

SURVEY REPORT  
THE CHILD'S REPORTIG ON THE  
SITUATION OF  
DRUG USE IN COMMUNITY



VOLUNTARY YOUTH GROUP

FACILITATED BY



AUGUST 1, 2019

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## **Acknowledgement**

As youth, we would like to thank Good Neighbors Cambodia for giving us opportunity to participate in the workshop on “Child and Youth Participation in Prevention and Combating Drugs”, as well as for providing technical support which enables us to conduct this survey. We realize that we gain knowledge, good experiences and support from you in order to generate such fruitful result.

We would like to thank to school principals and teachers whom allowed us to meet and interview children in school about their insights, experiences and concerns towards drug issues.

We would like to thank to local authorities, village chiefs and the commune councils whom allowed us to meet and interview the children in the community.

We would like to thank to all the parents and guardians for allowing us to interview their children and create the enabling atmosphere during the interview.

Last but not least, we wholeheartedly wish for Good Neighbors Cambodia staffs, directors, teachers, local authorities, parents and guardians with good health, strength and success.

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## **Executive Summary**

Cambodia has become a victim of a rapid growth and circulation of drugs from nearby borders and along Mekong River, which has severely affected on human resource, economic and social development. Cambodian including children, youths and adults, have been directly and indirectly affected by drug. It indicates that the majority group of drug users are young and adults who age between 18 and 35 years old. Meanwhile, the Royal Government of Cambodia has announced and applied the policies and action plans that joint intervention by 13 relevant ministries in order to prevent and combat drugs.

This survey aims to identify situation and impact of drugs on children within community regarding to their awareness, safety, concerns and suggestions to seek for a timely intervention. After being trained, a group of 40 voluntary youths prepared questionnaire and interviewed 283 children in schools and communities among 81 villages, 19 communes, and 7 districts in capital city of Phnom Penh, and Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kratie, Monduliri province.

The study indicates that the presence of drugs has spread to rural communities, and most children report that they used to see drugs usage and trafficking in their communities. Majority of children who joint the interview added that drugs had a significant impact on their safety, health and education. Some children have been persuaded to use drugs, while some children committed drugs. Resulted from drug usage, there have been many issues arise such as insecurity, robbery, suicide, violence and family divorce/separation. For children, it creates fear even at home, public places, school, and in social events or activities in community. This illustrates that drugs affect to safety, health, education and development of Cambodian children and youth, which requires immediate intervention and prevention by local authorities, governments and stakeholders for the benefit of children, people and society as a whole.

## **I. Introduction**

Cambodia is not in the Golden Triangle involving in drug production, but drugs trafficking in Southeast Asia across the Mekong River and the border between Thailand, Laos and Vietnam into Cambodia is the utmost cause to the rapid circulation of drugs in Cambodia. The arising of drugs has become a major challenge that impedes the access to education for children, youth development and Cambodian society, while the Royal Government of Cambodia commits to transform the country from the lower middle-income to high middle-income country by 2030 and developed country by 2050.

According to the Order 01 B.B dated February 1, 2016 on the strengthening of drug prevention, the Royal Government of Cambodia expressed a concern for the rising of drug issues, which require immediate intervention. Based on the National Drug Monitoring Plan 2016-2018, the Royal Government of Cambodia defined the prior eight-strategic action plan which joint by 13 government ministries to prevent and fight against drug. The policy of village and commune security was also enacted by government to provide the guidance notes for local authority to promote safety in community. However, children and youths, as well as community people are still scared of and affected by drug issues that occur both in the capital city of Phnom Penh, provinces and communities.

According to the national police report shown that within the first six months of 2019, authorities cracked down 3,676 drug offenses, detained more than 7,600 people, and 545 was women. A total number of 312 kilograms of drugs were seized. More than 711 people, mostly youths were arrested at the Rock and Luxury Recreation Center in central Phnom Penh with more than 50 kilograms of drugs. About 400 of them were found to be addicted.

A study by the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) in 2015 showed that drug problems had a negative impact on education and development of children and youth in Cambodia. About 87.89% of drug users were young people who are between 18 and 35, and 46.33% had no specific skills and work, while 18.3% are students. Drugs refer to chemical substances or plants that strongly influence to psychological and physical development of users and provoke a false sense of happiness and well-being, hyper activeness and energy, numbness, pain and fatigue. Drug users are insecure people who most likely cause violence against family or others, involve in robbery or murder, loss ability to learn and carry on their careers, and contribute to the diminishing of social ethics.

A preliminary study on the safety and concerns of children and youth in the community was conducted in the early 2019 with the leaders and representatives of community child and youth in seven districts and five capital-provinces including Ou Chroy and Serei Sophorn district of Banteay Meanchey, Thmor Kol and Ek Phnom district of Battambang, Snoul district of Kratie, Koh Nhaeak district of Monduliri, and Khan Dangkor of Phnom Penh City. They mentioned that drug issues are their critical concerns in the community, and it extremely affects to their learning, security and future.

As a voluntary grassroots children and youths, we see drugs as a major issue that significantly affects the security, education and our future as well as other children and youth in the community. In response, there should be an in-depth study on drug issues and its impact to be able to give an appropriate and effective intervention. It is a good initiation that Good Neighbors Cambodia (GNC) incorporates with the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) provide us training, technical support and necessary resources. We hope that this study is a good initiative that contributes to the prevention and combating against drug issues in community for the improvement of security, education and development of children and youths.

## **II. Objective of the Study**

- To measure level of understanding, impacts, concerns and suggestions of children over drug issues in their communities.
- To produce a documentation to distribute and share with local authorities, government officials and stakeholders to mobilize their participation in drugs prevention and combating both in schools and communities.

## **III. Methodology**

### **3.1 Survey Design and Sample Size**

This study conducted in a quantitative approach. The sample size consists of 283 samples within 81 villages, 19 communes, 7 districts / Khan of the capital city of Phnom Penh and province of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kratie and Monduliri where Good Neighbors Cambodia implementing its projects and where children and youths are selected. In school and out of school children at 13 and 18 years old are the target group for the interview as they are selected with Purposive Sampling method with gender balance. Data collection was conducted from May 13<sup>th</sup> to July 6<sup>th</sup>, 2019.

### **3.2 Questionnaire and Data Collection**

The questionnaire was drafted by technical staff of Good Neighbors Cambodia with slightly adjustment and finalization by representative of youth group who attended the training workshop on Child and Youth Participation in Prevention and Combating Drugs in the early of May 2019 in Phnom Penh. After revision on questionnaire, voluntary youths conducted data collection in their schools and communities. The data collection in school carried with permission from school principal, teacher, and children. Additionally, data collection in community and household were acknowledged by local authority, the guardians and the children themselves. The data collection teams were structured with team leaders and members to make it easier during the interview, result review, and support needed from technical staff at CDP.

### **3.3 Data entry, Analysis and Reporting**

The data entry was done by youth through electronic system (Google Form) which created by the technical staff of Good Neighbors Cambodia. The result of the data entry was analyzed automatically, while quality check was made simultaneously.

Report writing completed by representative of youth group in each target areas based on the provided report template with their responsible parts. Each representative wrote and completed their responsible part, and they submitted the results to technical staff at each community development program for quality checking before sending it to youths at Dangkor CDP for consolidation.

### **3.4 Quality Checking**

A technical support and monitoring team has been set up among Good Neighbors Cambodia staffs both in Phnom Penh and at community development programs at the provinces. The group is aimed at providing training, supporting and facilitating volunteer youth groups so that they can decide on questionnaires, data collection and report writing. As a result, the Technical and Monitoring Team drafted a questionnaire, developed Google Form and report format and provided technical assistance to youth groups when needed.

## **IV. Scope and Limitation**

The study reflects and covers the target area in which the data were collected: 81 villages, 19 communes, and 7 districts - Phnom Penh, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kratie and Mondulkiri. Here is an extract and a summary of the experiences children have experienced and their own concerns about drug issues in the communities in which they live. Therefore, the result of this study are valid and accurate for use. However, the study does not reflect or represent the national level as a whole.

## V. Results

### 5.1 General Information

The survey was conducted with 283 children (166 girls) who age between 13 and 18 years old in 19 communes and 7 districts in Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kratie, Mondulkiri and Phnom Penh. Majority of children in interviews was 38.80% at Ochrov and Serei Sophorn districts of Banteay Meanchey, 25.80% at Thmor Kol and Ek Phnom districts of Battambang province, 13.80% at Snuol district of Kratie province, 13.80% at Koh Nhek district of Mondulkiri province, and 17.7% at Khan Dangkor, Phnom Penh.

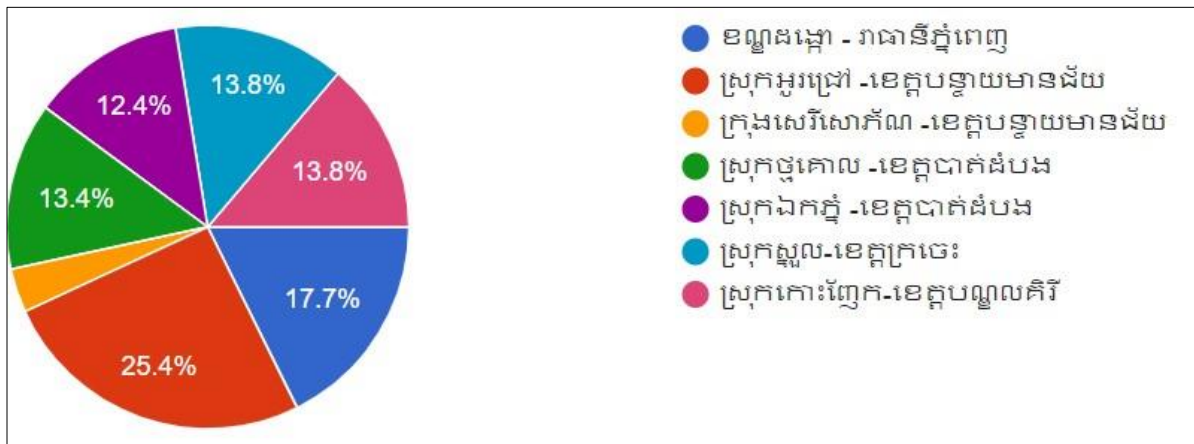


Figure 1: Sample size of children participated the interview by provinces

Of the total respondents, 19.1% or 54 was out-of-school children, most of whom dropped out of grade 5 and 7, accounting for 25.5% and 29.4%. Most in-school children were in high school grade 10 which equals to 19%, grade 11 equals to 17.3%, and grade 12 equals to 13.4%. Besides, they were at the secondary and primary levels.

## 5.2. Drugs Awareness

Ninety-two point two percent (92.2%) or equals to 261 of children reported in the survey to have heard about drug issues. The main sources of information they received were through TV which equals to 68.4%, Facebook 62% and teachers 49%.

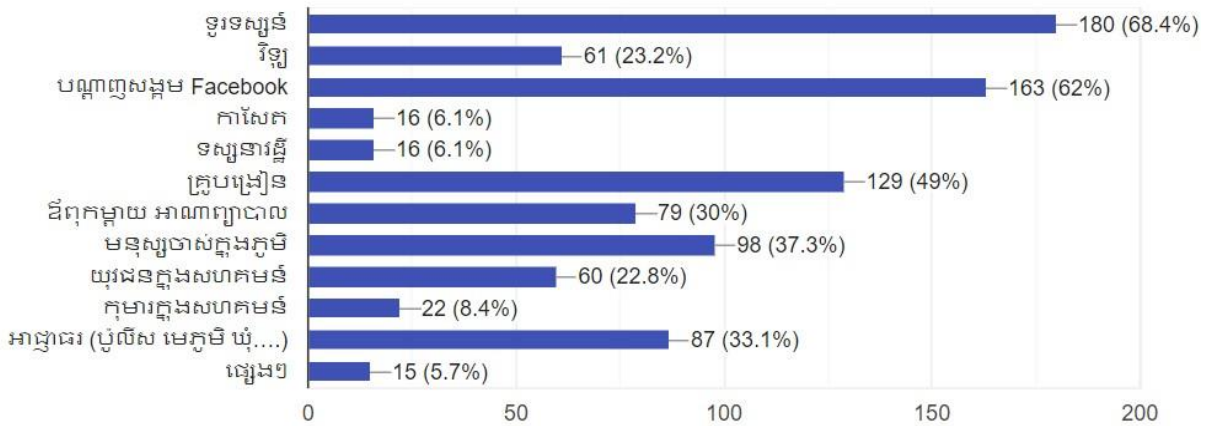


Figure 2: Main sources of information about drugs

Drugs traffic and use give a negative impact on children, youth and the community as a whole. Approximately 95.7% of children participated in the survey reported that drugs accounted for 64% of all forms of robbery, 46.6% of domestic violence, 50.40% violence against others, gangsters 48.9%, social insecurity accounted for 42%. Other issues are family separation, suicide, and sexual abuse, etc.

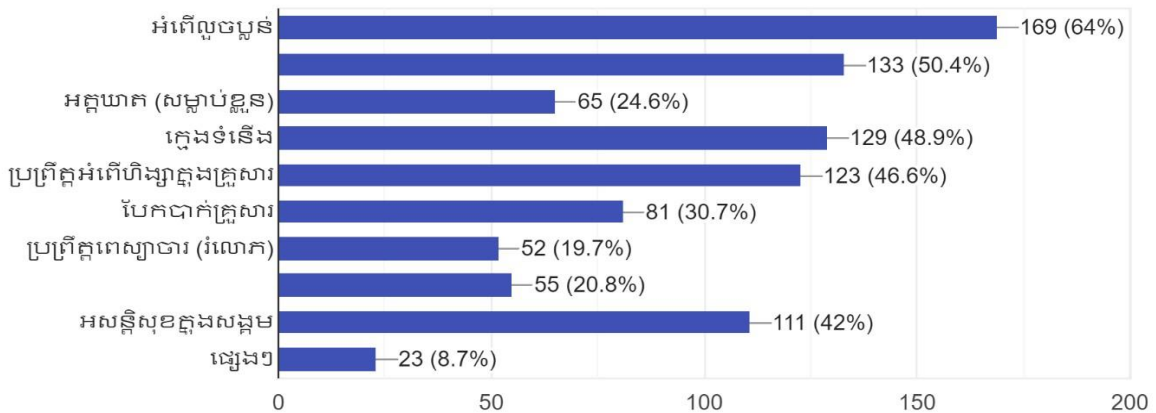


Figure 3: Negative side effect of drug usage

### 5.3. Observation on drug usage for the last 12 months

Studies show that 15.9% of children have ever seen drug trafficking in the community they live. However, 47% of them are reluctant to report or seek for intervention towards what they witnessed. Only a small percentage of children have courage to report to their parents and authorities.

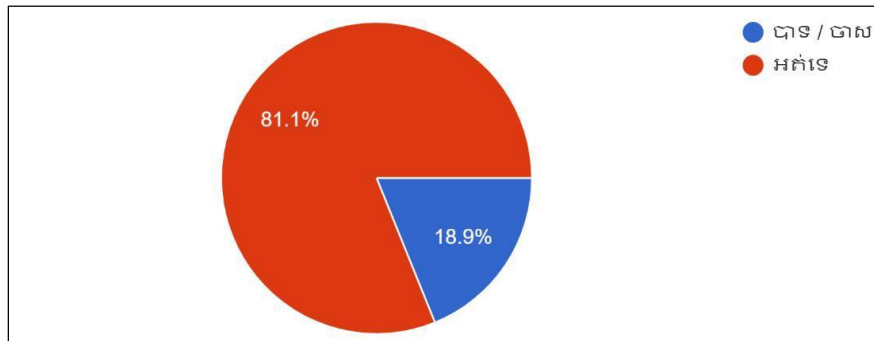


Figure 4: Children who witness drugs usage in their community

As shown in Figure 4, there is 18.9% of children responded that they had seen someone using drugs, with 70.2% said they had seen drugs usage directly within their community. According to the study, 75% of children reported that most drug users were between the age of 18 and 30 years old and 26.5% reported seeing children under the age of 18 years old consumed drugs. According to the children observation, the drug users normally look skinny, fearful, paranoid, lost self-control, and cause violence against others.

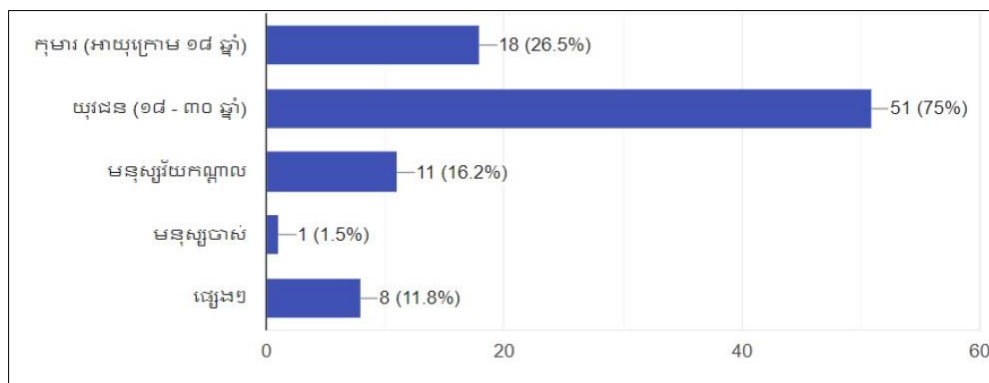


Figure 5: Drug users determined by age

Most children do not know where drugs come from; whereas, about 15.40% knows that drugs are mostly from outsourcing and sometimes their friends and neighbors get involved as well. Only one child raised that local authorities also engage in drugs import.

#### 5.4. Safety of Children

Based on the state of safety in the community, 72.4% reported that they were afraid of being persuaded or forced to use drugs. With the presence of drug users within community, children equal to 89.7% are feeling at threat towards unpredictable activities committed by drug users. To illustrate, 73.8% are afraid of violence, 53% of robbery, 44.1% of intend/unintended murder, and 39% of sexual abuse.

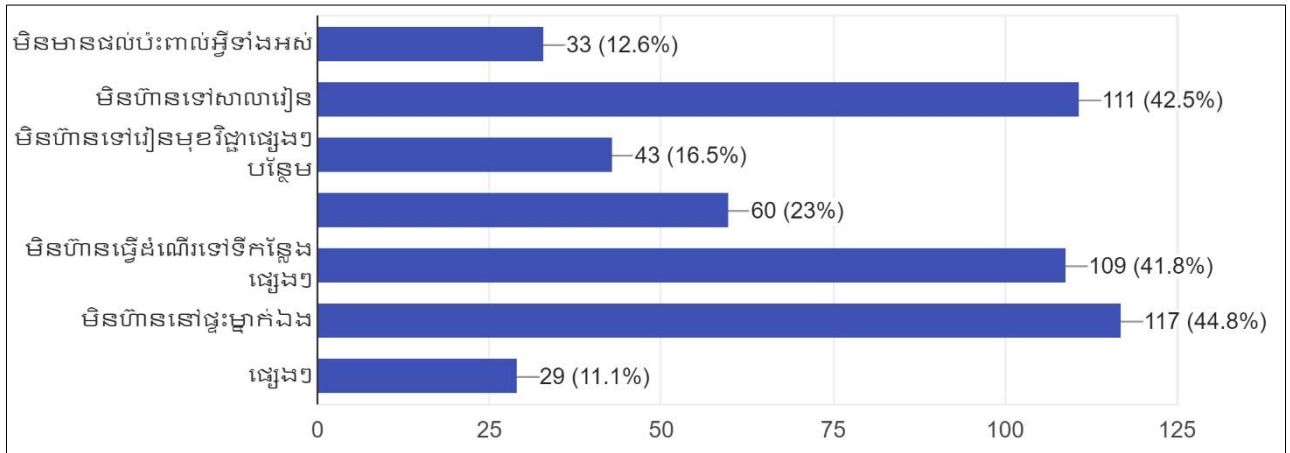


Figure 6: Children at risk from drug trafficking and using within community

As shown in Figure 6, children participated in the questionnaire indicated that they had been affected by drug trafficking and drug users in their community. Approximately 44.8% of children do not feel safe to stay home alone, 42.5% are hesitate to go to school, and 41.8% are afraid of being in public places.

Children of 4.9% or 14 out of the total number participated in the interview explained that they had been introduced and convinced to use drugs, and most of convincers are their friends and neighbors.

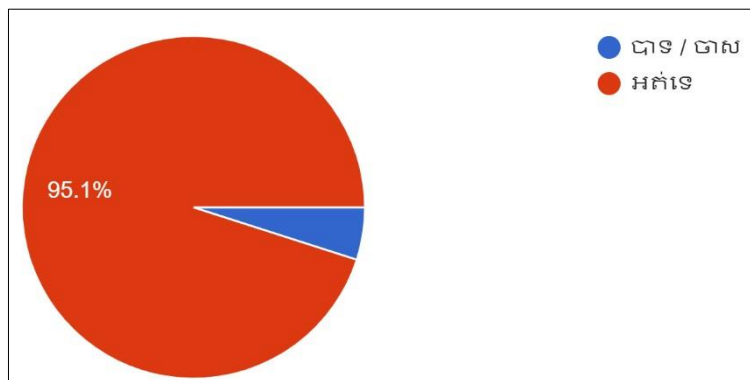


Figure 7: Children under persuasive or forceful situation to drug consumption

Nine children or 3.4% reported that they used to consume drugs and that the drugs were Crystal Meth received from friends and neighbors.

**5.5. Intervention**

Most children equal to 84.6% confirmed seeing local authorities (village / commune chiefs and police) conducted education and dissemination on the effects and prevention of drug usage in the communities. Remaining 15.4% have never heard or seen of such public dissemination. The dissemination conducted in different ways through village lecture, posters, billboards, school flyers and integrate in educational programs.

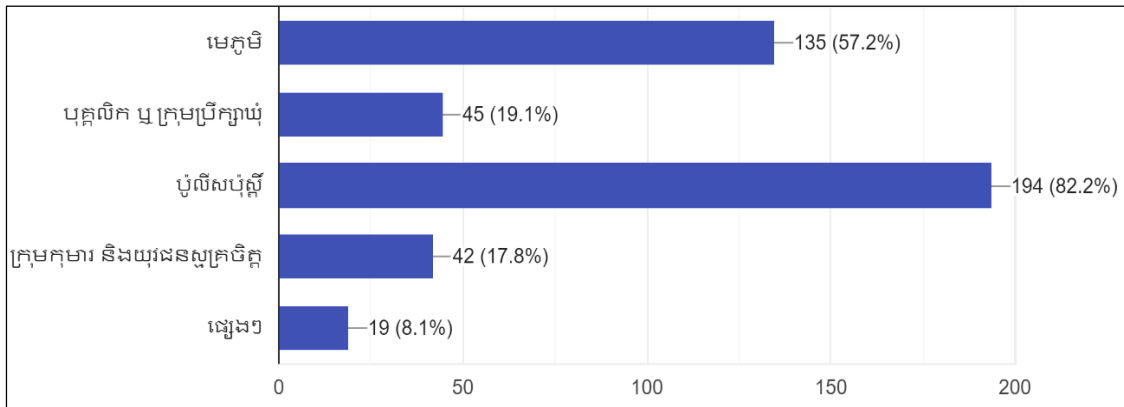


Figure 8: Local authorities conduct education and dissemination on effects of drug consumption

According to the report from children, Post Officers have the most frequent dissemination in communities which equals to 82.20%. Education is carried by Village Chiefs (57.2%) followed by Commune / Sangkat Officials and Children and Youth Volunteers in the community during the dissemination.

46.8% of children saw local authorities arrest both drug distributors and users at the spot, while 53.2% has never witnessed any intervention of local authorities toward drug distributors and users. Children who witnessed the intervention process explained that various methods that the authorities practice toward drug offenses; 49% knowing that the authorities conducted education to the offenses before release, 45.40% aware that the authorities sent offenses to prison. Besides, some cases refer to court and offenses required to pay for the fine determined by court.

## **VI. Assumption**

The arise of drug traffic and use has become a major issue to the development of Cambodian society in all sectors. The drug issues have spread across capital city of Phnom Penh and remote communities, which affects to the safety, livelihood, health, well-being and education of people, especially children and youths in both urban and remote areas.

Majority of children reported their experience as a witness of drug trafficking and usage in the community, and its impact on users, their families, and their neighbors. Drug users apparently look skinny, fearful, lose their temper and self-control, cause violence against family members and others, family separation and involve in robbery. For children, they are fearful even being at home, on the way to school and during the participation in community activities. What is more, as many children encountered a situation when they have been introduced and persuaded to use drugs while others already consumed. This shows that drug has affected the safety, health, education and development of Cambodian children and youths, which requires immediate intervention and prevention by local authorities, governments and stakeholders for the benefit of children, people and society as a whole.

## **VII. Suggestions**

The result of this survey indicates that Cambodian children, youths and people are critically affecting by drug trafficking and rapid increase of its presence which influence negatively to the development of the society. To ensure that drug issues are prevented promptly and that both children and youths as well as the whole community are safe, we together as a youth volunteers would like to propose as the following:

- Enhance the effectiveness of safe village-commune policies
- Promote education, dissemination and carry on a regular outreach activity by authorities, teachers and other stakeholders on the effects of drug and how children, youths and the entire community can keep themselves safe from drug
- Law enforcement on drug producers and traffickers
- Establish a transparent and effective communication and investigation platform to prevent and identify drug consumption in schools and communities for a timely education and intervention.
- Strengthen drug control among students and authorities
- Encourage youth and community members to report drug issues to authorities or focal points for effective and efficient intervention.

## VIII. Attachment

### First Attachment: Questionnaire

#### Questionnaire on current status of drug usage in community

Hello. My name is ..... I am a voluntary child / youth of Good Neighbors Cambodia (GNC), conducting a survey to measure level of understanding and learn current status of drug usage in the community. The information you provide through this interview is very important to be the basic evidence for developing action plans in awareness raising to children, youths, guardians and stakeholders in the community about the effects of drug, and increase the participation for preventing and eliminating the drug use more effectively. Your name and other information you provide will be kept confidentially and the interview will take about 15 minutes. Would you join the interview?

**Tick the box here:**  Yes  No

**Note:** If the children reject to the proposal, please softly thank to him/her, then approach others

Code: .....	Name of Interviewer..... Phone Number..... Date...../...../2019
Name of Interviewee ..... Sex.....Age...Year Village.....Commune/Sangkat..... district/khan.....province/city.....	
Education status <input type="checkbox"/> Studying (grade.....) <input type="checkbox"/> Stop studying (at grade .....How long.....year/s)	
Family status <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Rich # of family member:.....persons, # of sibling.....person (.....student)	

No	Question	Response
<b>Part 1: Awareness of Drug</b>		
S1Q1	Have you ever heard information about drugs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to S1Q3)
S1Q2	If yes, which sources have you heard from?	<input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Facebook <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper <input type="checkbox"/> Magazine <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher <input type="checkbox"/> Parents / Guardian <input type="checkbox"/> Elder people <input type="checkbox"/> Youth in community <input type="checkbox"/> Children in community <input type="checkbox"/> Local authority (Police, village chief, commune chief....) <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....

S1Q3	Do you think the use of drug has negative impact on children, youths, families and community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to S2Q1)
S1Q4	If yes, what are the impacts?	<input type="checkbox"/> Robbery <input type="checkbox"/> Violence against other (fighting, bullying, threatening) <input type="checkbox"/> Suicide <input type="checkbox"/> Gangster <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence <input type="checkbox"/> Divorce/Separation <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Lobbying or forcing other to commit the drug <input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe in community <input type="checkbox"/> Others .....
<b>Part 2: Observation on the use of drug within the last 12 months</b>		
S2Q1	Have you ever seen the illegal drug trafficking and/or use in your community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to S2Q3)
S2Q2	If yes, what did you do?	<input type="checkbox"/> Did nothing <input type="checkbox"/> Share this info to my family (Parents, guardians, siblings, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Report to local authorities (Police, village chief, commune chief...) <input type="checkbox"/> Report to teacher, principal, SSC <input type="checkbox"/> Post in Facebook <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
S2Q3	Have you seen anybody use the drug?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to S3Q1)
S2Q4	If yes, where the drug was used?	<input type="checkbox"/> Other provinces or cities (Go to S3Q1) <input type="checkbox"/> Within my province or city but outside my village / commune / district (Go to S3Q1) <input type="checkbox"/> Within my community (Village, commune, district) <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
S2Q5	If there was in your community, which age group most likely commits to drugs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Children (Age below 18 year-old) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth (Age from 18-30 year-old) <input type="checkbox"/> Adult <input type="checkbox"/> Elder people <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
S2Q6	Have you ever known people who committed drugs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to S2Q8)
S2Q7	If yes, what are their changes after committing drugs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Fearful <input type="checkbox"/> Aggressive <input type="checkbox"/> Fantasy <input type="checkbox"/> Skinny <input type="checkbox"/> Insomnia <input type="checkbox"/> Loss self-control <input type="checkbox"/> Violence against others <input type="checkbox"/> Burglary / Robbery <input type="checkbox"/> Commit Suicide <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
S2Q8	Do you know where the drug coming from?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to S3Q1)
S2Q9	If yes, who brought the drug in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Do not know <input type="checkbox"/> Drug user's friend <input type="checkbox"/> Relative (Uncle, aunty, parents, guardians, siblings) <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor <input type="checkbox"/> Authority (Police, village chief, commune chief) <input type="checkbox"/> Outsiders / acquaintances <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
<b>Part 3: The Safeness of Children</b>		

S3Q1	Are you afraid of anybody forcing you to commit drugs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
S3Q2	Are you afraid of behavior of drug users towards you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to S3Q4)
S3Q3	If yes, In what ways are you afraid of ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Violence (fighting, bullying, threatening) <input type="checkbox"/> Murdering <input type="checkbox"/> Burglary / Robbery <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Forcing to commit drugs <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
S3S4	What affects you from the use of drug in your community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Not affect at all <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of not going to school <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of not going to study any additional classes/courses <input type="checkbox"/> Lost chance to participate and join any social activities <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of going anywhere in the community. <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of not staying at home alone <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
S3Q5	Have you ever been introduced or forced to commit the drug?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to S3Q7)
S3Q6	If yes, who introduced or forced you to commit the drug?	<input type="checkbox"/> Do not know <input type="checkbox"/> My friend <input type="checkbox"/> Relative (Sibling or cousin) <input type="checkbox"/> Uncle or aunty <input type="checkbox"/> Parents or guardian <input type="checkbox"/> My neighbors <input type="checkbox"/> Local authority (Police, village chief, commune) <input type="checkbox"/> Gangster in community <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
S3Q7	Have you ever committed the drug?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to S4Q1)
S3Q8	If yes, what kinds of drug have you used?	1. .... 2. .... 3. .... 4. ....
S3S9	Where did you get the drug from?	<input type="checkbox"/> Do not know <input type="checkbox"/> My friend <input type="checkbox"/> My Relative (Sibling or cousin) <input type="checkbox"/> My Uncle or aunty <input type="checkbox"/> My Parents or guardian <input type="checkbox"/> My neighbors <input type="checkbox"/> Local authority (Police, village chief, commune) <input type="checkbox"/> Gangster in community <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
<b>Part 4: Intervention</b>		
S4Q1	Have you ever seen the local authorities (police, village chief or commune council) organize awareness sessions or events on the impacts and how to prevent the use of drug in your community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to S4Q4)
S4Q2	If yes, how the awareness sessions or events were organized?	<input type="checkbox"/> Conduct training/ awareness sessions in the villages <input type="checkbox"/> Distribute posters or leaflets <input type="checkbox"/> Install large banner <input type="checkbox"/> Mainstream the knowledge through any big events (international children day, women day, human right day, labor day...) <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct awareness session to students in school <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
S4Q3	Who did the awareness session?	<input type="checkbox"/> Village chief <input type="checkbox"/> Commune staff or chief

		<input type="checkbox"/> Police post <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary child and youth in the community <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
S4Q4	Have you ever seen the local authority intervention or arrest those who distributed or used the drug?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to S5Q1)
S4Q5	If yes, what did the authority do to those who were arrested?	<input type="checkbox"/> Do not know <input type="checkbox"/> Do nothing (released) <input type="checkbox"/> Educate before release <input type="checkbox"/> Fine with money <input type="checkbox"/> Send to the court <input type="checkbox"/> Send to the jail <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....

**Part 5: Suggestions**

S5Q1	<p>What are your suggestions toward the prevention on the use of drug in your community?</p> <p>1. ....</p> <p>2. ....</p> <p>3. ....</p> <p>4. ....</p> <p>5. ....</p> <p>6. ....</p>
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**Second Attachment: Consensus form for children participated in interview.**

**Child Consensus Form**

**Child's awareness on situation of drug usage within communities**

**Part 1: Interviewer**

I am a child / youth volunteer at Good Neighbors Cambodia conducting a study on drug awareness and consumption within community. I got trained in drug issue, self-prevention and participation in drug prevention in my community, and have been facilitated to create these self-administered questionnaires through a workshop conducted in two days, May 7 and 8, 2019. I fully understand and believe that my willingness to conduct this survey is important and contributing to the effective prevention of drug use in my community.

**Part 1: Interviewee**

I understand the purpose and agree to participate in the interview to share my understanding, experience and drug status in my community. I believe that my involvement is crucial for effective prevention of drug use in my school and community. I am confident that information provided through this interview will be kept confidential and used properly.

Date: Day.....Month.....Year 2019

Signature and name of interviewer

Signature and name of interviewee

.....

.....

**I hereby acknowledge, understand and fully support in this interviewing process.**

Signature and name of witness

.....

Position:.....

**Third Attachment: Guidance on children’s data collection process**

**Child Consensus Form**

**Child’s awareness on situation of drug usage within communities**

**Part 1: Interviewer**

I am a child / youth volunteer at Good Neighbors Cambodia conducting a study on drug awareness and consumption within community. I got trained in drug issue, self-prevention and participation in drug prevention in my community, and have been facilitated to create these self-administered questionnaires through a workshop conducted in two days, May 7 and 8, 2019. I fully understand and believe that my willingness to conduct this survey is important and contributing to the effective prevention of drug use in my community.

**Part 1: Interviewee**

I understand the purpose and agree to participate in the interview to share my understanding, experience and drug status in my community. I believe that my involvement is crucial for effective prevention of drug use in my school and community. I am confident that information provided through this interview will be kept confidential and used properly.

Date: Day.....Month.....Year 2019

Signature and name of interviewer

Signature and name of interviewee

.....

.....

**I hereby acknowledge, understand and fully support on this interviewing process.**

Signature and name of witness

.....

Position: .....

## **Forth Attachment: Suggestions from children**

### **Suggestions**

- Conduct drug dissemination in villages, communes, and schools so that all youths and students can understand the effects of drugs more clearly.
- Request authorities to conduct community inspection to prevent drug trafficking and using.
- Request the police to train and supervise within villages, communes and schools regularly to secure there will not be any drug involvement in all forms among students
- Have billboards at schools and other places in the community to raise awareness for children and guardians about the effects of drugs.
- Prevent the traffic or illegal flow of addictive substances and drugs in schools and communities
- Authorize the authorities to register and arrest drug manufacturers, dealers and users effectively and transparently
- Authorize the authorities to increase patrols and investigations across villages and communes on drug issues
- Add more information on drug issues and security check in community
- Request Good Neighbors Cambodia to help educating children and youths in the community about drug issues
- Children and youths need to learn more and stay away from drugs

**Fifth Attachment: List of children and youths contributed to data collection process**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>District/Khan, Province/Capital City</b>
1	Va Vann	F	President	Ou Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey Province
2	Nan Srey Neath	F	Vice President	Ou Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey Province
3	Vann Lyheng	F	President	Ou Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey Province
4	Un Sreymuch	F	Cashier	Ou Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey Province
5	Suoy Vuthy	M	President	Ou Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey Province
6	Phon Kdep	M	Vice President	Ou Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey Province
7	Chhoeun Eilina	F	Finance	Ou Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey Province
8	Soeung Sovannary	F	Member	Ou Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey Province
9	Eb Vanny	F	President	Ou Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey Province
10	Khun Leak Ta Vann	F	Finance	Ou Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey Province
11	Ream Srey Hun	F	President	Thmar Koul district, Battambang province
12	Hoeut Srey Liz	F	President	Thmar Koul district, Battambang province
13	Phon Sromouch Krahorm	F	President	Ek Phnom district, Battambang province
14	Nov Sivorn	F	President	Ek Phnom district, Battambang province
15	Phon Ya Rann	F	President	Ek Phnom district, Battambang province
16	Thol Brak Chann	F	Member	Ek Phnom district, Battambang province
17	Rith Rotha	F	President	Ek Phnom district, Battambang province
18	Phat Sophors	F	Vice President	Snoul district, Kratie province
19	Prich Phach	F	President	Snoul district, Kratie province
20	Hean Seng Hour	M	Member	Snoul district, Kratie province
21	Sat Pisey	F	Member	Snoul district, Kratie province
22	Ton Srey Teang	F	President	Koh Nhaek district, Mondulkiri province
23	Ren Sok Neang	F	Member	Koh Nhaek district, Mondulkiri province

24	Thun Ontarak	M	Member	Koh Nhaek district, Mondulkiri province
25	Hoeung Sihour	M	Member	Koh Nhaek district, Mondulkiri province
26	Ney Srey Nuch	F	Member	Koh Nhaek district, Mondulkiri province
27	Then Pisey	F	Member	Koh Nhaek district, Mondulkiri province
28	Bunky Sok Korng	F	Member	Koh Nhaek district, Mondulkiri province
29	Chhin Vandeth	F	Member	Koh Nhaek district, Mondulkiri province
30	Sok Saet	M	President	Koh Nhaek district, Mondulkiri province
31	Mei Srey Teang	F	Member	Koh Nhaek district, Mondulkiri province
32	Nout Lol	M	Member	Koh Nhaek district, Mondulkiri province
33	Vibol Bona	M	Member	Khan Dangkor, Capital City of Phnom Penh
34	Arn Sok Srey Leap	F	Member	Khan Dangkor, Capital City of Phnom Penh
35	Soung Serey Vathana	M	President	Khan Dangkor, Capital City of Phnom Penh
36	Kong Chan Mony Keo	F	President	Khan Dangkor, Capital City of Phnom Penh
37	Rin Norng Kea	F	President	Khan Dangkor, Capital City of Phnom Penh
38	Rin Tithya Reak	M	President	Khan Dangkor, Capital City of Phnom Penh
39	Kheang Chan Kanika	F	Member	Khan Dangkor, Capital City of Phnom Penh
40	Khy Udom	M	President	Khan Dangkor, Capital City of Phnom Penh