf of the victims who have been sexually harassed in your community? (N=240)



Participants in the study cited various impacts of sexual harassment within their community. A significant majority, 92% (220 out of 240), indicated that sexual harassment has a detrimental effect on mental health, while 79% (189 out of 240) and 67% (160 out of 240) highlighted negative impacts on physical health and school performance, respectively. Furthermore, respondents identified several adverse consequences of sexual harassment, including decreased work productivity, diminished community trust, social stigma, financial losses, heightened violence, and an increase in suicidal tendencies (refer to Figure 19).

Figure 19: What can be the impacts of sexual harassment in your community? (N=240)

Negative impact on mental health	91.7%
Negative impact on physical health	78.8%
Loss of work productivity	47.1%
Negative financial impact	38.8%
Negative impact on school performance	66.7%
Negative impact on community trust	45.4%
Social Stigma	39.6%
Using violence	25.8%
Commit suicide	2.5%
Don't know	1.3%

Gender-Based Violence

It is proven that 67% of the respondents (161 out of 240) who took part in the study have heard about gender-based violence (refer to Figure 20). The primary sources through which they acquired this knowledge were social media platforms (such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok), NGOs, and friends, accounting for 67% (108 out of 161), 33% (53 out of 161), and 31% (50 out of 161) respectively. Additionally, respondents mentioned other channels through which they learned about gender-based violence, including siblings, local authorities, spouses, books/magazines, radio, neighbors, parents, teachers, and television.

Figure 20: Have you ever heard about gender-based violence? (N=240)

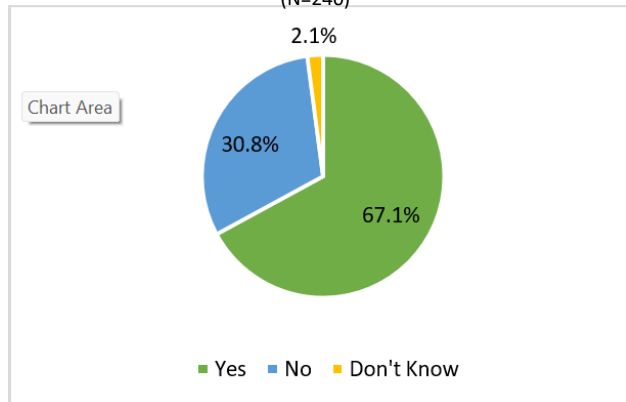
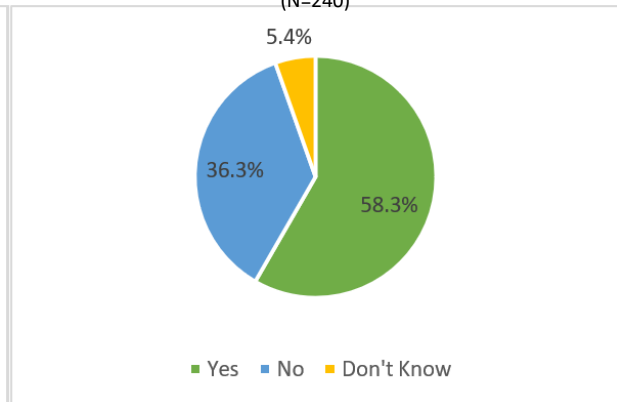


Figure 21: Have you ever known about gender-based violence? (N=240)



Among all respondents, 58% (140 out of 240) have known gender-based violence (refer to Figure 21). The primary channels through which they gained this awareness were social media platforms (such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok), friends, and siblings, accounting for 67% (94 out of 140), 35% (49 out of 140), and 30% (42 out of 140) respectively. Additionally, respondents also cited NGOs, spouses, local authorities, radio, neighbors, parents, books/magazines, and personal experiences as sources of knowledge about gender-based violence. All respondents who were aware of gender-based violence were able to provide a definition, with the majority (80% or 112 out of 140) mentioning physical beatings and 56% (79 out of 140) referring to insults or threats as forms of gender-based violence. However, only 1.4% (2 out of 140) mentioned sexual violence as a form of GBV, and none could provide a complete definition of GBV.

Nearly all respondents who claimed knowledge of gender-based violence could identify its various forms, with only around 1% (2 out of 140) unable to do so. After being shown a set of showcards detailing different forms of gender-based violence, awareness among respondents increased from 58% (140 out of 240) to 98% (234 out of 240). The forms of gender-based violence identified by respondents include physical violence, verbal violence, emotional/psychological violence, sexual violence, financial violence, forced marriage, and cyber violence.

Approximately 33% (80 out of 240) have participated in activities or programs related to gender-based violence in their community (refer to Figure 22), primarily organized by NGOs (91% or 73 out of 80) and local authorities (47% or 38 out of 80). All participants (80 out of 80) found these activities or programs beneficial as they helped them to avoid sexual harassment, prevent gender-based violence cases, enhance community well-being and safety, and improve conflict resolution skills. About 89% (213 out of 240) expressed a desire to attend future activities or programs on gender-based violence.

Figure 22: Have you ever attended any activities or programs on gender-based violence in your community? (N=240)

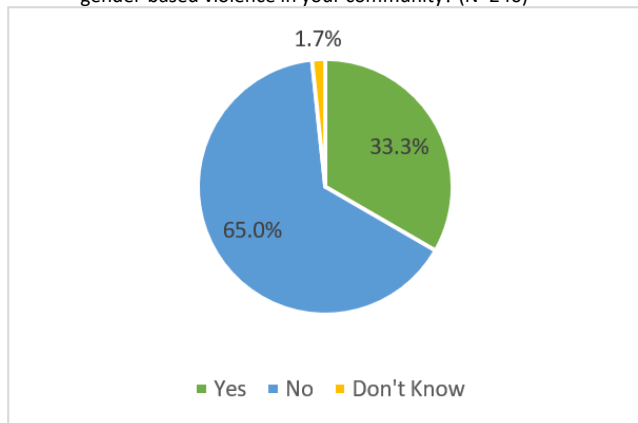
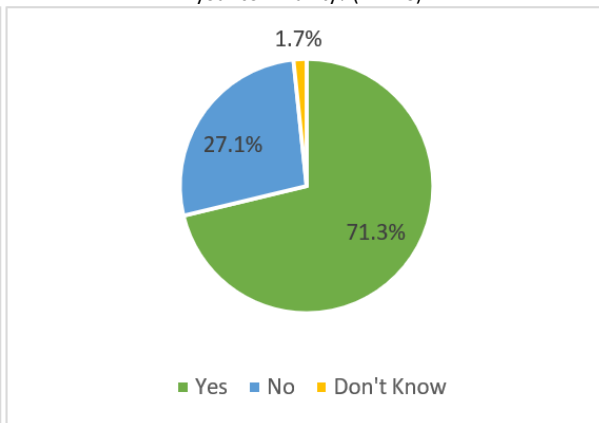


Figure 23: Have you ever witnessed the gender-based violence in your community? (N=240)



Among all participants, approximately 71% of them (171 out of 240) reported witnessing instances of gender-based violence in their community (refer to Figure 23). These incidents of gender-based violence encompassed various forms, including verbal violence, physical violence, emotional/psychological violence, sexual violence, financial violence, cyber violence, and forced marriage. The most commonly witnessed forms were verbal and physical violence, cited by 87% of respondents (171 out of 171) for each category.

Respondents identified different locations where gender-based violence can occur. The top three places mentioned were the home and family environment, public spaces, and workplaces, accounting for 78% (187 out of 240), 64% (154 out of 240), and 64% (154 out of 240) respectively (refer to Figure 24).

When queried about who can be victims of gender-based violence, 68% of respondents (163 out of 240) specified women, while 61% (146 out of 240) indicated young women as potential victims (refer to Figure 25). However, respondents also cited other groups vulnerable to gender-based violence, with approximately 20% (48 out of 240) indicating that anyone can be a victim of gender-based violence.

Figure 24: Where can gender-based violence happen in your community? (N=240)

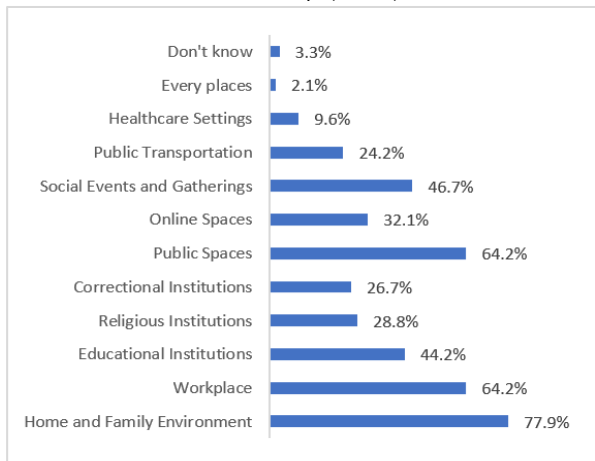
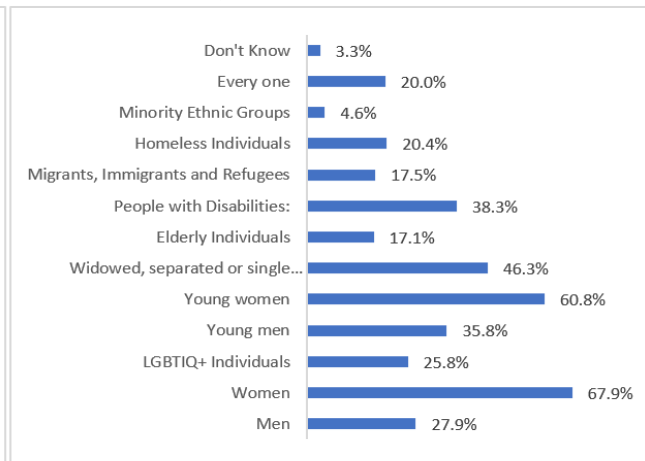


Figure 25: Who can be the victims of gender-based violence in your community? (N=240)



Approximately 85% of all respondents (205 out of 240) indicated that they can report cases of gender-based violence on behalf of victims. This awareness represents a positive trend that can contribute to the protection and prevention of gender-based violence cases within the community. However, 15% (35 out of 240) still asserted that they cannot report on behalf of victims (refer to Figure 26), suggesting the need for further efforts to enhance community awareness regarding the reporting of gender-based violence cases.

Those who expressed their ability to report on behalf of victims mentioned various entities to which they could report, including local authorities, legal aid organizations, non-governmental organizations/human rights commissions, hotlines/helplines, community support centers, parents or the victim's parents, neighbors, and educational institutions.

Participants in the study highlighted various impacts of gender-based violence in their community. The majority, 91% (218 out of 240), identified negative impacts on mental health, while 86% (207 out of 240) and 66% (159 out of 240) noted negative effects on physical health and school performance respectively. Additionally, respondents mentioned other adverse consequences of gender-based violence, including decreased work productivity, financial losses, diminished community trust, social stigma, heightened violence, and increased suicidal tendencies (refer to Figure 27).

Figure 26: Can you report on behalf of the victims of gender-based violence in your community? (N=240)

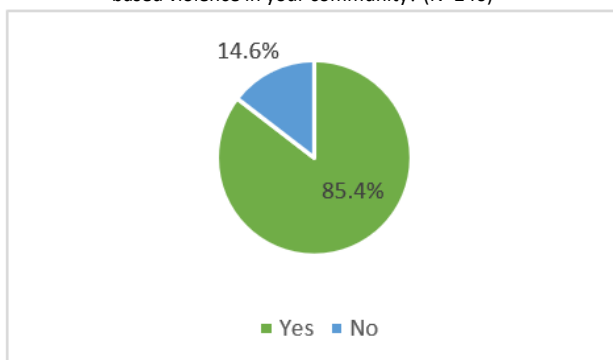


Figure 27: What can be the impact of gender-based violence in your community? (N=240)

Impact of Gender-Based Violence	Total (240)
Negative impact on mental health	90.8%
Negative impact on physical health	86.3%
Loss of work productivity	52.5%
Negative financial impact	46.7%
Negative impact on school performance	66.3%
Negative impact on community trust	46.3%
Social Stigma	32.1%
Using violence	20.4%
Commit suicide	1.7%
Don't know	2.5%

Attitude

Sexual Harassment

The majority of respondents disagreed with several statements that could serve as causes or contributing factors to sexual harassment. These statements include: 1) nothing can be done to prevent sexual harassment behaviors, 2) victims should tolerate sexual harassment to keep their job/maintain reputation, 3) sexual harassment is only between members of the opposite sex, 4) sexual harassment is hardly ever serious and mostly just joking, 5) reporting sexual harassment behaviors is a waste of time, 6) speaking up will cause more troubles and 7) all cases of sexual harassment, perpetrators prosecuted and victims got justice. This disagreement reflects the respondents' disapproval of sexual harassment and their willingness to prevent it and the intervention on sexual harassment cases remains limited in the community. Besides, most respondents agreed with several statements indicating that: 1) if you dress/act properly you won't be the target of sexual harassment, 2) if someone experiences those sexual harassment behaviors, they should report it and 3) if you see those sexual harassment behaviors happening, you should do something about it (See Figure 28 & Figure 29). However, the agreement to the statement "if you dress/act properly you won't be the target of sexual harassment" can be proven that the participants accept of the notion that dressing or behaving appropriately can prevent sexual harassment reinforces the mindset of blaming the victims.

Figure 28: Statement on Sexual Harassment (% , N=240)

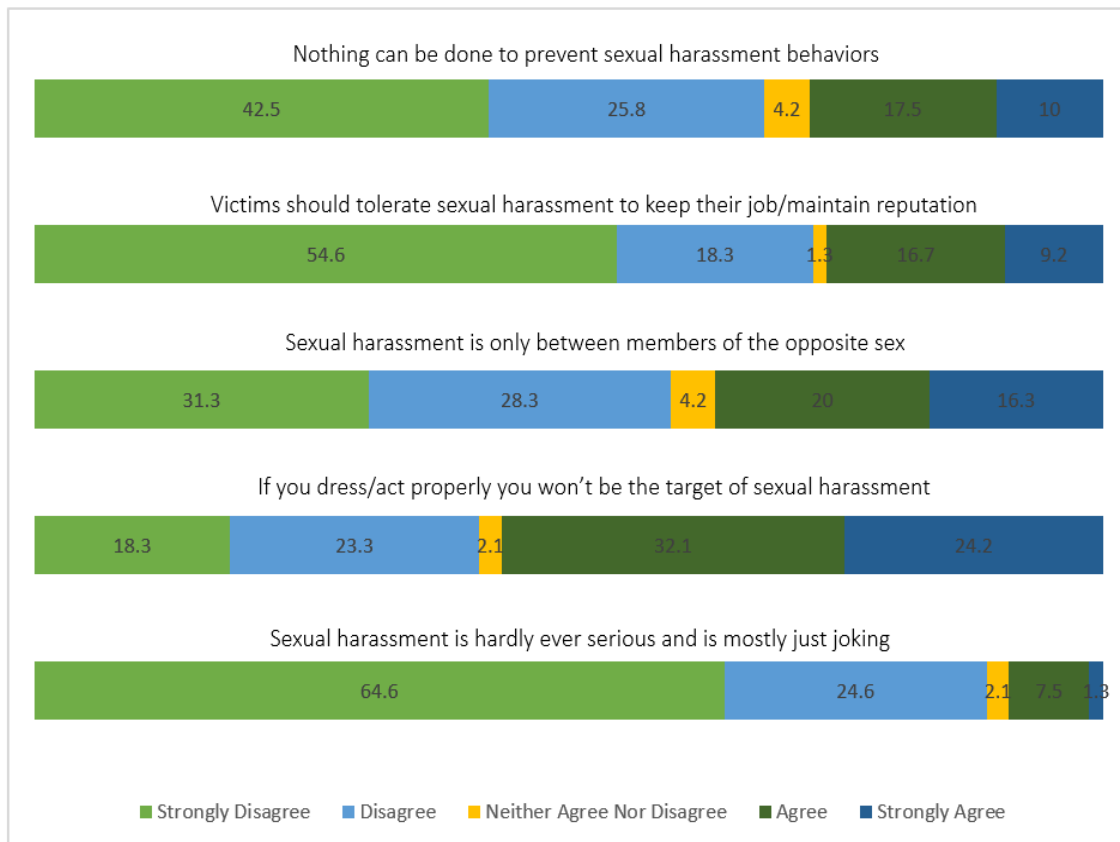
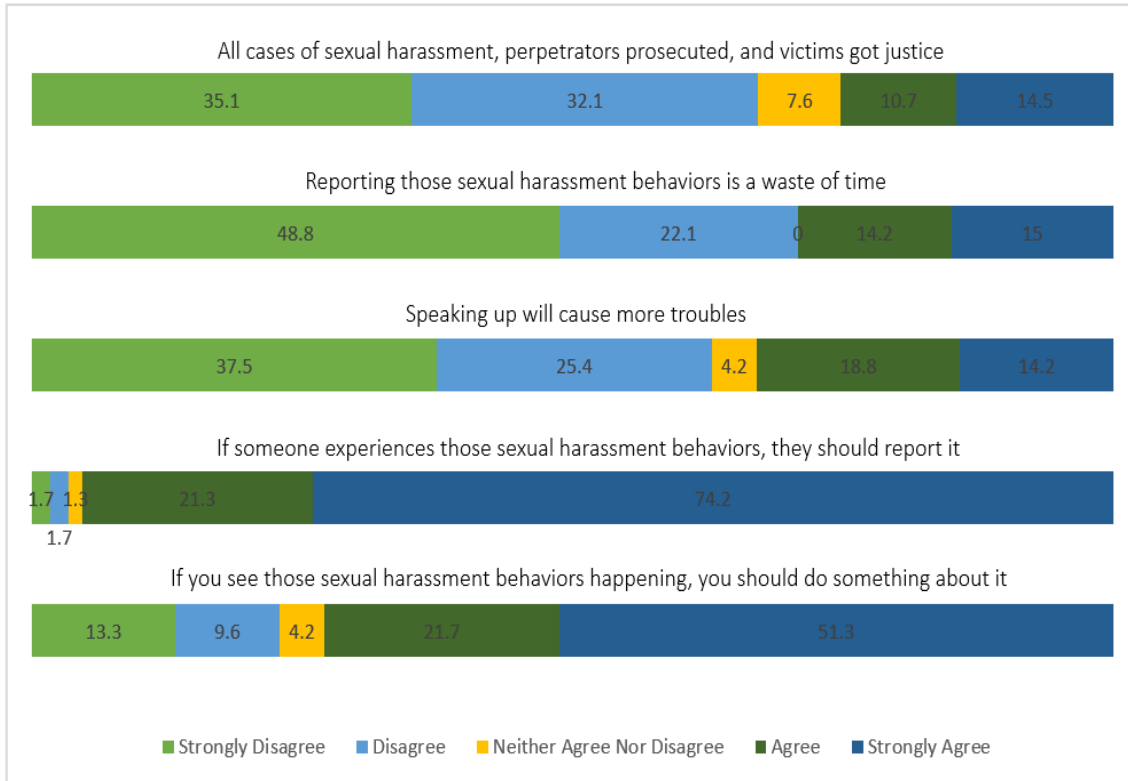


Figure 29: Statement on Sexual Harassment (% , N=240)



Gender-Based Violence

Most respondents disagreed with several statements that could serve as causes or contributing factors to gender-based violence. These statements include: 1) nothing can be done to prevent gender-based violence behaviors, 2) victims should tolerate gender-based violence to keep their job/maintain reputation, 3) gender-based violence is only between members of the opposite sex, 4) gender-based violence is hardly ever serious and mostly just joking, 5) reporting those gender-based violence behaviors is a waste of time, 6) speaking up will cause more troubles and 7) all cases of gender-based violence, perpetrators prosecuted and victims got justice. This disagreement reflects the respondents' disapproval of gender-based violence, their willingness to prevent it and the needs for more efforts from relevant stakeholders to intervene GBV cases for victims' justice. Most respondents agreed with statements indicating that: 1) if you dress/act properly you won't be the target of gender-based violence, 2) if someone experiences those gender-based violence behaviors, they should report it and 3) if you see those gender-based violence behaviors happening, you should do something about it (See Figure 30 & Figure 31). Yet, agreeing with the idea "if you dress/act properly you won't be the target of gender-based violence" indicates a reinforcement of victim-blaming mentality among participants.

Figure 30: Statement on Gender-Based Violence (% , N=240)

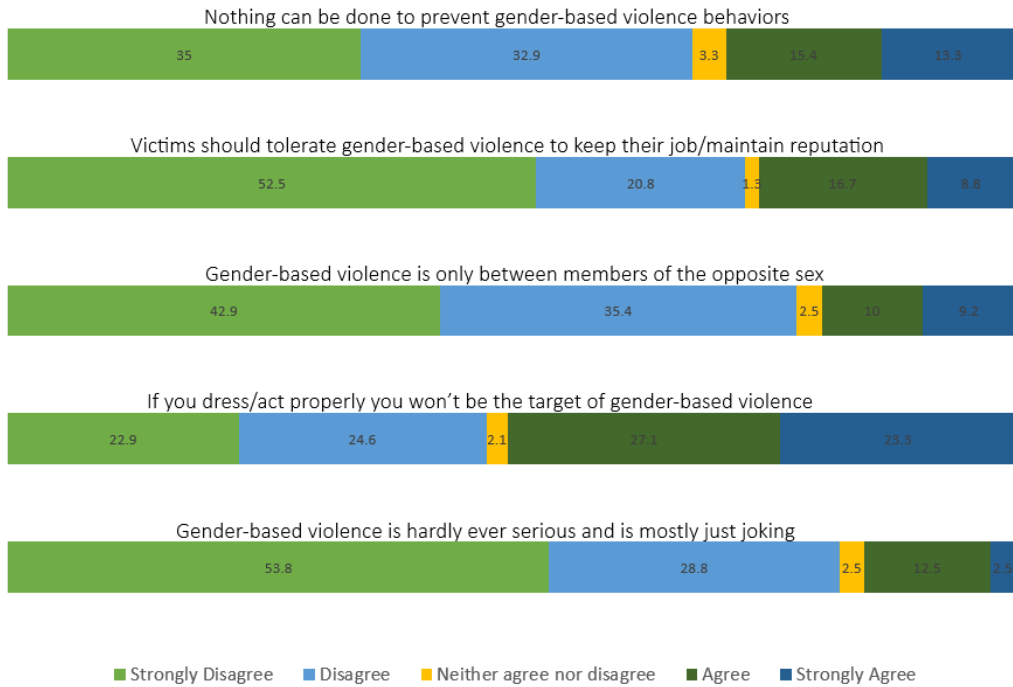
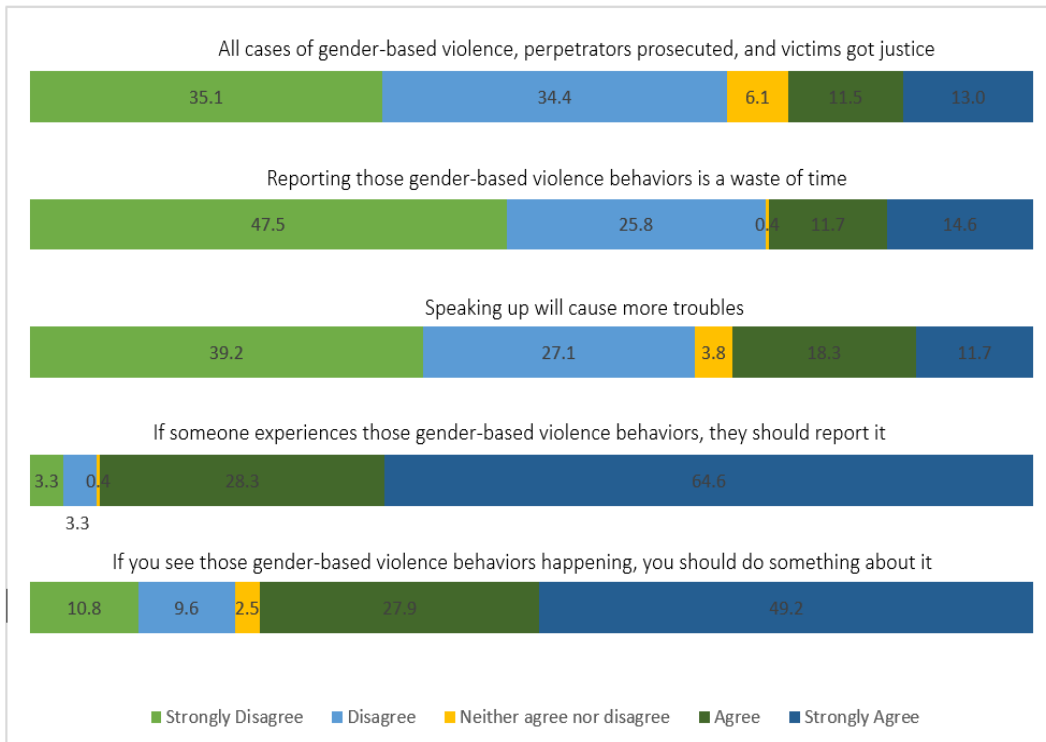


Figure 31: Statement on Gender-Based Violence (% , N=240)

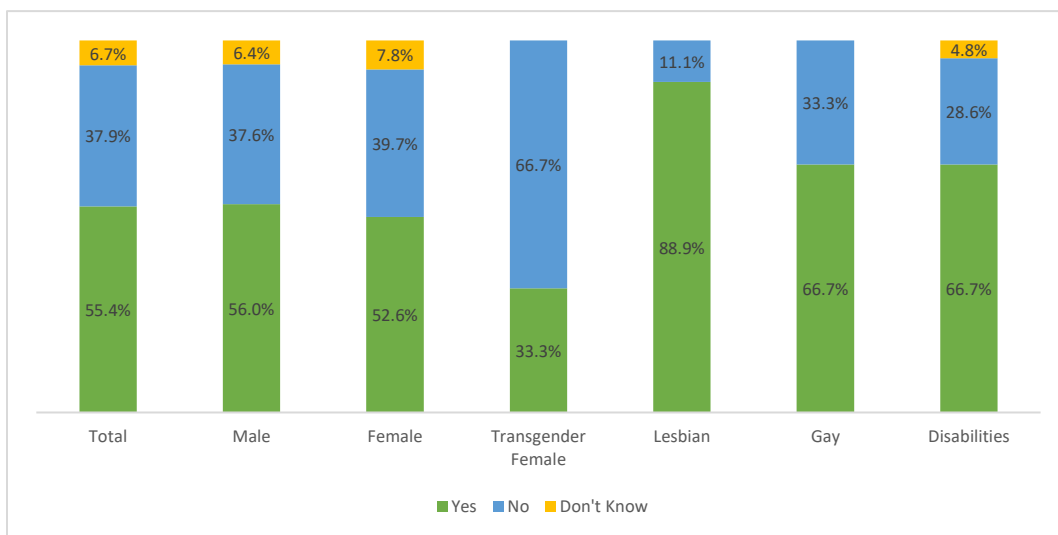


Practices

Discrimination and Inequal Treatment

Approximately 55% of all respondents (133 out of 240) have experienced feelings of inequality or discrimination within their community. Among various gender groups, lesbians, gays, and people with disabilities are identified as experiencing a higher degree of perceived inequality or discrimination compared to other gender groups, with rates of 89% (8 out of 9), 67% (2 out of 3), and 67% (14 out of 21) respectively. Moreover, approximately 56% (out of 109) of male participants and 53% (out of 116) of female participants reported similar feelings of inequality or discrimination (refer to Figure 32).

Figure 32: Have you ever felt not treated equally or been discriminated in your community? (N=240)



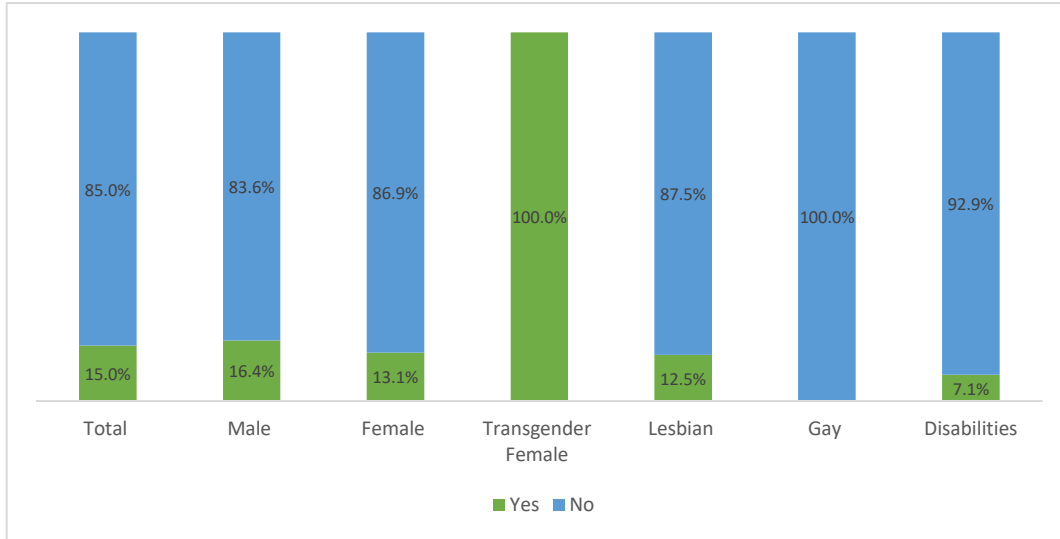
% is based on Total=240, Males=109, Females=116, Transgender Females=3, Lesbian=9, Gays=3, Disabilities=21

In general, respondents reported experiencing unequal treatment or discrimination within their community due to several primary factors, including poverty (73% or 97 out of 133), lack of education (16% or 21 out of 133), LGBTIQ+ status (11% or 14 out of 133), and skin color (11% or 14 out of 133). Additionally, other reasons cited included marital status, ethnicity, disability, illness, past experiences (such as involvement in gangs), habits (such as heavy alcohol consumption), and personality traits (such as introversion). Discrimination and mistreatment manifested in various forms, such as verbal abuse, threats, condescension, scolding, exclusion from important events, disdainful looks, and non-verbal communication cues. The majority of respondents (87% or 115 out of 133) reported experiencing discrimination primarily from their neighbors, regardless of their gender or status.

Although many respondents experienced discrimination and unequal treatment, not all of them lodged complaints. A significant portion (85% or 113 out of 133) refrained from doing so because they either tolerated the behavior (71% or 80 out of 113), feared further repercussions (14% or 16 out of 113), were intimidated by the perpetrators (10% or 11 out of 113), worried about others knowing (10% or 11 out of 113), or believed the perpetrators held significant power (4% or 5 out of 113). Among those who did complain (15% or 20 out of 133), the majority reported filing complaints with local authorities (65% or 13 out of 20). Additionally, 25% (5 out of 20) reported lodging complaints with family members, 20% (4 out of

20) with friends, 15% (3 out of 20) with NGOs or Human Rights Commissions, 10% (2 out of 20) with legal aid organizations, and 5% (1 out of 20) with hotlines or helplines. Of those who lodged complaints, 65% (13 out of 20) reported that their cases were listened to and discussed, 20% (4 out of 20) received compensation, and 5% (1 out of 20) stated that the perpetrator was cautioned. However, 15% (3 out of 20) indicated that they received no resolution or action following their complaint.

Figure 33: Did you complain? (N=133)

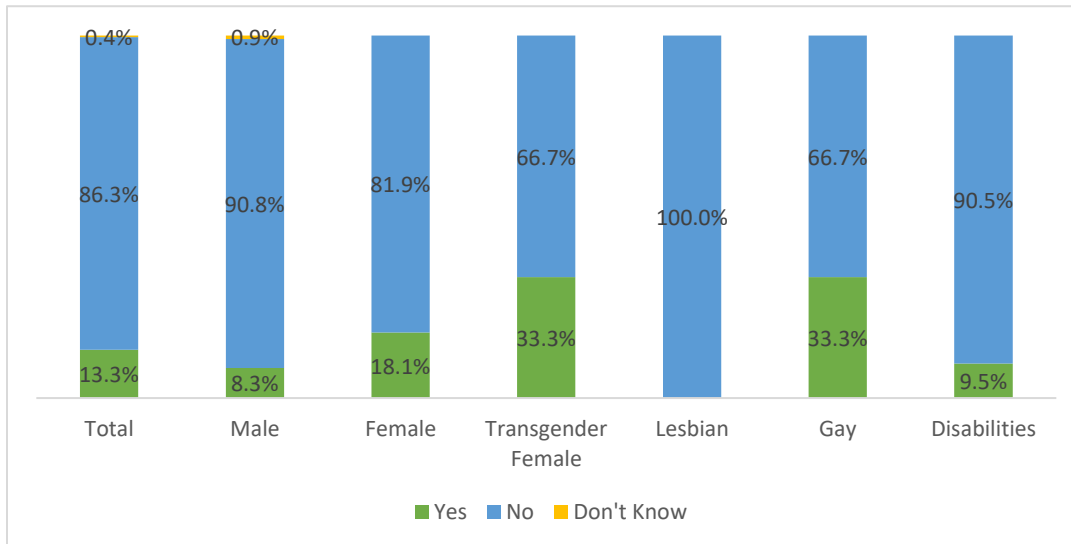


% is based on Total=133, Males=61, Females=61, Transgender Females=1, Lesbian=8, Gays=3 & Disabilities=1

Sexual Harassment

All in all, only a small minority of all respondents, comprising 13% (32 out of 240), reported having experienced sexual harassment. When comparing across gender groups, males reported the lowest incidence of sexual harassment. Notably, transgender females and gay individuals were the groups most commonly affected by sexual harassment (refer to Figure 34).

Figure 34: Have you ever been sexually harassed? (N=240)

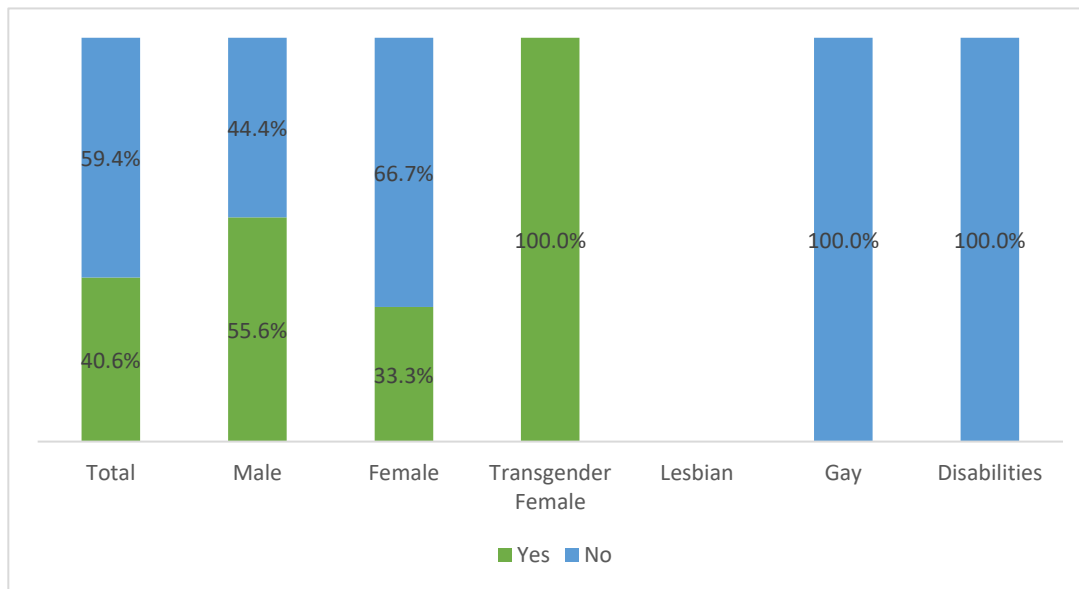


% is based on Total=240, Males=109, Females=116, Transgender Females=3, Lesbian=9, Gays=3, Disabilities=21

Out of those who reported experiencing sexual harassment, the majority (27 out of 32, or 84%) indicated that the harassment occurred primarily from their neighbors, followed by family members (22% or 7 out of 32), male colleagues (16% or 5 out of 32), female colleagues (13% or 4 out of 32), and local authorities (9% or 3 out of 32). The forms of harassment reported varied, with 72% (23 out of 32) receiving inappropriate comments about their appearance or sexuality, 41% (13 out of 32) experiencing unwanted touching or groping, 25% (8 out of 32) receiving pornography or other inappropriate images, 19% (6 out of 32) experiencing unwanted exposure, 9% (3 out of 32) receiving messages related to sex or other inappropriate topics, 9% (3 out of 32) being propositioned for sex, and 3% (1 out of 32) being insulted or labeled as prostitutes.

Among those who experienced sexual harassment, a significant portion (59% or 19 out of 32) chose not to file a complaint. Reasons for not reporting included being tolerant of the harassment (58% or 11 out of 19), fear of the perpetrator, the perceived power of the perpetrator or their family, concern about others knowing, and the desire to avoid further trouble. Among those who did file complaints, the majority (69% or 9 out of 13) reported complaints to local authorities, while others turned to family members (31% or 4 out of 13), friends (23% or 3 out of 13), NGOs or Human Rights Commissions (15% or 2 out of 13), and hotlines or helplines (8%). Following the complaints, 69% (9 out of 13) reported that their cases were listened to and discussed, 38% (5 out of 13) said that perpetrators were warned, 31% (4 out of 13) received compensation, and 8% (1 out of 13) did not receive any resolution (refer to Figure 35

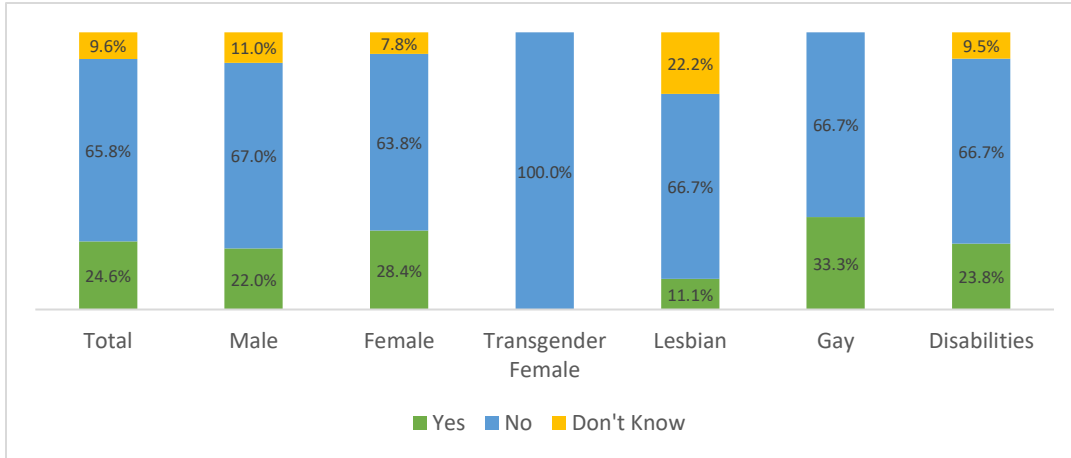
Figure 35: Did you complain? (N=32)



% is based on Total=32, Males=9, Females=21, Transgender Females=1, Lesbian=0, Gays=1, Disabilities=2

Inquiring about any obstacles encountered in seeking support for sexual harassment, a quarter of respondents (25%, or 59 out of 240) acknowledged facing difficulties (refer to Figure 240). These challenges encompassed a lack of awareness regarding where to access support or programs addressing sexual harassment in their community, absence of such programs altogether, and limited visibility of initiatives addressing sexual harassment in their community, cited by 71% (42 out of 59), 37% (22 out of 59), and 17% (10 out of 59) respectively.

Figure 36: Do you have any challenges to get support in response to sexual harassment? (N=240)



% is based on Total=240, Males=109, Females=116, Transgender Females=3, Lesbian=9, Gays=3, Disabilities=21

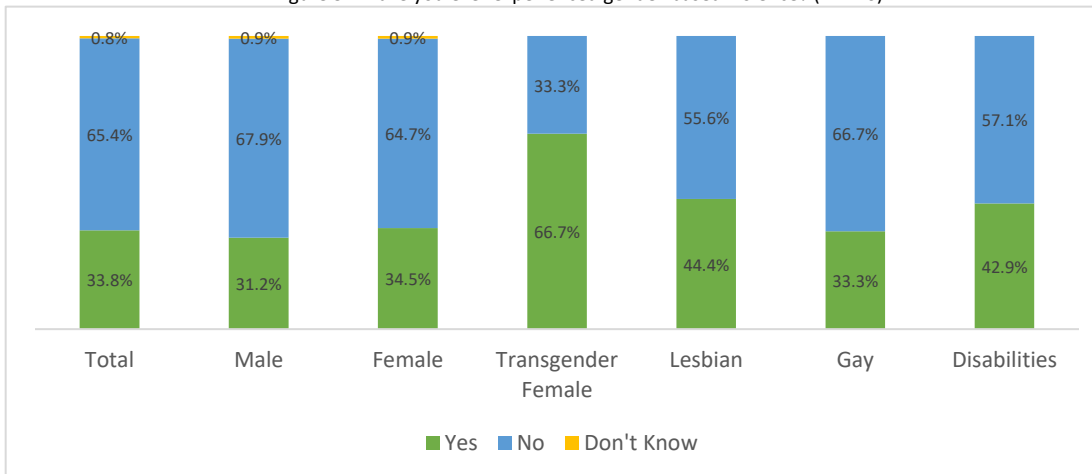
All participants were questioned about potential measures to prevent sexual harassment within their community. They suggested various preventive actions, including:

- Advocating for additional educational sessions on sexual harassment within the community.
- Implementing measures to eliminate drug use within the community.
- Establishing safe and protective programs within the community.
- Encouraging individuals to be cautious and practice self-protection, recognizing that sexual harassment can occur to anyone.
- Calling for interventions and consequences for perpetrators of sexual harassment.
- Fostering a culture of respect within the community.

Gender-Based Violence

Among all participants, 34% (81 out of 240) reported experiencing incidents of gender-based violence. Among various gender groups, transgender females and lesbians represented the groups most affected by gender-based violence, comprising 67% (2 out of 3) and 44% (4 out of 9) respectively. Additionally, 43% (9 out of 21) of individuals with disabilities reported experiencing gender-based violence. (Refer to Figure 37).

Figure 37: Have you ever experienced gender-based violence? (N=240)

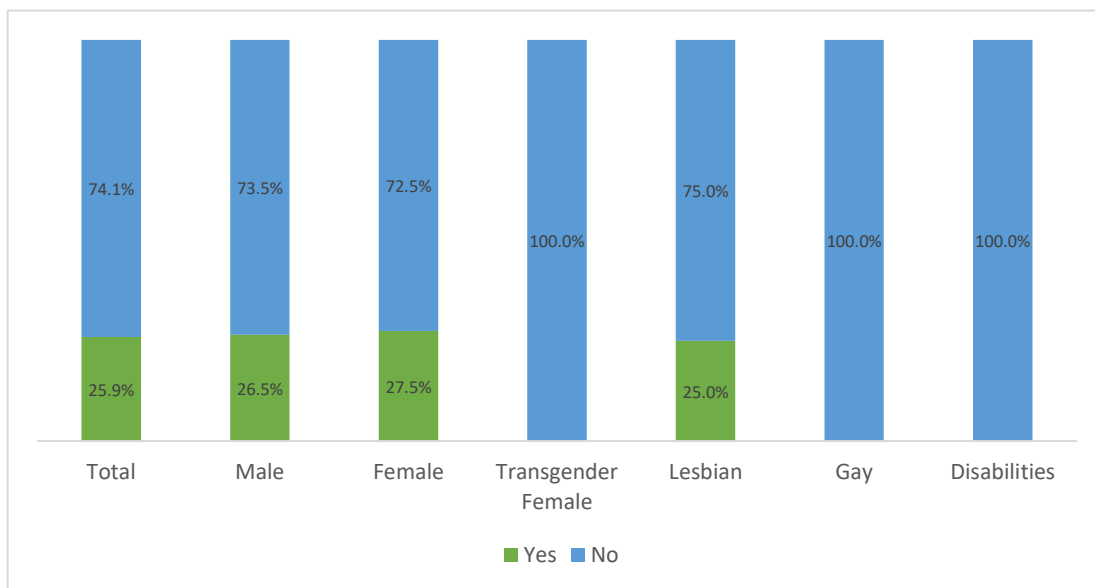


% is based on Total=240, Males=109, Females=116, Transgender Females=3, Lesbian=9, Gays=3, Disabilities=21

Among those who reported experiencing gender-based violence, 70% (57 out of 81) identified family members as the perpetrators, while 48% (39 out of 81) mentioned neighbors, 15% (12 out of 81) cited male colleagues, 7% (6 out of 81) mentioned female colleagues, and 2% (2 out of 81) each mentioned supervisors, local authorities, and friends at school as the perpetrators. A variety of forms of gender-based violence were reported, with 89% (72 out of 81) experiencing verbal violence, 52% (42 out of 81) emotional/psychological violence, 48% (39 out of 81) physical violence, 15% (12 out of 81) financial violence, 10% (8 out of 81) sexual violence, and 4% (3 out of 81) forced marriage.

Of those who experienced gender-based violence, 74% (60 out of 81) did not lodge a complaint, while around 26% (21 out of 81) did (refer to Figure 38). Among those who did not complain, 73% (44 out of 60) chose not to because they were fine with the situation, 13% (8 out of 60) were afraid of the perpetrators, 10% (6 out of 60) stated that the perpetrators were family members, 5% (3 out of 60) did not want further trouble, 5% (3 out of 60) were concerned about others finding out, and 2% (1 out of 60) did not know the perpetrators' whereabouts. Among those who did complain, 71% (15 out of 21) reported the incidents to local authorities, 33% (7 out of 21) to family members, 19% (4 out of 21) to friends, 19% (4 out of 21) to NGOs/Human Rights Commissions, 14% (3 out of 21) to legal aid organizations, 5% (1 out of 21) to community support centers, and 5% (1 out of 21) to hotlines/helplines. Regarding the outcomes of their complaints, 62% (13 out of 21) reported that their cases were discussed, 43% (9 out of 21) mentioned that perpetrators were warned, 29% (6 out of 21) received compensation, 9% (2 out of 21) stated that their complaint was escalated to higher authorities, 5% (1 out of 21) received advice and encouragement, and 5% (1 out of 21) reported no action taken.

Figure 38: Did you complain? (N=81)

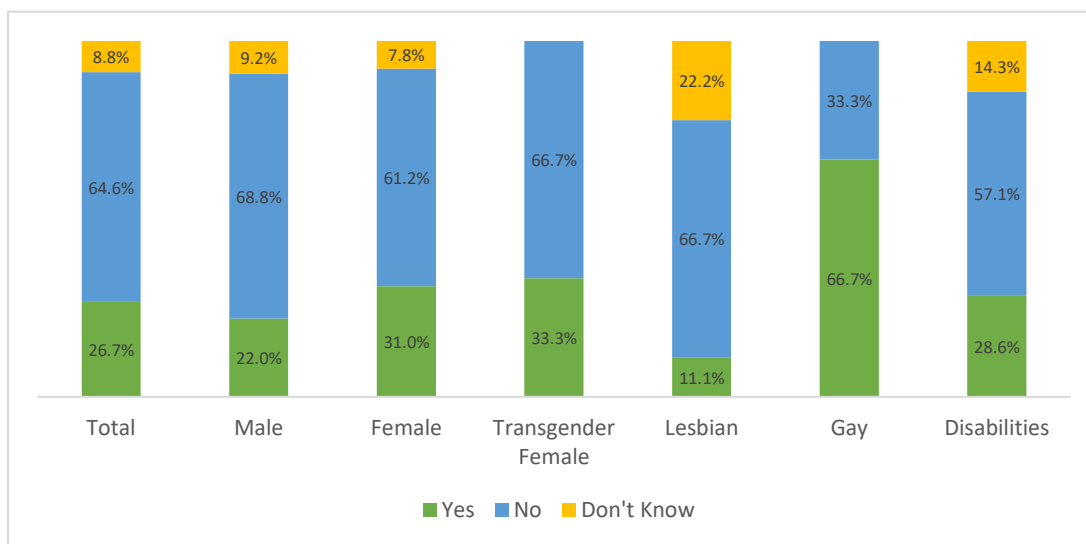


% is based on Total=81, Males=34, Females=40, Transgender Females=2, Lesbian=4, Gays=1, Disabilities=9

Among all respondents, 27% expressed facing challenges in accessing support for addressing gender-based violence (refer to Figure 39). These difficulties include a lack of awareness about where to find support or programs addressing gender-based violence in their community, the absence of such programs altogether, and a lack of visibility of any initiatives aimed at addressing gender-based violence in their community.

Specifically, 67% (43 out of 64) mentioned a lack of awareness about where to seek support, 41% (26 out of 64) reported the absence of programs addressing gender-based violence, 28% (18 out of 64) noted a lack of visibility of such programs, and 5% (3 out of 64) highlighted the requirement for monetary payments demanded by local authorities to file complaints.

Figure 39: Do you have any challenges to get support in response to gender-based violence? (N=240)



All participants were queried about potential measures to prevent gender-based violence within their community. They suggested a variety of interventions to address this issue, including:

- Advocating for increased educational sessions on gender-based violence within the community.
- Working towards the eradication of drug use and gambling in the community.
- Implementing programs focused on safety and protection within the community.
- Promoting employment opportunities for those who are currently unemployed.
- Implementing interventions and punishments for perpetrators of gender-based violence.
- Encouraging positive behaviors throughout the community.
- Intervening in alcohol consumption levels within the community.

Discussions and Conclusion

The vast majority of participants demonstrated an awareness of various forms of sexual harassment and gender-based violence, as well as an understanding of the profound impacts these behaviors can have on individuals, encompassing mental health, physical well-being, academic or work performance, among others. They also recognized the wide-ranging settings in which such incidents can occur, spanning homes, workplaces, and public spaces, and were knowledgeable about avenues for seeking support from local authorities, parents, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), legal aid entities, and similar resources when confronted with instances of sexual harassment and gender-based violence.

Moreover, respondents identified women and young women as particularly vulnerable groups to these forms of mistreatment. Despite this foundational understanding, their comprehension of sexual harassment and gender-based violence remains somewhat constrained, which poses a barrier to effectively addressing these issues within their community. This limited knowledge impedes comprehensive efforts to combat

sexual harassment and gender-based violence in their respective environments. Expanding their understanding through education and awareness initiatives could enhance their ability to confront and prevent such misconduct effectively.

In terms of their stance on sexual harassment and gender-based violence, the respondents generally expressed a disapproval of these behaviors and showed a willingness to take action to prevent them. However, subscribing to the notion that dressing or behaving appropriately can mitigate the risk of experiencing such mistreatment reflects a perpetuation of victim-blaming attitudes among participants.

Some respondents who took part in the study recounted instances of experiencing sexual harassment and gender-based violence. However, a significant portion of them chose not to report or file complaints, often due to a reluctance to take action, a desire to keep the incidents private, and the fact that the perpetrators were frequently family members or colleagues whom they are close to. Consequently, there was a tendency to tolerate such behaviors, inadvertently perpetuating the problem and allowing perpetrators to continue their actions unchecked. This underscores the importance of creating safe spaces where individuals feel empowered to speak out against harassment and violence, regardless of the identity of the perpetrator. Additionally, it highlights the need for robust support systems to assist victims in navigating these challenging situations and seeking appropriate recourse.

Recommendations

- **UN agencies, development agencies, civil society organizations, local authorities and schools should continue spreading information and resources on preventing and addressing sexual harassment and gender-based violence** through educational programs, various social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, as well as through traditional means such as distributing leaflets, banners, and through word-of-mouth communication. This broad approach is vital for reaching a wider audience and raising awareness.
- **Local authorities should work collaboratively with civil society organization to create a safe space for individuals to openly discuss instances of sexual harassment and gender-based violence privately within the community.** This safe space facilitates victims in sharing their experiences, accessing support, and promptly reporting incidents of sexual harassment or gender-based violence.
- **Local authorities or community leaders should encourage inclusive dialogue and discussions within the community:** The dialogues or discussions involve people of all genders, including girls, boys, men, women, and LGBTIQ+ groups, to challenge detrimental attitudes and behaviors associated with sexual harassment and gender-based violence. These discussions aim to foster open communication and promote preventive measures against instances of sexual harassment and gender-based violence.
- **Local authorities and legal entities should consider working together in developing the legal support system for community:** This collaboration would ensure the availability of legal support to community members facing cases of sexual harassment (SH) and gender-based violence (GBV), thereby fostering a supportive environment for those in need.
- **Relevant ministries, UN/development agencies and civil society organizations should replicate this similar study on sexual harassment and gender-based violence within the community with larger sample sizes:** This method has the potential to generate supplementary empirical data, thereby

reinforcing the foundation of evidence to influence policy aimed at tackling and preventing sexual harassment and gender-based violence in the community.

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Annex

KAP Questionnaire-Community People

Questionnaire ID:	
Full name:	
Address:	
Phone Number:	
E-mail:	
Date of interview:	
I declare that this interview has compliant with Havas Barefoot's international standard related to market research and consent on confidentiality for respondents for this particular project.	
_____ Signature and Name of Interviewer	_____ Signature and Name of Supervisor

INTRODUCTION:

Interviewer Read Out

Good morning/afternoon, my name is..... I am a CBO member of BS and BS works collaboratively with Havas Barefoot Company Limited to conduct a study on Knowledge, Attitude and Perceptions (KAP) of Community People or Farmers and Small Business Owners in Battambang and Siem Reap provinces on gender-based violence and sexual harassment at the workplace and I would like to ask for around 20 minutes of your time for the interview. The purpose of this interview is to gather your experience and perceptions as a project beneficiary/non-project beneficiary. I would like to assure that your identity will not be revealed, and your information will be used for this research project only.

Could you spare around **20 minutes*** for this interview?

Can we record this interview?

1. Yes
2. No

Demographic Information

S1. What is your residential province? (Single Answer)

Interviewer: Record without asking

1. Battambang
2. Siem Reap

S2. What is your gender? (Single Answer)

1. Male
2. Female

3. Transgender Female
4. Transgender Male
5. Lesbian
6. Gay
7. Other, please specify:
8. Prefer not to mention

S2.1. Are you a person with disabilities? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to S3)

S2.2. If yes, what disabilities do you have? (Multiple Answers)

1. Leg and arm disabilities
2. Hearing disabilities
3. Vision disabilities
4. Other, please specify:.....

S3. What is your current marital status? (Single Answer)

1. Single
2. Married
3. Separated/Divorced/Widowed

S4. How old are you? (Single Answer)

Record Actual Age: _____ Years Old (Continue)

1. Under 18 years old (Terminate)
2. 18-24 years old
3. 25-29 years old
4. 30-34 years old
5. 35-39 years old
6. 40-45 years old
7. Above 45 years old (Terminate)

S5. What is occupation? (Single Answer)

1. Farmer
2. Grocery shop owner
3. Sour fruit seller
4. Drink seller (sugarcane, coffee, tea, pure drinking water, juice)
5. Food seller (rice, noodle, porridge, fried noodle)
6. Vegetable, fish and meat seller
7. Cloth seller
8. Rice seller
9. Fisherman/fisherwoman
10. Tuk Tuk/Mototaxi/Taxi driver
11. Construction worker
12. Electrician
13. Other, please specify:.....

S6. What is your monthly household income? (Single Answer)

Record actual monthly income: _____ USD

1. Lower than 100 USD
2. Between 101 USD-200 USD
3. Between 201 USD-300 USD
4. Between 301 USD-400 USD
5. Between 401 USD-500 USD
6. More than 600 USD

S6.1 Is it constant to, less or more than the past few years? (Single Answer)

1. Constant to past few years
2. Less than past few years
3. More than past few years

S6.2 Why do you think your household income is (answer from Q6.1)? (Open-Ended Answer)

Record actual answer: _____

S7. What is your level of education? (Single Answer)

1. No formal education
2. Some primary school education
3. Finished primary school education
4. Some secondary school education
5. Finished secondary school education
6. Some high school education
7. Finished high school education
8. Some vocational training
9. Diploma (vocational training)
10. Some university education
11. Bachelor's degree or higher
12. Other, please specify:....

S8. Have you ever participated in any Banteay Srei project activities? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know

SECTION A: Sexual Harassment

Knowledge

A1. Have you ever heard about sexual harassment? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to A1.1)
3. Do not know (Skip to A1.1)

A2. Where/how have you heard from? Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Radio
2. Books/magazines
3. Social media (Facebook, Instagram, TikTok...)
4. Parents
5. Husband/wife
6. Sibling
7. Friends
8. Local authority
9. NGOs
10. Other, please specify:.....

A1.1. Have you ever known about sexual harassment? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to A8.2)
3. Do not know (Skip to A8.2)

A2.1 Where/how have you known from? Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Radio
2. Books/magazines
3. Social media (Facebook, Instagram, TikTok...)
4. Parents
5. Husband/wife
6. Sibling
7. Friends
8. Local authority
9. NGOs
10. Other, please specify:.....

A3. Can you describe what the meaning of sexual harassment is? (Open-Ended Answer)

Record actual answer: _____

A8.1 Do you know what are the forms of sexual harassment? NO Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Inappropriate comments about appearance or sexuality
2. Unwanted touching/groping
3. Unwanted exposure
4. Sending pornography and other inappropriate images
5. Sending messages relating to sex and other inappropriate topics
6. Threats coupled with propositions for sex
7. Calling individuals as prostitutes or insulting their morals online
8. Other, please specify:.....
98. Do not know

A8.2 What other forms of sexual harassment that you know about? Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Inappropriate comments about appearance or sexuality
2. Unwanted touching/groping
3. Unwanted exposure
4. Sending pornography and other inappropriate images

5. Sending messages relating to sex and other inappropriate topics
6. Threats coupled with propositions for sex
7. Calling individuals as prostitutes or insulting their morals online
8. Other, please specify:.....
98. Do not know

A4. Have you ever attended any activities or programs on sexual harassment in your community? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to A7)
3. Do not know (Skip to A7)

A5. If yes, what activities or programs were about? No Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Awareness raising program about sexual harassment shared by local authority
2. Awareness raising program about sexual harassment by NGOs
3. Other, please specify:.....

A6. Do you think these activities or programs are useful? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to A7)
3. Do not know (Skip to A7)

A6.1. What are the benefits of those programs or activities? Show card (Multiple Answers)

1. Increased community wellbeing/safe community
2. Preventing sexual harassment cases
3. Escaping from being sexually harassed
4. Improved conflict resolution skills
5. Other, please specify:

A7. Do you want to attend any activities or programs on sexual harassment in the future? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know

A9. Have you ever witnessed the sexual harassment in your community? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to A11)
3. Do not know (Skip to A11)

A10. What forms of sexual harassment have you witnessed? Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Inappropriate comments about appearance or sexuality
2. Unwanted touching/groping
3. Unwanted exposure
4. Sending pornography and other inappropriate images
5. Sending messages relating to sex and other inappropriate topics
6. Threats coupled with propositions for sex
7. Calling individuals as prostitutes or insulting their morals online

8. Other, please specify:.....
98. Do not know

A11. Where can sexual harassment happen in your community? Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Home and Family Environment
2. Workplace
3. Educational Institutions
4. Religious Institutions
5. Correctional Institutions
6. Public Spaces
7. Online Spaces
8. Social Events and Gatherings
9. Public Transportation
10. Healthcare Settings
11. Other, please specify:.....

A12. Who can be sexually harassed in your community? Show card (Multiple Answers)

1. Men
2. Women
3. LGBTIQ+ Individuals
4. Young men
5. Young women
6. Widowed, separated or single women/mothers
7. Elderly Individuals
8. People with Disabilities:
9. Migrants, Immigrants and Refugees
10. Homeless Individuals
11. Minority Ethnic Groups
12. Everyone
13. Other, please specify:.....

A13. Can you report on behalf of the victim who have been sexually harassed in your community? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to A15)

A14. Where can you report or file complaint on sexual harassment in your community? (Multiple Answers)

1. Local authority
2. Educational Institutions
3. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ Human Rights Commissions
4. Legal Aid Organizations
5. Hotlines and Helplines
6. Community Support Centers
7. Religious or Spiritual Leaders
8. Other, please specify:.....

A15. What can be the impact of sexual harassment on victims in your community? Show card (Multiple Answers)

1. Negative impact on mental health
2. Negative impact on physical health
3. Loss of work productivity
4. Negative financial impact
5. Negative impact on school performance
6. Negative impact on community trust
7. Social Stigma
8. Using violence
9. Other, please specify:.....

Attitude

A16. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements: (Single Answer)

	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree
A	Sexual harassment is hardly ever serious and is mostly just joking	5	4	3	2	1
B	If you dress/act properly you won't be the target of sexual harassment	5	4	3	2	1
C	Sexual harassment is only between members of the opposite sex	5	4	3	2	1
D	Victims should tolerate sexual harassment to keep their job/maintain reputation	5	4	3	2	1
E	Nothing can be done to prevent sexual harassment behaviors	5	4	3	2	1
F	If you see those sexual harassment behaviors happening, you should do something about it	5	4	3	2	1
G	If someone experiences those sexual harassment behaviors, they should report it	5	4	3	2	1
H	Speaking up will cause more troubles	5	4	3	2	1
I	Reporting those sexual harassment behaviors is a waste of time	5	4	3	2	1

J	All cases of sexual harassment, perpetrators prosecuted, and victims got justice	5	4	3	2	1
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Perception/Practices

Perception/Practice on Discrimination

A17. Have you ever felt not treated equally or been discriminated in your community? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to A25)
3. Do not know (Skip to A25)

A18. If yes, why have you felt not treated equally or discriminated in your community? (Multiple Answers)

1. Being married
2. Being widowed
3. Being single
4. Skin color
5. Poor
6. Not educated
7. Ethnicity
8. LGBTIQ+
9. Other, please specify:....

A19. If yes, how have you been discriminated in your community? (Multiple Answers)

1. Using bad words
2. Threatening
3. Looking down
4. Scolding
5. Excluding from important events
6. Other, please specify:.....

A20. If yes, who discriminated you? (Multiple Answers)

1. Neighbor
2. Family
3. Local authority
4. Male colleagues
5. Female colleagues
6. Supervisor
7. Other, please specify:.....

A21. If yes, did you complain about that? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to A24)

A22. If yes, with whom did you complain? (Multiple Answers)

1. Friends
2. Family

3. Local authority
4. Educational Institutions
5. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Human Rights Commissions
6. Legal Aid Organizations
7. Hotlines and Helplines
8. Community Support Centers
9. Religious or Spiritual Leaders
10. Other, please specify:.....

A23. What were the results from the complaint? (Multiple Answers)

1. None
2. Hearing and discussing the case
3. Getting compensation
4. Warning perpetrator
5. Bring complaint at higher levels
6. Other, please specify:.....

Ask A24 if code 2 in A21 is selected

A24. Why did you not complain? (Multiple Answers)

1. I am afraid of the perpetrator
2. The perpetrator has power or has family power
3. I am worried that the others will know what happens to me
4. I am fine with that action
5. Other, please specify:.....

Perception/Practice on Sexual Harassment

A25. Have you ever been sexually harassed? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to A32)
3. Do not know (Skip to A32)

A26. If yes, who sexually harassed you? (Multiple Answers)

1. Neighbor
2. Family
3. Local authority'
4. Male colleagues
5. Female colleagues
6. Supervisor
7. Other, please specify:.....

A27. If yes, how were you sexually harassed? Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Inappropriate comments about appearance or sexuality
2. Unwanted touching/groping
3. Unwanted exposure
4. Sending pornography and other inappropriate images
5. Sending messages relating to sex and other inappropriate topics

6. Threats coupled with propositions for sex
7. Calling individuals as prostitutes or insulting their morals online
8. Other, please specify:.....
98. Do not know

A28. If yes, did you complain about that? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to A31)

A29. If yes, with whom did you complain? Show card (Multiple Answers)

1. Friends
2. Family
3. Local authority
4. Educational Institutions
5. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Human Rights Commissions
6. Legal Aid Organizations
7. Hotlines and Helplines
8. Community Support Centers
9. Religious or Spiritual Leaders
10. Other, please specify:.....

A30. What were the results from the complaint? (Multiple Answers)

1. None
2. Hearing and discussing the case
3. Getting compensation
4. Warning perpetrator
5. Bring complaint at higher levels
6. Other, please specify:.....

Ask Q31 if code 2 in A28 is selected

A31. Why did you not complain? (Multiple Answers)

1. I am afraid of the perpetrator
2. The perpetrator has power or has family power
3. I am worried that the others will know what happens to me
4. I am fine with that action
5. Other, please specify:.....

A32. Do you have any challenges to get support in response to sexual harassment? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to A34)
3. Do not know (Skip to A34)

A33. What are your challenges? Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. No program to address sexual harassment in my community
2. I do not know where I can find support or program to address sexual harassment in my community
3. I do not see any programs addressing sexual harassment in my community
4. Other, please specify:

A34. What can be done to prevent sexual harassment in your community? (Open-Ended Answer)

SECTION B: Gender-Based Violence

Knowledge

B1. Have you ever heard about gender-based violence? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to B1.1)
3. Do not know (Skip to B1.1)

B2. Where/how have you heard from? Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Radio
2. Books/magazines
3. Social media (Facebook, Instagram, TikTok...)
4. Parents
5. Husband/wife
6. Sibling
7. Friends
8. Local authority
9. NGOs
10. Other, please specify:.....

B1.1 Have you ever ~~heard~~ or known about gender-based violence? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to B8.2)
3. Do not know (Skip to B8.2)

B2.1 Where/how have you ~~heard~~ or known from? Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Radio
2. Books/magazines
3. Social media (Facebook, Instagram, TikTok...)
4. Parents
5. Husband/wife
6. Sibling
7. Friends
8. Local authority
9. NGOs
10. Other, please specify:.....

B3. Can you describe what is the meaning of gender-based violence? (Open-Ended Answer)

Record actual answer: _____

B8.1 Do you know what are the forms of gender-based violence? NO Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Verbal Violence
2. Physical Violence
3. Emotional/Psychological Violence
4. Sexual Violence
5. Financial Violence
6. Cyber Violence
7. Reproductive Coercion Violence
8. Forced Marriage
9. Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C)
10. Other, please specify:.....
98. Don't Know

B8.2 What other forms of gender-based violence that you are aware of? Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Verbal Violence
2. Physical Violence
3. Emotional/Psychological Violence
4. Sexual Violence
5. Financial Violence
6. Cyber Violence
7. Reproductive Coercion Violence
8. Forced Marriage
9. Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C)
10. Other, please specify:.....
98. Don't Know

B4. Have you ever attended any activities or programs on gender-based violence in your community?
(Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to B7)
3. Do not know (Skip to B7)

B5. If yes, what activities or programs were about? No Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Awareness raising program about gender-based violence shared by local authority
2. Awareness raising program about gender-based violence by NGOs
3. Other, please specify:.....

B6. Do you think these activities or programs are useful? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to B7)
3. Do not know (Skip to B7)

B6.1. What are the benefits of those programs or activities? Show card (Multiple Answers)

1. Increased community wellbeing/safe community
2. Preventing gender-based violence cases
3. Escaping from being violated
4. Improved conflict resolution skills
5. Other, please specify:

B7. Do you want to attend any activities or programs on gender-based violence in the future? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know

B9. Have you ever witnessed the gender-based violence in your community? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to B11)
3. Do not know (Skip to B11)

B10. What forms of gender-based violence have you witnessed? Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Verbal Violence
2. Physical Violence
3. Emotional/Psychological Violence
4. Sexual Violence
5. Financial Violence
6. Cyber Violence
7. Reproductive Coercion Violence
8. Forced Marriage
9. Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C)
10. Other, please specify:.....
98. Don't Know

B11. Where can gender-based violence happen in your community? Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Home and Family Environment
2. Workplace
3. Educational Institutions
4. Religious Institutions
5. Correctional institutions
6. Public Spaces
7. Online Spaces
8. Social Events and Gatherings
9. Public Transportation
10. Healthcare Settings
11. Other, please specify:.....

B12. Who can be the victims of gender-based violence in your community? Show card (Multiple Answers)

1. Men
2. Women
3. LGBTIQ+ Individuals
4. Young men
5. Young women
6. Widowed, separated or single women/mothers
7. Elderly Individuals
8. People with Disabilities:
9. Migrants, Immigrants and Refugees
10. Homeless Individuals

- 12. Everyone
- 13. Other, please specify:.....

B13. Can you report on behalf of the victim of gender-based violence in your community? (Single Answer)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (Skip to B15)

B14. Where can you report or file complaint on gender-based violence in your community? (Multiple Answers)

- 1. Local authority
- 2. Educational Institutions
- 3. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ Human Rights Commissions
- 4. Legal Aid Organizations
- 5. Hotlines and Helplines
- 6. Community Support Centers
- 7. Religious or Spiritual Leaders
- 8. Other, please specify:.....

B15. What can be the impact of gender-based violence in your community? Show card (Multiple Answers)

- 1. Negative impact on mental health
- 2. Negative impact on physical health
- 3. Loss of work productivity
- 4. Negative financial impact
- 5. Negative impact on school performance
- 6. Negative impact on community trust
- 7. Social Stigma
- 8. Using violence
- 9. Other, please specify:.....

Attitude

B16. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements: (Single Answer)

	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree
A	Gender-based violence is hardly ever serious and is mostly just joking	5	4	3	2	1
B	If you dress/act properly you won't be the target of gender-based violence	5	4	3	2	1
C	Gender-based violence is only between members of the opposite sex	5	4	3	2	1

D	Victims should tolerate gender-based violence to keep their job/maintain reputation	5	4	3	2	1
E	Nothing can be done to prevent gender-based violence behaviors	5	4	3	2	1
F	If you see those gender-based violence behaviors happening, you should do something about it	5	4	3	2	1
G	If someone experiences those gender-based violence behaviors, they should report it	5	4	3	2	1
H	Speaking up will cause more troubles	5	4	3	2	1
I	Reporting those gender-based violence behaviors is a waste of time	5	4	3	2	1
J	All cases of gender-based violence, perpetrators prosecuted, and victims got justice	5	4	3	2	1

Perception/Practices

Perception/Practice on Gender-Based Violence

B17. Have you ever experienced gender-based violence? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to B24)
3. Do not know (Skip to B24)

B18. If yes, who used gender-based violence against you? (Multiple Answers)

1. Neighbor
2. Family
3. Local authority
4. Male colleagues
5. Female colleagues
6. Supervisor
7. Other, please specify:.....

B19. If yes, how were you subjected to gender-based violence? Show Card (Multiple Answers)

1. Verbal Violence
2. Physical Violence
3. Emotional/Psychological Violence
4. Sexual Violence

5. Financial Violence
6. Cyber Violence
7. Reproductive Coercion Violence
8. Forced Marriage
9. Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C)
10. Other, please specify:.....
98. Don't Know

B20. Did you complain about that? (Single Answer)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to B23)

B21. If yes, with whom did you complain? Show card (Multiple Answers)

1. Friends
2. Family
3. Local authority
4. Educational Institutions
5. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Human Rights Commissions
6. Legal Aid Organizations
7. Hotlines and Helplines
8. Community Support Centers
9. Religious or Spiritual Leaders
10. Other, please specify:.....

B22. What were the results from the complaint? (Multiple Answers)

1. None
2. Hearing and discussing the case
3. Getting compensation
4. Warning perpetrator
5. Bring complaint at higher levels
6. Other, please specify:.....

Ask B23 if code 2 in B20 is selected

B23. Why did you not complain? (Multiple Answers)

6. I am afraid of the perpetrator
7. The perpetrator has power or has family power
8. I am worried that the others will know what happens to me
9. I am fine with that action
10. Other, please specify:.....

B24. Do you have any challenges to get support in response to gender-based violence? (Single Answer)

4. Yes
5. No (Skip to B26)
6. Do not know (Skip to B26)

B25. What are your challenges? Show Card (Multiple Answers)

5. No program to address violence and harassment in my community

6. I do not know where I can find support or program to address violence and harassment in my community
7. I do not see any program to address violence and harassment in my community
8. Other, please specify:

B26. What can be done to prevent gender-based violence in your community? (Open-Ended Answer)