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EVALUATION REPORT

**BUILDING COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL AND LEGAL MECHANISMS FOR
THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AT RISK OR AFFECTED BY CHILD
SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION**

A project by Action Pour Les Enfants in collaboration with and co-funded by Bread for the World, Terre des Hommes, World Childhood Foundation and ECPAT Sweden

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DISCLAIMER

This Evaluation Report was produced at the request of Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE) and Bread for the World (BfdW). It was prepared by Julian POLUDA, Sineth SIV, Jusbazooka KHUT and Mercy ANANEH-FREMPONG in collaboration with APLE. The authors' views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of APLE or its partners.

ACRONYMS

APLE	Action Pour Les Enfants
ACTIP	ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
AHTJP	Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection police,
BfdW	Bread for the World
CCWC	Commune Council for Women and Children
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEFM	Child Early and Forced Marriages
CNCC	Cambodian National Council for Children
CNCW	Cambodian National Council for Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSAE	Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
CSAM	Child Sexual Abuse Material
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTIP	Counter Trafficking in Persons Program
DAC	Development Assistance Criteria
DoSVY	District Office of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
LGBTQI	Lesbians, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex
LSHTSE	Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoLVT	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
NAPVAW	National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women
NCCT	National Committee for Counter Trafficking
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NPA	National Plan of Action on the Suppression of Human Trafficking, Smuggling, Labour, and Sexual Exploitation
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
OCSE	Online Child Sexual Exploitation
OPSC	Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
PEACE	Preparation and Planning; Engage and Explain; Account, Clarify and Challenge; Closure; Evaluation
PTSD	Post-traumatic Stress Disorder
TIP	Report Trafficking in Persons Report
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TWG-G	Technical Working Group on Gender and GBV
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VAW	Violence against Women

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROJECT CONTEXT

According to UNICEF, in Cambodia, one in two children has experienced severe beating; one in four has suffered from emotional abuse; and one in 20 has been sexually assaulted. Poverty, combined with low education, cultural and social stigma and under-resourced criminal justice institutions leave many Cambodian children (persons under the age of eighteen) vulnerable to child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE).

Child sex offenders are targeting children not only on the street but also in communities and childcare institutions. Many children are trafficked, forced to work, separated from their families and unnecessarily placed in residential care institutions. Online child sexual exploitation (OCSE) is a growing concern, and Cambodian children are also subject to early and forced child marriages (CEFM).

The government of Cambodia has rectified a number of international conventions and legal instruments. While the national legal framework and responsible government bodies are improving, the criminal justice system still lacks resources to prevent CSAE and protect victims. Cambodia's spending on social assistance is 0.3 percent of GDP. Rehabilitation services and shelters for child victims are mainly concentrated in the capital Phnom Penh and in Siem Reap; and they are run by NGOs.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE) is a leading child-protection actor in Cambodia with four complementary programs namely Criminal Justice Development, Court Support, Community Engagement, and Research and Advocacy. This project jointly funded by Bread for the World (BfW), Terre des Hommes (TdH), World Childhood Foundation and ECPAT Sweden addresses the first two program components which are mirrored in the project's objectives:

Project Goal: More children at risk of, or affected by child sexual abuse and exploitation are protected by comprehensive legal and social mechanisms

- Objective 1: Government institutions relevant to the criminal justice system improve national and legal mechanisms for the protection of child sexual abuse and exploitation
- Objective 2: One and a half years after the first crisis intervention support, children affected by sexual abuse and exploitation have stable lives and received legal justice.

Through its Criminal Justice Development strategy, APLE aims to build the capacities of the Cambodian Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection (AHTJP) police as well as government institutions that have key responsibilities to combat CSAE through training of trainers (ToT), workshops, and study visits. This aim is complemented by lobby work for national procedures to meet international standards and the operation of 24/7 web-based and phone hotlines for children and the general public to report concerns of CSAE.

Through its Court Support program, APLE provides free legal counselling and representation for child victims, witnesses and families through all trial stages; monitors the legal proceedings regarding child-sensitivity; and advocates in the best interest of APLE's clients. APLE further liaises with international law enforcement agencies to expedite the legal justice process for child victims and collaborates with international pro-bono law firms to assist clients in bringing civil remedies to foreign court jurisdictions.

This project strategy also provides crisis interventions at the rescue stage including immediate psychosocial counselling, emotional preparation, welfare assistance, certified medical check-up and safety for child victims, witnesses and families. These activities are supplemented by a Case Management System (CMS) and systematic referrals to complementary partner organizations for the provision of services in areas such as health care, psychological support, education and livelihood development.

Beneficiaries mostly come from two locations (Phnom Penh and Siem Reap); however, APLE also provides services to beneficiaries from more remote target provinces. As its primary beneficiaries, the project aims to reach victims of CSAE and their family members, as well as police officers, judicial officials and government representatives.

EVALUATION PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

This external and independent evaluation was produced at the request of APLE and BfdW. Against the standard OECD DAC criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability, the evaluation identified emerging needs, gaps, and priorities, and thus, informs APLE's future direction. The intended target audience for the evaluation are the project's primary beneficiaries, implementing partners and APLE's donors.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY, LIMITATIONS AND ETHICAL/SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

The evaluation covers the project duration from April 2018 to November 2020. The evaluators made use of a mixed methodology that included a desk review, individual semi-structured interviews (n=48), three focus group discussions (n=20), one SWOT analysis workshop and 15 site visits.

Data was collected by a multi-professional, multi-cultural and gender-balanced team of one international evaluation consultant and two external and independent national research facilitators in collaboration with APLE's headquarters and one technical editor. A ten-day field mission was carried out to the project's target locations in Phnom Penh and an eight-day field mission was conducted in Siem Reap province.

A probability sampling of the beneficiary population (e.g., simple random sampling, stratified or cluster sampling) would have required travel to additional target provinces limiting the time and resources for data collection. A quantitative survey was determined unfeasible in view of the evaluation's resources and due to safety considerations. However, the project's post-assessments of its services produced quantitative data that allowed for a comparison with the qualitative evaluation results.

The evaluation team made sure, whenever possible, to obtain informed written consent from each respondent – or, in the case of children, their parents or caregiver(s). Field visits were conducted at appropriate times and locations to minimize risk to respondents; and all information concerning children, their families, APLE's casework, operations or investigations was treated as strictly confidential and protected against unauthorized disclosure. The evaluation's safety plan and risk assessment matrix served to identify additional risks and to respond accordingly.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Relevance

Regarding the project design, APLE adopted the logical framework approach with measurable expected objectives, outputs and performance indicators. The design was grounded in robust primary and secondary data collection as well as evidence on the situation of child victims in Cambodia.

The project's objectives and outputs are in line with APLE's strategic plan which consists of four complementary programs namely, Criminal Justice Development, Court Support, Community Engagement and Research and Advocacy. This project under evaluation addresses two of the four programs, Criminal Justice Development and Court Support, recognizing that child protection work requires that both legal justice and rehabilitation needs are addressed.

With regard to APLE's Criminal Justice Development program, the focus on capacity building of the AHTJP police, courts and key government stakeholders ensures their commitment, collaboration and increased capacities in the prevention of and response to CSAE.

Free legal counselling for child victims and their representation in court in APLE's Court Support program contribute to preventing CSAE and providing some form of justice to victims. Additionally, this program's crisis intervention strategy, and the establishment of a referral and case management system provide child victims with a comprehensive set of services including protection, legal, psychosocial and medical support, educational aid and assistance towards economic recovery.

The evaluation concludes that the objectives and expected results of the project were highly relevant (and still remain so) to beneficiaries' needs and the situation of CSAE in general.

Effectiveness

Objective 1: Government institutions in the criminal justice system improve national and legal mechanisms for the protection of child sexual abuse and exploitation.

The project effectively used a variety of capacity building mechanisms (Training of Trainers, on-the-job training, check lists, etc.) to enhance knowledge and practice related to CSAE. These have proven effective in contributing to a more child-sensitive response and have provided technical skills related to CSAE to the AHTJP police, the Cambodian Police Academy (PAC), government stakeholders and court officials; however, representatives request additional training in more specialized areas and the extension of training to additional offices.

APLE effectively maintained links with the AHTJP police, government and NGO stakeholders at various levels. This approach served to foster collaboration and to improve their commitment in enhancing service provision.

APLE's 24/7 free internet and phone hotlines play an important role in directing victims, relatives of victims, witnesses and professionals to the police and appropriate sources of support.

Objective 2: One and a half years after the first crisis intervention support, children affected by sexual abuse and exploitation have stable lives and received legal justice.

The project effectively enhanced child victims' access to justice and rehabilitation. Free legal services by APLE's lawyers fill an important gap and effectively ensure legal counselling and court representation for child victims. Collaborating with international pro-bono law firms served to enhance APLE's training and ensured victims' financial compensation from foreign child sex offenders.

APLE identified and developed partnerships with complementary governmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure service provision in the legal, medical and psychosocial fields; however, there appears to be a need for additional partnerships to provide more specialized services.

Efficiency

The project was implemented in line with the project design and budget, and most activities were completed according to the work plan. Delays were mostly due to factors outside the project's control, and the delays neither compromised the costs of the project nor the quality of results.

Project management and administrative procedures ensured the project's efficient and timely implementation. The project is well documented, and indicator-based monitoring takes place consistently at all levels; however, APLE does not have a Monitoring & Evaluation unit resulting in additional workload for APLE's project managers.

High client numbers and APLE's long travel times to its target locations contributed to periods of staff turnover, in particular among APLE's lawyers. It appears that the strategy did not entirely consider the volume and challenges of the workload.

Staff generally identify with the organization and feel that their work is recognized; however, most staff members are worried about their short-term employment contracts and some would appreciate access to psychological counselling.

Systematic external reviews of APLE's processes, work environment and structure indicate excellent performance and organizational capacities.

Regarding APLE's collaboration with police and government stakeholders, this project was effective in strengthening the stakeholders' responsiveness in the prevention of and response to CSAE. NGO partners appreciate APLE's collaborative approach and report good contact to and communication with APLE. The coordination of and collaboration with the partner organizations was essential in ensuring the project's holistic combination of services.

APLE's collaborations with and membership in international organizations such as ECPAT International, TrustLaw of Thomson Reuters Foundation, INHOPE, and Facebook (FB) effectively strengthen APLE's capacities and resources in providing training, legal counselling, hotline reporting and advocacy services.

Impact

Goal: More children at risk of or affected by child sexual abuse and exploitation are protected by comprehensive legal and social mechanisms

In summary, the evaluation findings indicate substantial contributions to the protection of children at risk of or affected by CSAE. At the national level, the project developed capacities and engaged in working groups which enhanced the effective design, coordination and implementation of CSAE prevention and response strategies.

Capacity building for the AHTJP police promoted the safety of children and rule of law, and improved child sensitivity and accountability. Training of court officials and advocacy efforts brought justice to victims of CSAE and improved child-sensitivity practices. APLE's legal services effectively improved the conviction of child sex offenders and thereby enhanced the prevention of CSAE. The establishment of a referral system enhanced service provision across all social sectors especially security, justice, health, and education.

Regarding any unintended negative impact, the project did not induce dependency of government stakeholders or the police and rather developed their capacity. Additionally, the project appears to

contribute to the destigmatization of child victims and families rather than increased discrimination. However, the project could not fully satisfy the needs of all target beneficiaries causing dissatisfaction among some who felt neglected.

Sustainability

The main factor that is likely to ensure sustainability is the project's holistic and inclusive approach with strong emphasis on ToT and other forms of capacity building. This complex and multifaceted vision of child protection is likely to ensure long lasting benefits for child victims and thus, the sustainability of the project's results.

APLE has established comprehensive ties to the AHTJP police and has clearly enhanced the AHTJP's commitment. This close partnership, a unique feature in Cambodia, is likely to ensure the ATHJP police's sustained child protection efforts and their willingness to engage in future collaboration with APLE.

Multi-agency training for government departments and Cambodian courts enhanced networking and knowledge exchange, factors that will contribute to their collaboration in the future.

ToT beneficiaries are confident in using their newly acquired child protection skills in their work. It appears; however, that additional support is required to sustain this result. APLE has developed exceptional skills in the provision of ToT which is likely to ensure their sustained use in APLE's future projects.

Through coordination and training, the project strengthened partnerships and referrals with other NGOs and public social service providers, a significant achievement in streamlining resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the service gap, no organization can cover all required areas alone. The following recommendations may help to broaden APLE's future interventions; however, these recommendations should be applied flexibly as the situation demands.

Relevance

The approach of conducting comprehensive needs assessments and consulting beneficiaries throughout the project cycle ensured the project's relevance and should be used as a best practice in the future.

Effectiveness

Objective 1: Government institutions in the criminal justice system improve national and legal mechanisms for the protection of child sexual abuse and exploitation.

To build up on and make use of its unique experiences and close collaboration with the ATHJP police, APLE is advised to extend its training to the additional six offices of the ATHJP police's headquarters as well as sub-national offices.

To ensure the implementation of training and child-sensitive practices by the ATHJP police, APLE is advised to establish or strengthen management systems and processes that track the ATHJP police's effectiveness of trainings and staff performance.

Additionally, APLE could facilitate the design and/or review of the ATHJP police's standard operating procedures tailored for child protection.

To enhance gender-sensitivity at the ATHJP police, APLE could lobby for a regular gender review of appointments, promotions and trainings.

To further address the capacity building needs required by the Cambodian National Council for Children (CNCC), National Committee for Counter Trafficking (NCCT) and Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) and to ensure their sustained collaboration, APLE is advised to continue its multi-agency child protection training to facilitate cross-learning and to provide skills for implementing child-focused principles and policies in practice. More attention could be given to the identification of the specific needs of each committee, council and ministry.

Objective 2: One and a half years after the first crisis intervention support, children affected by sexual abuse and exploitation have stable lives and received legal justice.

Both criminal justice development and rehabilitation services are vital components of a child protection project. To further extend its referral services, APLE is advised to conduct an additional mapping of service providers to establish partnerships for the provision of supplementary and more specialized services such as trauma treatment, psychological family counseling, reproductive health, drug addiction treatment, vocational training, and (higher) education. Other collaborations could be established with arts associations and youth clubs to empower youth through their social benefits.

APLE is further advised to continue its close collaboration with the District Offices of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (DoSVY) to enhance public service provision. Such a strategy would be timely in view of the current restructuring process of district-based social assistance and increased funding for community-based services.

To ensure continued crisis intervention and effective referrals as well as legal counselling and court representation, there is a clear need to employ additional psycho-social staff, lawyers and legal assistants.

With additional staff, their tasks could include complementary responsibilities, such as meetings with schools and youth associations for feedback on APLE's services and youth's engagement in project design and monitoring.

Efficiency

APLE is advised to establish a Monitoring & Evaluation unit to strengthen the systematic and long-term performance assessment of its projects and to facilitate reporting to donors. Donors are advised to provide funding for M&E staff and capacity development in this important area.

In any similar project, APLE is advised to plan in terms of realistic human resources and to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of necessary inputs. Future projects could foresee additional staff and/or focus on a smaller number of clients.

Restrictions imposed on funding, along with the uncertainty of funding over time make it difficult for APLE to conduct long-term planning, and this leads to unnecessary staff turnover.

To respond to funding constraints, APLE is advised to invest time and relevant resources in its fundraising design and implementation, core funding strategies and in identifying additional donors.

While APLE's staff are generally satisfied with the work environment and organizational culture, additional employee wellbeing and welfare strategies could include access to psychological counselling and more office space in APLE's next headquarters.

Impact

Goal: More children at risk of or affected by child sexual abuse and exploitation are protected by comprehensive legal and social mechanisms

Despite APLE's efforts to enhance the child protection capacity of the ATHJP police and the PAC through training, there's still a need for developing child protection skills among lower rank police officers, especially in remote provinces. To this end, APLE could consider the design of innovative tools (e.g. a law enforcement smartphone app) to bring child protection skills to district police. Child protection skills are also required among district and commune level government authorities; and the provision of these skills could be an additional focus of future interventions. For example, the Commune Committees for Women and Children (CCWC) could be included in APLE's multi-agency trainings.

Sustainability

To sustain the project's capacity building efforts, APLE is advised to invest in and expand capacity building for the AHTJP police departments and government bodies with particular attention given to key stakeholders such as the CNCC.

Planning for disengagement and exit should be an important part of future programming to hand over all responsibilities to the AHTJP police and its government partners. To this end, any similar project could foresee a gradual reduction of APLE's facilitation of the police's training activities and instead focus on the strengthening of management systems and processes that track the ATHJP police's training and staff performance.

Future strategies should also ensure the continued engagement of court officials in APLE's multi-agency trainings. To further sustain their child-sensitivity and collaboration with non-governmental agencies, APLE could develop additional awareness raising tools such as tailored information packages (using visual media) for court officials. In any similar project, APLE could engage in additional networking and partnership development to sustain its collaboration with the DoSVY and civil society actors.

PROJECT CONTEXT

Cambodia reached the lower middle-income status in 2015; however, a major part of the population, especially in rural areas, live below the poverty line. Children (persons under the age of eighteen) represent approximately a third of the population. Poverty, combined with low education, cultural and social stigma, and under-resourced criminal justice institutions leave many children vulnerable to CSAE.

According to UNICEF, in Cambodia, 5.6% of boys and 4.4% of girls are estimated to have experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18 with an estimated prevalence among street children of as high as 40%. Child sex offenders are visiting travelers as well as local inhabitants. They are targeting children not only on the street but also in communities and childcare institutions such as orphanages, schools, pagodas, churches, and child welfare organizations.

Cambodia is also a source, transit and destination country for child victims of trafficking for sexual purposes. According to ECPAT, Vietnamese children represent one third of the children engaged in prostitution in Cambodia. Online child sexual exploitation (OCSE) is a growing concern as digital technology such as mobile devices and internet access have increased and enabled rapid and higher sexual exploitation of children. Cambodian children are also subject to early and forced child marriages (CEFM), especially in rural areas.

The government of Cambodia has rectified international conventions and legal instruments such as the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OPSC), as well as the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

At the national level, Cambodia has enacted the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of 2008 (LSHTSE) which is complemented by the Cambodian Criminal Code of 2010. However, there are several important gaps in the law, especially regarding OCSE. Cambodian law has no provisions defining or explicitly criminalizing the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. While the legal framework is improving, the criminal justice system lacks resources to prevent CSAE and protect victims.

The Cambodian National Council for Children (CNCC) is a national coordination mechanism for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes related to Cambodian children. However, it lacks the necessary human, technical and financial resources to fulfil its role.

The government has further created the inter-ministerial coordinating body NCCT chaired by the Ministry of Interior (MoI) to fight human trafficking and sexual exploitation, coordinating the efforts of ministries and governmental agencies, international organizations (IOs), and local and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) including APLE.

The NCCT has launched its National Plan of Action (NPA) 2019-2023 that aims to coordinate efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of human trafficking by improving prevention efforts and criminal justice responses, and by strengthening law enforcement.

This NPA also addresses new forms of human trafficking, including surrogacy and sex trafficking at nightclubs that have emerged through the permeation of the internet. CCWCs exist across the country to ensure child protection at the local level, although they often lack human and financial resources.

While the Cambodian justice system is improving, it lacks resources to prevent CSAE and protect victims. Challenges include the low prosecution and conviction rates of child sex offenders, lengthy

trials and the common practice of 'out-of-court settlements'. Law enforcement also lacks the financial resources and skills to conduct investigations, especially on OCSE. Despite improvements in recovery and reintegration, psycho-social rehabilitation services and shelters for child victims of sexual exploitation are mainly concentrated in Phnom Penh, and Siem Reap; and they are run by NGOs.

To accelerate socio-economic development and reduce vulnerability, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has established a Social Protection Policy Framework (SPPF) 2018-2025 as one of Cambodia's first attempts to provide comprehensive support in responding to the needs of vulnerable people, to expand coverage and increase coherence between social assistance, social insurance and labour market schemes.

The RGC with the SPPF roadmap aims to simplify the management of the social protection system through the National Social Protection Council (NSPC) with the purpose of integrating all social security services into a single operator and to focus on two main pillars, namely Social Assistance and Social Security.

There is however a long way to go before Cambodia will have good social protection comparable to neighboring countries. For instance, social assistance targeting specifically poor households and those in rural areas would require reallocation of significant additional public revenues. Currently, Cambodia's spending on social assistance is only 0.3 percent of GDP.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROJECT GOAL AND STRATEGIES

Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE) is a leading child-protection actor in Cambodia, with the mission to strengthen national social and legal mechanisms for the protection of children at risk of or affected by CSAE.

APLE's holistic strategy consists of four complementary programs namely Criminal Justice Development, Court Support, Community Engagement, and Research and Advocacy. This project, jointly funded by BfdW, Terre des Hommes (TdH), World Childhood Foundation and ECPAT Sweden addresses two of the four programs namely, Criminal Justice Development and Court Support. Complementary services include the operation of 24/7 web-based and phone hotlines as well as advocacy for positive change in laws and the criminal justice process.

Criminal Justice Development

Since 2013, BfdW has funded APLE to support law enforcement efforts in preventing and combating CSAE. With this new project, APLE continued to build the capacity of Cambodian government institutions that have key responsibilities in combating CSAE through training, workshops, and study visits, with particular attention given to the capacity development of the AHTJP police, such as skills in conducting child-centric investigations and the establishment of child-friendly interview rooms. This objective is complemented by lobby work for national procedures to meet international standards.

Court Support

In the Court Support program, the project provides free legal advice and representation to victims of CSAE throughout the legal process. APLE's lawyers are present in the court enforcing respect for child victims' rights and their best interests among court officials. APLE's Court Support team further provides crisis intervention at the rescue stage. Crisis intervention is supplemented by a CMS and systematic referrals to complementary partner organizations for the provision of services in areas such as health care and psychological support, education and livelihood development.

TARGET GROUPS

The project aims to reach the following target groups as primary beneficiaries:

- Group 1: 90 children (boys and girls) below 18 years of age who are identified as victims and/or witnesses of sexual crimes and who meet APLE's criteria for receiving social and legal services.
- Group 2: 55 family members (women and men) of the aforementioned victims who meet APLE's criteria for receiving social and legal services.
- Group 3: 88 police officers, judicial officials and government representatives (women and men) from the project locations who meet APLE's criteria for receiving capacity building and other relevant support.

Additional beneficiaries include key stakeholders with the ability to influence the national child protection system.

TARGET REGIONS

Beneficiaries primarily come from Phnom Penh and Siem Reap; however, APLE also provides services to beneficiaries from an increasing number of remote target provinces.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND ACTIVITIES

Table 1: Logical Framework

Goal: More children at risk of or affected by child sexual abuse and exploitation are protected by comprehensive legal and social mechanisms		
Objectives	Indicator	Activities
Objective 1: Government institutions relevant to the criminal justice system improve national and legal mechanisms for the protection of child sexual abuse and exploitation	Indicator 1.1.: Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Police Officers who received training applied child-friendly investigative skills	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop effective training materials and teaching manuals for trainers with specific focus on child sexual abuse and exploitation on-off-line cases, and child-centric investigation standards. 2. Conduct Training of Trainer (ToT) sessions for provincial deputy commissioners and chiefs of AHTJP police units in target provinces, using the developed teaching manuals. 3. Develop a joined training programme and budgetary plan for provincial deputy commissioners and chiefs of AHTJP units to conduct training of their officers. 4. Support the conduct of training by chiefs of AHTJP units with their own police officers, using the teaching manuals and the training materials pre-developed with specific focus on applying child-centric investigation standards. 5. Monitor the effectiveness of training programmes and conduct review with trainers and senior police leadership. 6. Organize national training workshops for police and judicial officials to exchange lessons learnt relating to the application of child-centric investigation standards, and to share best practices on cases involving child sexual abuse and exploitation on-offline. 7. Organize international training workshops for law enforcement, judiciary and government officials to share knowledge of relevant national and international legal contexts and to promote information sharing and collaboration in cases involving child sexual abuse and exploitation. 8. Provide exposure learning visits for national police champions to regional/international specialized agencies dealing with cases of child sexual abuse and exploitation and having good structure and operating standards.

		9. Operate 24/7 web-based Internet and phone hotlines for children and the general public to report concerns of child sexual abuse and exploitation on-offline and to receive report for various services (e.g. legal advice, investigation, service referral, image removal, etc.) and liaise with police for child-friendly interventions.
Objective 2: One and a half years after the first crisis intervention support, children affected by sexual abuse and exploitation have stable lives and received legal justice.	Indicator 2.1.: Child victims, their families and witnesses make use of psycho-social support after their victimization is confirmed or during their participation in all stages of the criminal justice process.	1. Provide immediate psychological counselling, emotional preparation, welfare assistance, certified medical check-up, and safety for child victims, witnesses and families.
		2. Conduct risk and needs assessment of child victims and facilitate referrals to NGO partners for subsequent social and rehabilitation services, following the established standard procedures.
		3. Develop Case Management System (CMS) to record data of child victims, witnesses and families from the moment of referral till the end of criminal justice process and to manage coordinated rehabilitation services.
		4. Develop CMS user's guide manuals for distribution to the member organisations.
		5. Conduct technical meetings with member organisations to support data entry to CMS and ease management practices.
	Indicator 2.2.: Child victims who have progressed towards fulfilling a stable life criterion.	1. Provide high-quality legal counselling, advice, representation and assistance for child victims, witnesses and families at pre-, during- and post-trial stages.
		2. Monitor the legal proceedings of the client cases in courts according to the legal procedures and advocate in the best interest of clients.
	Indicator 2.3.: Court proceedings in which the rights of child victims represented by APLE lawyers were respected.	1. Identify a possible legal venue to apply for civil remedies in relevant foreign court jurisdictions on behalf of the clients and facilitate the process via international pro-bono law firms.
		2. Liaise with international law enforcement agencies for considerations of extra-territorial collaboration that may expedite legal justice process for child victims.
		3. Collaborate with international pro-bono law firms through a formal partnership to assist clients in bringing civil remedies to foreign court jurisdictions on their behalf in their best interest.
		4. Provide legal advice, tools and support to law firms and legal aid organisations who deal with child victims and witnesses of child sexual abuse and exploitation.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

EVALUATION PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

This external and independent evaluation was produced at the request of APLE and BfdW. The evaluation places emphasis on the project's impact, objectives and indicators. Thus, the evaluation aims to identify emerging needs, gaps, and priorities that will inform the project's future direction. The evaluation's findings will support APLE's 2021-2025 strategic plan.

The evaluation provides the donors with an understanding of their resource allocation and gives perspective to any decision-making process related to future funding. Additionally, the evaluation report may be shared with government institutions and partner NGOs to foster accountability, transparency and learning.

EVALUATION CRITERIA AND QUESTIONS

The evaluators reviewed the Terms of Reference (ToR) and Logical Framework and re-assessed the evaluation objectives and key questions. The evaluation questions were developed in relation to five of the OECD/DAC criteria: Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability. The evaluators defined their approach to each question in an evaluation matrix indicating the a) evaluation criteria, b) evaluation questions, c) sources of information, and d) data collection methods and tools. *Please refer to Annex 2 for details on the Evaluation Matrix.*

Table 2: Evaluation Criteria and Questions

Relevance: The extent to which the activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target groups, recipients, and donors.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluation Question 1: To which extent do the objectives of the project align with the needs of the beneficiaries and strategies of APLE?
Effectiveness: the level of achievement of the project's outcomes and outputs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluation Question 2: To what extent are the intended project objectives achieved and how?
Efficiency: the quality of processes by which the project is delivered to produce outputs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluation Question 3: How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the project proposal?• Evaluation Question 4: How efficient was the project's collaboration with the identified stakeholders (police, judiciary, government institutions, NGOs)?
Impact: whether there has been a change towards the project goal as a result of the achievement of the outcomes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluation Question 5: Will the project contribute to the attainment of overall project goal? How?• Evaluation Question 6: What unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?
Sustainability: the degree to which the benefits produced by the project continue after external assistance comes to an end.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluation Question 7: Will the intended positive changes (foreseeably) have a lasting effect beyond the end of the project period?

EVALUATION APPROACH

In order to fully capture the project's complexities and to effectively evaluate the project's results in relation to the evaluation questions and available time and resources, the evaluators made use of a desk review, individual semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions (FGD), a SWOT analysis workshop and site visits.

Data was collected by a multi-professional, multi-national and gender-balanced team of one international evaluation consultant and two external and independent national research facilitators in collaboration with APLE's headquarters and one technical editor.

One ten-day field mission was carried out to the project's target locations in Phnom Penh and one eight-day field mission was conducted in Siem Reap province.

Interview respondents (n=48) comprised APLE's staff, donor and NGO partner representatives, and the project's primary beneficiaries (child survivors of trafficking, witnesses, family members/caregivers, police officers, government representatives, court representatives and Cambodian lawyers).

The evaluators further conducted a SWOT analysis workshop at APLE's headquarters and three FGDs with child survivors (n=10) and their parents/caregivers (n=10) to triangulate the interview results with supplementary qualitative information.

Finally, the evaluators conducted 15 site visits in the target provinces.

Please refer to Annex 2 for details on the data collection instruments and sample groups.

EVALUATION PRINCIPLES AND QUALITY STANDARDS

Impartiality and independence

The composition of the evaluation team was carefully considered to ensure a mix of expertise and independence, to avoid conflicts of interest, to facilitate impartiality in assessments and to employ the necessary sensitivity to cultural considerations.

Credibility of the evaluators

The evaluators have the methodological and technical competence, in-country experience, impartiality and independence to attain credible evaluation results.

Precision of data

The evaluators aimed to communicate relevant information and results related to the evaluation objectives and questions. Strategies included the use of adequate methodologies, considering the perspectives of all relevant stakeholders, and the collection of sufficient data to ensure the validity of the evaluation.

Participation

As far as possible, all stakeholders in the project – beneficiaries, implementing organizations, donor institutions, NGO partners, etc. – have been listened to and considered.

The evaluators carried out their tasks in close and continuous collaboration with APLE's staff. The evaluators ensured opportunities for reflection on the evaluation questions and methodology and continuously communicated with concerned staff to monitor the relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency of the evaluation strategy thus providing opportunities for adjusting the evaluation work.

Usefulness/Utility

To enhance the effective use of the evaluation results, the evaluators involved APLE staff in the evaluation's planning; consistently communicated with APLE's staff on preliminary findings; and adhered to the timeliness of the evaluation report.

The evaluators further aimed to ensure the applicability of evaluation findings for APLE's use, and thus, put special emphasis on drawing conclusions and making practical recommendations.

Feasibility

The evaluation was conducted in a realistic and cost-effective manner in consideration of the evaluation questions and available time and resources.

Safety/Security

Throughout the evaluation, the safety, dignity and rights of all people involved were protected. *Please refer to Annex 2.5 for details on the evaluation's risk and safety measures.*

Cross-cutting issues

Cross-cutting issues were taken into consideration as far as possible. For instance, the evaluation aimed to identify the specific needs of and the project's impact on female child victims.

SAMPLING, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Desk review

As part of the inception stage, the evaluators were equipped with multiple project documents prior to the field phase including all existing and relevant strategy, policy, project proposal, and activity documents as well as performance information sources that were available.

Secondary data was collected from documentary evidence such as surveys and evaluation reports and documents from the partner's website. Particular attention was given to the project's monitoring results such as the semester reports and Results Matrix. *Please refer to Annex 3.2 and 3.3 for an overview of documents consulted.*

Selection of target provinces

The ToR anticipated the collection of data not only at the national level, but also through visits to two provinces. After consulting with APLE management the evaluators selected Phnom Penh and Siem Reap as the evaluation's field destinations. These two provinces are the main target regions of the project and received all services indicated in the project's logical framework. They are key destinations for the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, as well as for the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. However, several beneficiaries consulted come from more remote provinces allowing for some comparison of the project's results between sites.

Interview sampling

Regarding the sampling of individual semi-structured interviews, the evaluators aimed to conduct interviews with APLE staff, NGO representatives and all primary beneficiaries with a sufficiently large sample of each group to reach saturation.

Respondents from APLE's staff were selected through purposive sampling as this enabled the evaluation team to interview staff members who could provide comprehensive information for the evaluation. These included representatives of APLE's board, senior management, team leaders, and field staff responsible for the project's legal and psycho-social services. Interview partners from the police, government, courts and NGO partners were strategically chosen for the knowledge they could contribute to the evaluation.

With regard to the evaluation's individual semi-structured interviews with child victims, the evaluators consulted beneficiaries who became APLE's clients in 2018 or 2019 as well as clients who had received services over a period of years. Thus, the evaluators were able to assess both short-term and long-term impacts of APLE's services. The evaluators also ensured the sample's diversity which included respondents from age 11 to 22 and child victims from diverse socio-economic backgrounds.

With regard to the sample of children's relatives/caregivers, all respondents were the mothers, fathers or caregivers of the child victims consulted. This approach served to obtain parents'/caregivers' informed consent and to enhance the children's trust in the evaluation. *Please refer to Annex 3 for details on the type and number of sample groups and respondents.*

Focus group discussion and SWOT analysis sampling

Regarding the use of FGDs, it was anticipated that FGDs cannot ensure the complete anonymity of participants and confidentiality of all information, an important consideration in the field of CSAE. Therefore, only three FGDs were conducted in safe and anonymous locations utilizing purposive sampling meaning that those beneficiaries were selected who were available but were not at risk of high levels of discrimination. The objective was to collect the views of a wider number of child victims and to reinforce their links in safe group settings.

In addition, one SWOT analysis workshop was conducted at APLE's headquarters to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the project. This workshop served to collect the views of key staff responsible for the project implementation. *Please refer to Annex 3 for details on the type and number of sample groups.*

SYNTHESIS AND REPORTING

After data collection during field mission, the evaluators transcribed and formalized all findings, proceeded with a systematic analysis and synthesized all findings, conclusions and recommendations into a draft evaluation report. The draft report was discussed within APLE and all feedback was consolidated and commented on by APLE's senior staff. Findings and results from this draft report were discussed in a presentation with APLE's staff. After the final review and approval of the report, the evaluators clarified with APLE whether the evaluation was satisfactory in view of the ToR.

ETHICAL AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

All members of the evaluation team have broad experiences in collecting sensitive information, specifically data related to mental health and violence against women and children.

The evaluators avoided questions, attitudes or comments which were judgmental, insensitive to cultural values, endangered a child, exposed a child to humiliation, or which reactivate a child's pain and grief from traumatic events.

To prevent any potential retraumatization, for instance, interview questions to child victims primarily focused on the impact of and their experiences with the project rather than on their experiences of suffering.

Finally, the professional background of two of the evaluators in the field of mental health served to respond to post-traumatic reactions. In addition, the evaluators' participatory approach and experiences as former NGO staff members helped to enhance a feeling of ownership so that comprehensive information could be obtained.

The evaluation team made sure, whenever possible, to obtain informed written consent from each respondent – or, in the case of children, their parents or caregiver(s) – to participate in the evaluation.

However, on occasion, it was necessary to obtain verbal consent due to respondents' illiteracy and/or wariness of signing documents from a cultural, social or political perspective.

When interviewing children, the evaluators first assessed the child's developmental level to obtain informed consent in age-appropriate manner. Obtaining consent involved informing all respondents about their rights, the purpose of the evaluation, potential risks and benefits of participation, the evaluation procedures, and the confidentiality of personal identification and demographic data so that participation was entirely voluntary and based on comprehensive understanding.

Field visits were conducted at appropriate times and locations to minimize risk to respondents; and children were always interviewed in safe and private spaces.

All information concerning children, their families, APLE casework, operations or investigations was treated as strictly confidential and protected against unauthorized disclosure. In particular, the evaluators ensured that the names of individuals consulted during data collection were not included in the evaluation report. Responses were aggregated and paraphrased to avoid inadvertent identification of the respondents, and care was taken when providing context such as the role of any individual quoted.

Interview and FGD participants were compensated for travel costs and provided with snacks and face masks due to Covid-19; however, as decided with APLE, participants did not receive any other form of financial compensation.

When people encountered during the evaluation asked for help, they were referred to and/or provided with information on APLE's services and referral mechanisms.

Please refer to Annex 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6 for the informed consent form, details on the evaluation's ethical and safety considerations, and the evaluation's risk assessment matrix.

LIMITATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

The evaluators aimed to achieve the maximum possible evaluation rigor within the limitations of the project context. The evaluation, by design, was short in duration (approximately six weeks) and thus focused on the outcome-level rather than the project's outputs. To further address the budget and time constraints, the evaluators clarified APLE's information needs, simplified the evaluation design, incorporated monitoring results, collected secondary data, and carefully considered the sample size. Additionally, the lead evaluator sub-contracted two research facilitators and minimized travel time to maximize data collection.

A probability sampling of the beneficiary population (e.g., simple random sampling, stratified or cluster sampling) would have required travel to additional target provinces limiting the time and resources for data collection in each location.

A quantitative survey was determined unfeasible in view of the evaluation's constraints. However, the project's post-assessments of its services produced quantitative data that allowed for a comparison with the qualitative evaluation results.

With regard to the project's efficiency, a cost-effectiveness analysis was determined unfeasible in view of the evaluation's resources constraints.

In evaluations, getting access to informants, data and information can be difficult due to safety concerns, gender- and power-related dimensions or practical matters such as public holidays. However, the evaluators were able to mitigate these risks through careful planning and close collaboration with APLE's managers.

DESCRIPTION OF EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation team consisted of one international evaluation consultant, two national research facilitators, and one technical editor. Together, they formed a multi-professional, gender-balanced, and multi-cultural team.

Specializing in the fields of transitional justice, gender-based violence, youth development and mental health, **Julian Poluda**, MD, MSc, DTMPH (Lead Evaluator) has served as evaluation consultant and program development advisor in Cambodia and other world regions. With an interest in crossdisciplinary programs, he is passionate about participatory and utilization-focused mixed-method evaluations. His clients include the UN, EU, bilateral agencies, government ministries, international/national NGOs, and grassroots organizations. Relevant experiences in Cambodia include the evaluation of the four-year, EC-funded program “Creating a Legal and Sustainable Environment for Trafficked Human Beings from and in Cambodia” in nine provinces.

Sineth Siv (Research Facilitator), holds a master’s degree in business administration from Build Bright University in Siem Reap. She has ten years of experience at APSARA Authority and is currently a senior project manager for eco-tourism community development and cultural preservation within Angkor Archaeological Park. She also freelances as a consultant with an emphasis on violence against women and children. Her recent evaluation work focused on transitional justice, gender, and psychosocial programs by NGOs and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC).

Jusbazooka Khut (Research Facilitator) is a research facilitator and interpreter with nine years of experience. Previous experiences include her work as team coordinator in various NGOs and manager of educational projects for children at risk over a period of six years. She is currently pursuing a degree in Psychology as well as a degree in Khmer Law at the Royal University of Phnom Penh.

Mercy Ananeh-Frempong (Technical Editor) holds a bachelor’s degree in Philosophy and English from the University of Ghana and is currently pursuing a master’s degree in Communication for Development at the University of Malmö, Sweden. After her work as subeditor, copywriter, and communications coordinator, she transitioned into technical editing in development work. She’s been based in Cambodia since 2012.

EVALUATION FINDINGS

RELEVANCE

Evaluation Question 1: To which extent do the objectives of the project align with the needs of the beneficiaries and strategies of APLE?

Needs assessments and project design

Regarding the project design, APLE adopted the logical framework approach, with measurable expected objectives, outputs, and performance indicators. The design was informed by the results of a comprehensive needs assessment during the development of APLE's strategic plan (2016-2020) with five workshops and through 49 stakeholder consultations.

The project was also preceded by an assessment of lessons learned in a similar project conducted by APLE in collaboration with and through funding by BfdW (2015-2018). For instance, referral mechanisms were more comprehensively embedded into the project design through collaboration with the MoSVY and complementary NGOs.

During monitoring, APLE conducts assessment of the effectiveness of its ToT program. These assessments reportedly served to collect feedback and adapt the project's training processes to emerging needs, e.g. initial one-day trainings were extended to three days and supplemented with additional participatory training elements.

Other forms of needs assessments include APLE's collaboration with the police in the design of training materials and teaching manuals as well as the development of a joint training programme.

Needs assessment also include risk assessment of child victims, witnesses and families during the crisis stage, a Case Management System and partner meetings to monitor the needs of child victims and to coordinate their effective referral to partner organizations.

APLE's legal and psycho-social experts also keep frequent contact with beneficiaries through phone calls and regular home visits.

Most respondents in this evaluation's interviews and FGDs with the project's beneficiaries stated that they were adequately consulted before and throughout the project implementation.

Relevance of the project for its beneficiaries

The desk review and interviews with beneficiaries, key stakeholders and APLE staff revealed that the project has been highly relevant to the situation of CSAE in Cambodia. Of the 22 police, judiciary, government and NGO respondents interviewed, 21 reported that they thought the project was relevant and in line with the most important CSAE-related needs and challenges.

The project goal was regarded as relevant given the high rates of CSAE in Cambodia. Also, despite improvements regarding Cambodia's justice response, the Cambodian government institutions in the criminal justice system reportedly still lack resources to prevent and respond to CSAE.

Additionally, although the AHTJP police demonstrates increased willingness and skills to investigate CSAE cases, it remains obstructed by a lack of resources to conduct effective investigations.

Despite the current travel restrictions due to Covid-19, five respondents also mentioned the possibility of higher levels of CSAE due to the ASEAN integration and increased levels of migrant workers from China and other regions. Other respondents emphasized a need for additional

protection efforts due to new grooming strategies and child sex offenders' increased activity in more rural areas.

With regard to the project's objectives, AHTJP police officers saw the project as particularly relevant to law enforcement, especially with regard to investigative techniques and intelligence gathering. They mentioned the need for additional training on child protection at the AHTJP police's headquarters and for police officers at the sub-national level. Five of the six police respondents emphasized the high level of OCSE and their limited capacities to investigate in such cases.

Government representatives also emphasized the relevance of APLE's project and its support to the NCCT, CNCC, PAC, as well as the MoSVY with its DOSVYs; however, they also highlighted the need for additional skills and human, technical and financial resources to fulfill their roles. Other needs mentioned included coordination within and among the ministries with mandates for child protection at the national, provincial and district levels

Court representatives consider the project's workshops and APLE's advocacy for child-sensitivity as relevant; however, they were most likely to recognize the project's relevance in relation to providing free and specialized legal services through APLE's lawyers. They emphasized that child protection legal frameworks and mechanisms are mostly in place; however, they also described gaps in the current system, both at national and sub-national level that continue to hinder the full and effective provision of justice to child victims. For instance, respondents emphasized the LSHTSE's (2008) gaps regarding OCSE or mentioned that Cambodian law does not have provisions defining or explicitly criminalizing CSAE in travel and tourism. In addition, lengthy trials and the lack of financial compensation reportedly remain a problem especially in remote provinces.

NGO partners viewed the project's relevance in relation to the improvement of referral services and case management. However, they also mentioned the need for capacity building to ensure the functioning of the MoSVY and its provincial DoSVYs. Others suggested increased attention to support for the Commune Committees for Women and Children (CCWC) which exist across the country to ensure child protection at the local level. Most CCWCs have inadequate resources to fulfil their mandate, and many remain unclear on their roles and responsibilities, such as the integration of child protection issues into the Commune Investment Plans, and the identification of vulnerable children in their commune.

Interviews and FGD findings from child victims and their families further confirm the relevance of APLE's combination of services. Regarding Objective 1 (Government institutions relevant to the criminal justice system improve national and legal mechanisms for the protection of child sexual abuse and exploitation), beneficiaries expressed fear in approaching the police; however, most emphasized positive experiences when reporting their cases, confirming the relevance of the project's training on child-friendly interview techniques as well as APLE's attendance during police interviews.

With regard to Objective 2 (One and a half years after the first crisis intervention support, children affected by sexual abuse and exploitation have stable lives and received legal justice), most children and their families consulted in this evaluation highlighted lack of trust in the criminal justice system; the need for free legal services; and APLE's logistic and emotional support when attending their trials. They also confirmed the relevance of APLE's referrals to complementary partner organizations and expressed gratitude for APLE's direct services such as crisis intervention, the provision of study material and welfare packages.

Alignment of the project with APLE's strategies

The project's goal (More children at risk of or affected by child sexual abuse and exploitation are protected by comprehensive legal and social mechanisms) mirrors APLE's mission "To strengthen national social and legal mechanisms for the protection of children at risk of or affected by child sexual abuse or exploitation."

As detailed in this report's description of the project, to achieve its mission, APLE works through four programs namely, Criminal Justice Development, Court Support, Community Engagement, and Research and Advocacy. Each program is a crucial component of strengthening national, social and legal mechanisms for the protection of children. The programs are relatively prioritized; the Criminal Justice Development component is considered the most important in achieving change.

This project's capacity building measures for the AHTJP police, NCCT, CNCC, PAC, as well as the MoSVY under Objective 1 are directly in line with APLE's Criminal Justice Development strategy. This strategy is governed by the belief that strengthening government institutions in the criminal justice system is crucial to achieving long-term sustainable change. The program directly targets existing formal social and legal protection mechanisms and enables stakeholders to better protect children at risk of or affected by CSAE.

APLE's phone and internet hotlines under Objective 1 are also linked to APLE's Community Engagement program, which foresees hotlines where the public can report anonymously and confidentially.

Legal and psycho-social support services as well as the project's referral and case management system under Objective 2 are directly linked to APLE's Court Support strategy which aims to provide high quality and timely legal and social support services to enable victims of CSAE to pursue justice and to involve the DoSVYs and NGOs in the provision of rehabilitation services.

Finally, the project's ToT and workshops under Objective 1 as well as collaboration with and referrals to partner NGOs and the MoSVY clearly contribute to APLE's Research and Advocacy program, which aims to advocate for positive changes in laws and the criminal justice process.

EFFECTIVENESS

Evaluation Question 2: To what extent are the intended project objectives achieved and how?

Objective 1: Government institutions relevant to the criminal justice system improve national and legal mechanisms for the protection of child sexual abuse and exploitation

Indicator 1: 75 % of Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Police Officers who received training applied child-friendly investigative skills

AHTJP police

Concerning Objective 1, APLE conducted a ToT program for AHTJP police officers improving their child-friendly investigative skills both at the national and sub-national level. APLE developed training materials and teaching manuals; developed a joint training programme and budgetary plan; conducted ToT for provincial deputy commissioners and chiefs of AHTJP police units; and supported the implementation and monitoring of training. Finally, APLE conducted international learning visits for national police champions to regional agencies specialized in the field of CSAE.

According to APLE's monitoring results, 78.04 % of the AHTJP police officers who received training between October 2018 and March 2020 applied child-friendly investigative skills (Indicator 1) exceeding the target of 75 %.

Additionally, 91.23% of the 53 police officers who participated in an assessment in the project's third and fourth semester reported their attention to children's rights and principles related to CSAE. 78.05% of the same police officers reported having followed the PEACE method, a non-accusatory, information gathering approach to investigative interviewing.

More specifically, 83.77% prepared their interviews by considering the nature of each case and children’s background and by ensuring a child-friendly interview space. 75.09% are reported to have collaborated with an assistant in the interview process. 77.25% used open-ended questions during the interview and 76.07% provided attention to children with special needs (e.g. children with disabilities, infants, etc.)

Lastly, most police officers reported their cooperation with MoSVY/ DoSVY staff (85.28%), medical staff (86.79%), and psycho-social/legal counsellors (84.61%) during their interviews with child victims.

Table 3: Monitoring Results Objective I

Objective I: Government institutions relevant to the criminal justice system improve national and legal mechanisms for the protection of child sexual abuse and exploitation	Indicators	Rate	Monitoring Period
	% of AHTJP police officers who applied child-friendly investigative skills after training	78.04 %	October 2018 - March 2020
	% of AHTJP police officers who gave increased attention to children’s rights and principles related to CSAE	91.23%	April 2019 - March 2020
	% of AHTJP police officers who prepared their interviews by considering the nature of each case and children’s background, and by ensuring a child-friendly interview space	83.77%	
	% of AHTJP police officers who reported to have collaborated with an assistant in the interview process	75.09%	
	% of AHTJP police officers who used open-ended questions during interviews with child victims	77.25%	
	% of AHTJP police officers who provided attention to children with special needs (e.g. children with disabilities, infants, etc.)	76.07%	
	% of AHTJP police officers who reported their cooperation with MoSVY/ DoSVY staff (1), medical staff (2), and psycho-social/legal counsellors (3) during their interviews with child victims	85.28% (1) 86.79% (2) 84.61% (3)	

These monitoring results indicate strong improvement in terms of child sensitivity with regard to AHTJP police officers’ services. Contributing factors as identified through a SWOT analysis workshop include APLE’s well developed training and investigation skills; APLE’s close collaboration with and on-the-job training for the police; the use of check-lists to ensure child-friendly investigations; the use of child-friendly interview rooms in police stations and one DoSVY in six provinces; and good collaboration in trainings with international law enforcement agencies.

Challenges included APLE’s high staff turnover in 2020; the review and adjustment of the ToT manuals for the PAC; and limited space for the establishment of child-friendly interview rooms at the police stations. Additionally, the question of whether the limited number of training in each target location can sustain the above-mentioned results.

As identified through five interviews with the AHTJP police, training participants appreciate the content and participatory approach of all training and indicated their regular use of APLE's manuals. Other strengths reportedly include APLE's comprehensive training needs assessment resulting in the provision of more practical and detailed knowledge as compared to training efforts by other NGOs. In particular, AHTJP police respondents seem to appreciate APLE's information on up-to-date investigative techniques and child-sensitive interviewing practices. They also reported the systematic use of child-friendly interview rooms in the police stations and increased attention to confidentiality when publishing or disseminating information.

AHTJP police officers also appreciate APLE's support in designing their investigation strategies and regular phone contact for follow up on each case.

Finally, they reported their appreciation of training by foreign law enforcement which was described as effective in enhancing web-based investigative techniques.

In this project, APLE deliberately introduced a comprehensive ToT program to strengthen training capacities in the police. However, it is too early to assess whether trained staff will use their newly acquired skills to independently conduct trainings for their subordinates or in other departments.

Some NGO respondents highlighted the multitude of training efforts from Civil Society and expressed doubts that the AHTJP police will conduct independent trainings without NGO support, especially in view of the AHTJP police limited human and financial resources.

Additional capacity building activities by APLE not foreseen in the original project design include the ToT of and the development of a training curriculum for the PAC. Workshops and trainings were described as helpful and of good quality; however, it has been suggested that APLE review the training curriculum for its systematic use in the future. PAC would be interested in providing training in provincial police departments and would appreciate APLE's support in the design of a training plan and facilitation through APLE's experts.

NGO respondents reported increased child-friendly practices by the police as compared to previous years as well as more commitment by AHTJP police leaders both in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap. However, four respondents were concerned about the limited number of female police officers.

During interviews and FGDs with 18 child survivors and 12 family members/caregivers, child survivors reported police's friendly behaviour and the presence of DoSVY and/or NGO staff during their interviews.

Despite these achievements, both national as well as sub-national respondents among the AHTJP police requested additional and more long-term training. To this end, it was emphasized to extend trainings to the other six offices of the AHTJP police headquarters in Phnom Penh, which also have specific child protection responsibilities. Additionally, three respondents from AHTJP police reported challenges in investigating cases in remote districts due to limited financial and human resources.

Other institutions relevant to the criminal justice system

In addition to the project's training efforts to strengthen capacities at the AHTJP police, APLE conducted workshops for stakeholders such as court officials, lawyers, doctors, NGO personnel and ministry representatives. These workshops reportedly fostered communication and built connections between the participants.

Interview respondents from both the NCCT and the CNCC highly appreciate APLE's workshops and reported improved understanding of CSAE-related challenges in the justice sector as well as new knowledge on the government's CSAE-related responsibilities in each ministry.

The CNCC in particular requested additional and more comprehensive training in its departments and the NCCT suggested the collaborative identification of national and sub-national capacity building strategies.

Additionally, there appears to be room to further strengthen capacity building efforts for the MoSVY and DoSVYs. As identified through interviews with DoSVY representatives, APLE staff and NGO partners, DoSVYs have grown in status and have improved in providing services for victims of CSAE especially in areas such as residential and foster care due to APLE's ToT and programs by UNICEF and Save the Children. However, according to most interview respondents, the DoSVYs generally remain weak with limited human and financial resources, especially DoSVYs in remote regions.

To some extent, court officials and Cambodian lawyers were also engaged in the workshops; however, APLE reportedly faced challenges in ensuring the participation of senior court officials or those responsible for CSAE.

Hotline

Complementary services under Objective 1 include APLE's 24/7 free internet and phone hotlines where victims and the public can report anonymously and confidentially. The hotlines offer victims a way of receiving competent advice whenever they need it. APLE's hotline analyst provides children and their families with confidential support and if needed can help to find appropriate referral options in their area. Consultations by APLE's analyst are always anonymous and take into account all data protection requirements.

APLE's internet hotline is the first hotline in Cambodia dedicated to fighting Child Sexual Abuse Material on the internet. It's a member of INHOPE's global association of internet hotlines consisting of 46 hotlines in 42 countries.

APLE's hotlines have been described as responsive, friendly and supportive; however, some respondents were unsure if they can consult the hotline with questions that are not directly related to CSAE or when there is no emergency. Most importantly, APLE's hotlines reportedly serve to facilitate reporting by child victims to the police as many would not approach the police without support by NGO representatives.

Objective 2: One and a half years after the first crisis intervention support, children affected by sexual abuse and exploitation have stable lives and received legal justice.

Indicator 2.3.: Court proceedings in which the rights of child victims represented by APLE lawyers were respected

Legal support

With regard to Objective 2, APLE aims to ensure legal support, crisis intervention and the systematic referral of victims to partner organizations for complementary services.

Legal support entails legal counseling and court representation by APLE's expert lawyers through all trial stages as well as advocacy for child-friendly court practices. To ensure financial compensation for child victims of foreign offenders, APLE also collaborates with international pro-bono law firms and law enforcement agencies.

APLE's monitoring results provide evidence for the effectiveness of its legal support services. From April 2018 to March 2019, 90% of APLE's clients expressed satisfaction with access to free and impartial legal assistance provided by APLE significantly exceeding the target of 70 %. Additionally, 85% of respondents among child victims confirmed that they experienced the court processes as friendly.

In the same project period, 61% of the beneficiaries consulted, including child victims and families, expressed satisfaction with legal services provided by international pro-bono law firms exceeding the target of 60%. From April 2019 to March 2020, in 90.17% of the court proceedings, the rights of child victims represented by APLE lawyers were respected exceeding the target of 60%.

Table 4: Monitoring Results Objective 2 (Legal Support)

Objective 2: One and a half years after the first crisis intervention support, children affected by sexual abuse and exploitation have stable lives and received legal justice	Indicators	Rate	Monitoring Period
	% of APLE's clients who express their satisfaction with access to free and impartial legal assistance	90 %	April 2018 - March 2019
	% of child victims who confirm that they experienced the court processes as friendly	85 %	
	% of child victims and families who express their satisfaction with legal services provided by international pro-bono law firms	61 %	
	% of court proceedings respecting the rights of child victims represented by APLE lawyers	90.17 %	April 2019 - March 2020

These monitoring results point to the effectiveness of APLE's legal services. Additionally, strengths of APLE's legal services as identified through a SWOT analysis include the strong expertise and child-sensitivity of APLE's lawyers and legal assistants; their continuous legal support through all stages of the court process; emotional support through psycho-social staff during court hearings; effective advocacy efforts resulting in more child-sensitive court practices; strong support by international pro bono-law firms; comprehensive internal guidelines on the legal process; and the submission of request letters to the Ministry of Justice and MoSVY in case of lengthy trials or when there is evidence for out-of-court settlements.

The main challenge identified in the SWOT analysis is APLE's limited number of lawyers and legal assistants despite an increasing number of clients with even more cases from remote regions.

Contributing factors include the limited availability of lawyers for a full-time position and few female lawyers who are able to spend much time in remote provinces. These challenges resulted in high staff turn-over and consequently in training needs of newly employed legal staff.

Additional challenges regarding legal counseling and representation include a lack of private locations to meet APLE's clients and offenders' threats against lawyers.

Opportunities as identified during the SWOT analysis include APLE's engagement in drafting the child protection law and advocacy for the establishment of the new provincial appeal courts.

In line with these largely positive monitoring and SWOT analysis results, the evaluation's interview results also reveal many positive effects of APLE's legal services. As identified through interviews with APLE's lawyers and legal support staff as well as with court representatives, the provision of services by APLE's lawyers is of utmost importance as many lawyers from the Cambodian Bar Association have limited experiences related to CSAE or do not take on the challenging task to defend child victims.

Without assistance from APLE or other NGOs, most child victims would not receive any legal counselling throughout the legal process and would meet their lawyers for the first time on the steps of the court. APLE's lawyers effectively provide free legal counseling and court representation throughout the legal process with high conviction rates (approx. 80%) compared to other legal service

providers. They have been widely described as committed and responsive with good communication skills when dealing with children.

As identified through interviews with APLE staff, collaborating with international pro-bono law firms was highly effective in pursuing criminal actions against serial child sex offenders outside Cambodia and ensuring children's rights in seeking compensation.

Additional strengths of APLE's legal services include the provision of training and guidelines on child friendly practices for court officials effectively enhancing child-sensitivity among judges and prosecutors. Most significantly, APLE was also successful in introducing the use of TV-linked testimonies in child-friendly conference rooms and/or the establishment of separation screens in the court room to prevent any contact between child victims and their offenders.

Finally, all child victims consulted in this evaluation were accompanied by APLE's legal and psycho-social staff to their hearings, and many received basic assistance such as accommodation, transportation and food during their court visits either through APLE or its NGO partners.

From the above findings, it appears that APLE's project effectively ensured legal justice for many child victims. The project also effectively improved child sensitivity in the Cambodian justice system; however, courts are not yet fully equipped to respond to the needs of child victims.

As identified through interviews and in FGDs, some prosecutors still accuse child victims of misbehavior or of fabricating false complaints in order to extort money from foreign offenders. This accusation is also used by child sex offenders to discredit a child's testimony or to taint APLE's reputation.

Additionally, convicted foreign offenders are not always deported because deportation is not mandatory. Corruption and extrajudicial out-of-court settlements may also contribute to the limited number of positive court outcomes such as charges dropped, lenient sentencing, and victims' low financial compensation. If financial compensation is awarded, there are no effective mechanisms to enforce payment, and therefore, no guarantee that child victims receive their entitlements.

As identified in interviews with child victims and their families, lengthy trials, threats from offenders, and shame or discrimination also have a deterrent effect and discourage children from pursuing their cases.

For the above-mentioned reasons, many Cambodians do not trust the justice system and rather choose to accept out-of-court settlements, a common decision even among some of APLE's clients.

Additional challenges include the frequent change of the courts' schedules resulting in many unnecessary court visits. Finally, one particular challenge is the lack of legal guardians who take on the duty to care for and represent street children.

Psycho-social support and referrals

Indicator 2.1.: Child victims, their families and witnesses make use of psycho-social support after their victimization is confirmed or during their participation in all stages of the criminal justice process.

Indicator 2.2.: Child victims who have progressed towards fulfilling a stable life criterion.

With regard to its psycho-social services, APLE provides crisis intervention; conducts risk and needs assessments for each victim; and ensures referrals to shelters and NGOs for protection and rehabilitation. To this end, APLE developed a comprehensive CMS to monitor and manage coordinated rehabilitation services. Quality assurance methods include a CMS user guide and regular meetings with partner organizations to ensure the CMS implementation. Complementary activities include

excursions and stress management meetings for child victims and the provision of study material and welfare packages.

APLE’s monitoring results provide some evidence for the effectiveness of its psycho-social support and referral services. From April 2018 to March 2020, 89% of the beneficiaries (child victims, their families and witnesses) made use of APLE’s psycho-social support services exceeding the target of 80%.

Additionally, from April 2019 to March 2020, 88% of all child victims supported by APLE progressed towards fulfilling APLE’s stable lives criteria. APLE’s assessment shows that most (91%) of these child victims received social services such as counselling, healthcare, general education, vocational training, and safe housing.

Table 5: Monitoring Results Objective 2 (Psycho-Social Support)

Objective 2: One and a half years after the first crisis intervention support, children affected by sexual abuse and exploitation have stable lives and received legal justice	Indicators	Rate	Monitoring Period
	% of child victims supported by APLE who progressed towards fulfilling APLE’s stable lives criteria	88 %	April 2019 - March 2020
	% of child victims who received social services such as counselling, health treatment, general education, vocational training, and safe housing.	91 %	

These monitoring results demonstrate the effectiveness of APLE’s psycho-social services. Additionally, particular strengths as identified through a SWOT analysis workshop include APLE’s crisis intervention; emotional support for child victims during their interviews with the police; the effective referral of child victims to partner NGOs; and strong follow-up and monitoring of each client through APLE’s CMS. Contributing factors as identified through the SWOT analysis include the expertise of APLE’s psychologist and social worker; comprehensive needs and risk assessment tools and guidelines; a mapping of partner NGOs for referrals; case conferences with partner NGOs; and APLE’s effective collaboration with the MoSVY and DOSVYs.

Challenges were mostly related to APLE’s limited number of psycho-social staff members despite an increasing number of clients. Additionally, partner NGOs are not present in each province, lack funding to provide services to APLE’s clients or focus only on their specific target beneficiaries.

Other challenges include the lack of emergency shelters for boys and high levels of stress due to economic difficulties during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The evaluation’s interview results also demonstrate the effectiveness of APLE’s psycho-social services. As identified through interviews with partner representatives, the immediate provision of crisis intervention is fundamentally important as few NGOs can provide such fast responses. Other strengths include APLE’s rapid needs assessment and the systematic referral of victims and coordination between partner organizations, a significant challenge for many NGOs.

When there is a need to send child victims to short or long-term shelters, APLE collaborates with and ensures the official approval by the MoSVY. However, APLE typically aims not to refer child victims to shelters and rather to provide decentralized services to allow children to remain with their families.

Indeed, as identified in interviews with child victims, APLE's CMS appears to ensure a relatively comprehensive set of services in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap; however, the situation is very different in remote provinces.

One typical problem regarding the provision of services is the limited availability of skills and vocational training for child victims outside the shelters. Many child victims consulted in this evaluation described their inability to earn an income and requested vocational training and/or basic support to ensure their living. Most victims reported that they had to support their parents in practical and financial matters, whilst some parents described their distress in caring for numerous children and grandchildren.

Additionally, most children consulted expressed concerns regarding their education and job development opportunities, and some described their inability to gain higher education due to school fees and limited access to education technology.

These problems appear to lead to challenging, frustrating, and painful interactions in families. Distressing family dynamics interfere with the functioning of every family member, and place children at higher risk of CSAE and (re-)traumatization.

Another typical problem is limited access to free psychological services. Most NGO partners provide some form of psycho-social counselling; however, few have trained psychological staff and the skills to provide specialized mental health care in areas such as family therapy and trauma treatment.

In particular, there appears to be a lack of understanding for boy victims of CSAE and their emotional needs, especially from authorities, and few NGOs supporting males.

Finally, one particular problem is the provision of services for children who use drugs as there are few NGOs with the specialized skills to provide support for this group.

EFFICIENCY

Evaluation Question 3: How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the project proposal?

Completeness and timeliness of the project implementation

Based on information from a review of four semester reports as well as interviews with key informants, the evaluation concludes, that most project activities were delivered according to plan with some activities implemented in numbers beyond the proposal.

The project was generally managed on track; however, several activities were not implemented in a timely manner. The implementation of police training events in February and March 2020, for instance, was delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Also, there were delays due to the slow responsiveness of the AHTJP police and government partners during the time of the Cambodian elections. However, delays have been addressed and didn't compromise the quality of the projects' results.

Management and planning practices

With regard to APLE's planning practices, key strengths include a comprehensive strategic plan (2016 – 2020) and clear policies designed by APLE's senior management in collaboration with the organization's international board.

With regard to management practices, the project benefited from the professional management and administration by APLE's staff. The project management structure is clear, and the division of tasks and responsibilities appears to be well organized. Strong leadership and senior management within APLE reportedly contributed to the project's efficient and timely implementation. Also, staff capacities are evaluated through six-monthly assessments of their performance.

APLE's team leaders and international advisors reportedly play a key role in the management and coordination of the project, and many achievements are due to their hard work. Additional strengths identified in interviews and during a SWOT analysis include effective teamwork, monthly review and management meetings, and APLE's experienced and highly qualified staff.

Many positive results also appear to be due to staff's strong identification with the project and the organization in general. Individual interviews revealed that staff feel that their work is recognized and appreciated, communication is open and respectful, staff members are comfortable talking about challenges, and creativity and different viewpoints are encouraged.

Documentation and reporting

The project is well documented with six-monthly audit and semester reports. Sources of verification are regularly collected and presented to BfdW through email, phone meetings and reports. Consistent indicator-based monitoring takes place at all levels of the project; however, APLE does not have a Monitoring & Evaluation unit resulting in additional workload for the project's team leaders.

Frequent contact with BfdW by phone and during BfdW's half-yearly country visits as well as through regular meetings with TdH substantially facilitated the project's implementation.

Staffing procedures and staff welfare

Considering the project's increasing number of clients from remote regions, human resources were stretched thin, especially with regard to the project's legal and psycho-social services. Other challenges include staff's long travel times to the project's target provinces especially after the closure of APLE's provincial offices in Siem Reap and Sihanoukville in late 2018.

These challenges contributed to periods of staff changes with regard to APLE's lawyers. Despite APLE's employment of two women lawyers throughout most of the project, the limited availability of female Cambodian lawyers is of growing concern.

With regard to staff welfare, senior management provides regular presentations on coping and self-care strategies; however, two respondents expressed the wish to have access to individual counselling by trained psychologists.

Most staff members are also worried about their short-term employment contracts, a common problem in NGOs that are entirely dependent on external funding and donors' funding cycles.

Finally, an additional concern related to staff welfare is the limited office space in APLE's current premises; however, APLE regularly changes the location of its headquarters due to safety concerns.

Organisational development and capacity building practices

Within the project period, APLE collaborated with ECPAT Sweden and Radio Aid to conduct an organizational assessment focusing on APLE's (1) accounting system, (2) planning and budgeting, (3) reporting and monitoring, (4) staff and board, (5) donor and grant management, and (6) financial sustainability. APLE's achievement rates in this assessment were very high with a total score of 74.25 of 84 (88%) and only few recommendations.

Other capacity building efforts include APLE's participation in an assessment by Save the Children in February 2020 to: (1) select a project partner, (2) identify partner's capacities and needs to ensure successful project implementation, and (3) develop and shape the partner's scope of work and to jointly produce a capacity strengthening plan.

As identified in interviews with APLE's senior staff, each year APLE conducts at least two trainings of its staff through internal and external experts, including training on administrative and financial

management practices. APLE's staff appreciates APLE's comprehensive capacity building initiatives; however, some asked for additional time for self-studying.

Evaluation Question 4: How efficient was the project's collaboration with the identified stakeholders (police, judiciary, government, NGOs)?

APLE engages in a number of mechanisms to coordinate its efforts. First, APLE keeps close contact with the AHTJP police organizing investigation and training efforts. This collaboration was built into the project design and is efficient in implementing all related activities.

The collaboration is enforced by a comprehensive Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Interior (Mol). Both parties agreed to sign the MoU with the purpose of strengthening cooperation in the prevention, suppression, rescue, protection and prosecution of all forms of human trafficking and CSAE, and to strengthen the responsiveness of government institutions in the field of criminal justice, especially the offices and departments of the AHTJP police.

The recent collaboration with and training of the PAC holds much promise and is highly appreciated by its representatives; however, it has been suggested to coordinate with other training providers to avoid any duplication of efforts.

Secondly, APLE engages in the interministerial working group on law enforcement of the NCCT and invites NCCT representatives to its trainings. Through this collaboration, APLE provides significant input into the NCCT's development of strategies and policies. However, some respondents indicated a continued lack of attention of the NCCT to CSAE in trafficking.

Third, APLE collaborates with the MoSVY under an official MoU although much of APLE's training and networking activities appear to focus on the provincial DoSVYs. Despite MoSVY's appreciation of APLE and its understanding of this project's focus, it is clear that MoSVY would welcome additional training opportunities.

Interview respondents from the DoSVYs indicate strong support by APLE e.g. through case management meetings and coordination in the provision of referrals. However, two respondents from APLE's NGO partners indicated DOSVYs' hesitance to appear in court trials related to CSAE.

APLE also collaborates with the CNCC, the national coordination mechanism for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes related to Cambodian children. As per the project design, this collaboration was initially limited to meetings and invitation of the CNCC to APLE's workshops. CNCC would appreciate additional opportunities to receive training from APLE emphasizing the council's needs for capacity building. APLE is well aware of this request and has already become an official member of the CNCC's technical working group on OCSE.

APLE's lawyers keep contact with the provincial courts and engage in trainings and advocacy efforts to strengthen their child-friendly practices. As detailed in this report's effectiveness chapter, court representatives generally appreciate APLE's support and there is clear evidence for enhanced child-sensitivity at the courts; however, it has been challenging to ensure court officials' presence in the project's workshops.

Finally, APLE collaborates with a comprehensive network of shelters, NGOs and hospitals to provide its clients with referrals to protection and rehabilitation services. According to interview results with NGO stakeholders, APLE emphasizes joint learning based on regular case management and network meetings. NGO partners consulted in this evaluation appreciate this approach and most report good contact to and communication with APLE.

At the international level, in September 2019, APLE became a member of ECPAT International, the global network of organizations working to end CSAE. Other international collaborations include the partnerships with TrustLaw, the global pro bono legal network of Thomson Reuters Foundation, and INHOPE, a network of 46 hotlines in 42 countries to fight against Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) online.

Finally, APLE is a trusted partner of Facebook (FB) to strengthen FB's content policies by bringing local knowledge and feedback into the safety development process, and to advocate for NGOs' priorities and concerns regarding content and accounts on FB's platforms.

IMPACT

Evaluation Question 5: Will the project contribute to the attainment of the project goal? How?

There is no universally accepted definition of the term "child protection"; however, UNICEF uses this term to refer to preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children including sexual abuse and exploitation.

The project goal mentions two aspects of child protection that are widely considered essential elements of a child protection strategy: the provision of (1) legal and (2) social services. These two aspects are mirrored in the project's objectives:

Activities under Objective 1 are related to the improvement of law enforcement and government institutions responsible for the protection of children, and thereby contribute to 'legal mechanisms'. Activities under Objective 2 of this project are related to court support, psycho-social support and referral mechanisms for rehabilitation, and thereby contribute to both 'legal and social mechanisms.'

The project's contributions related to these two areas have been comprehensively addressed in the effectiveness chapter of this report. Therefore, the following section will focus on an overview of the project's main impact. In summary, the evaluation findings indicate substantial contributions to the protection of children at risk of or affected by CSAE.

At the national level, the project strengthened capacities to provide trainings and to better coordinate efforts to respond to CSAE. APLE engaged in the NCCT's law enforcement workgroup and contributed to the development of national strategies and action plans. These achievements will contribute to the consistency, accountability and efficiency of the work of the Ministries and thus, enforce their effective design, coordination and implementation of prevention and response strategies for the benefit of victims of CSAE.

Access to justice and legal aid is the foundation for the enjoyment of human rights such as the right to a fair trial, and to protection against violence. Regarding the project's impact on the judiciary, APLE enforced capacities to bring justice to child victims of CSAE and established mechanisms to improve child-sensitivity and thereby protect child victims from any harmful effects evoked by the courts' activities. The punishment of child sex offenders does not only provide some form of justice to child victims, but also protects children from additional violence. It further has a deterrent effect on child sex offenders thus contributing to the prevention of CSAE.

Capacity building efforts to strengthen law enforcement promotes the safety of children and upholds the rule of law. Enhanced child sensitivity of the police will improve trust and accountability between law enforcement and communities and ensure children's right to have their voices heard when they are in contact with the justice system.

Psycho-social services in this project and the establishment of a referral system ensured services across all social sectors, especially security, justice, health and education, and thus helped to support

prevention and response to CSAE. APLE's referral approach is a substantial achievement in enhancing coordination between sectors and service providers delivered by national and local authorities as well as non-governmental actors.

Evaluation Question 6: What unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?

The evaluation could not provide evidence for any unintended (!) positive consequences of this project primarily due to the project's holistic strategy and the establishment of a comprehensive referral network. Through these strategies, this project addressed most dimensions of child protection work. Thus, its positive impacts were intended and can be attributed to the project design.

Through APLE's pioneering work in the investigation of CSAE, it filled an important gap in Cambodia's criminal justice response; however, it also allowed the police to hand over some of its responsibilities. APLE is clearly aware of this problem and understands its activities as complementary to the work of the police rather than as replacement of its services.

Additionally, since 2014, APLE adjusted its strategies towards enhanced capacity building of government stakeholders and the police, an important step to gradually hand over responsibilities such as investigations or the coordination of referral services by MoSVY.

As detailed in the effectiveness chapter of this report, the evaluation's results do not provide evidence for any increased dependency on government stakeholders or the police service and rather point to the effectiveness of APLE's capacity building strategy.

Two respondents in this evaluation expressed concern that APLE's activities could lead to the increased discrimination of child victims and their families. Indeed, child victims who receive for instance, home visits by APLE or partner NGOs may face questions from neighbors and might be pushed to explain if they received any financial benefits. However, only two of this evaluation's respondents from the target group of family members made similar experiences whereas other respondents indicated even more support and understanding in their communities due to APLE's engagement.

Despite the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of this large-scale project, its services could not satisfy the needs of all primary beneficiaries. This reportedly led to dissatisfaction among some respondents from the target groups who feel that they did not benefit enough from the project. For instance, some respondents suspected that APLE favors other departments when inviting representatives to national workshops or international study visits. The respondents emphasized their key responsibilities in the protection of children and suggested more attention to the relevance of their services.

SUSTAINABILITY

Evaluation Question 7: Will the intended positive changes (foreseeably) have a lasting effect beyond the end of the project period?

The main factor that is likely to ensure sustainability is the project's holistic and inclusive approach. The project responds to the most significant criminal justice and rehabilitation needs and enhanced the collaboration of diverse actors for the benefit of survivors. This approach has ensured that child victims received an extensive set of services including crisis information and counselling, legal and psychosocial support, access to health services and assistance toward economic recovery and education.

ToT of the AHTJP police and capacity building of government stakeholders and service providers was built into the project, a key strategy to ensure sustainability of development work. Indeed, knowledge improvement through this project has been substantial as detailed in the effectiveness chapter of this report. Additionally, the most common response of interview respondents on questions on sustainability was that the AHTJP police and – to some extent – court officials, governmental and non-governmental stakeholders benefited from the project's training measures. Interview respondents among the AHTJP police, in particular, expressed confidence that their newly acquired knowledge and skills will have a positive effect on their work and training efforts.

APLE staff have also developed additional skills which will enable the organization to respond more effectively to the needs of child victims. For instance, APLE has continued to develop its CMS and referral system. These skills and experiences will contribute to the sustained use of similar action in APLE's future projects.

Networking, training and advocacy activities conducted in this project reportedly enhanced the commitment of the AHTJP police. The project also placed emphasis on the engagement of the provincial DoSVYs. Through training or their participation in the project's CMS meetings, APLE managed to foster the collaboration between the DoSVYs and civil society.

To some extent, the project has also helped to enhance commitment from the CNCC, NCCT, MoSVY and court officials, although some respondents commented that additional support will be required to sustain this result. Through collaboration and training, the project contributed, for instance, to the establishment of child-friendly interview rooms in police stations and one DoSVY. The evaluation results point to their systematic use, a significant positive change that could have a lasting effect with regard to child-sensitivity in criminal justice.

The project also contributed to APLE's further engagement in working groups of the NCCT and the CNCC, an important factor which will contribute to the integration of child protection in their strategic plans and policies. This engagement is likely to enhance government action for the benefit of child victims.

Finally, the project has engaged extensively in networking and partnership building with other NGOs, which can be expected to have a lasting effect on the improvement of referral services. Training activities and the project's numerous CMS meetings were instrumental in enhancing knowledge exchange and collaboration. Some NGOs now reportedly pay more attention to child-sensitivity in the criminal justice system, a project result that will foreseeably contribute to better monitoring.

CONCLUSIONS

Evaluation Criteria	Conclusions
<p>Relevance</p>	<p>The project design was grounded on robust primary and secondary data collection and evidence on the situation of child victims in Cambodia.</p> <p>The project design correctly identified the need for a holistic and coordinated multi-stakeholder approach recognizing that child protection work requires that both justice and rehabilitation needs are addressed.</p> <p>The project’s focus on capacity building of the AHTJP police, courts and key government stakeholders is relevant to ensuring their commitment, collaboration and increased capacities in the prevention of and response to CSAE.</p> <p>APLE’s free legal counselling and representation in court is relevant in providing child victims with justice and preventing CSAE.</p> <p>The crisis intervention strategy and the establishment of a referral and case management system are highly relevant in providing child victims with a comprehensive set of services including protection, legal, psychosocial, and medical support, educational aid, and assistance towards economic recovery.</p> <p>The project’s objectives and outputs are clearly in line with APLE’s strategic plan.</p> <p>The evaluation concludes that the objectives and expected results of the project were very relevant (and still remain so) to beneficiaries’ needs and the situation of CSAE in general.</p>
<p>Effectiveness</p>	<p><u>Objective 1: Government institutions relevant to the criminal justice system improve national and legal mechanisms for the protection of child sexual abuse and exploitation.</u></p> <p>The project effectively used a variety of capacity building mechanisms (ToT, on-the-job training, check lists, etc.) to enhance knowledge and practice related to CSAE. These have proven effective in contributing to a more child-sensitive response and technical skills related to CSAE by the AHTJP police, PAC, government and court officials; however, representatives request additional training in more specialized areas and the extension of training to additional offices.</p> <p>APLE effectively maintained links with the AHTJP police, government and NGO stakeholders at various levels. This approach served to foster collaboration and to improve their commitment to enhancing service provision.</p>

	<p>APPLE's 24/7 free internet and phone hotlines play an important role in directing victims, relatives of victims, witnesses and professionals to the police and appropriate sources of support.</p> <p><u>Objective 2: One and a half years after the first crisis intervention support, children affected by sexual abuse and exploitation have stable lives and received legal justice.</u></p> <p>The project effectively enhanced child victims' access to justice and rehabilitation.</p> <p>Free legal services by APPLE's lawyers fill an important gap and effectively ensure legal counselling and court representation for child victims. Collaborating with international pro-bono law firms served to enhance APPLE's training and ensured victims' financial compensation by foreign child sex offenders.</p> <p>APPLE identified and developed partnerships with complementary governmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure service provision in the legal, medical and psychosocial fields; however, there appears to be a need for additional partnerships to provide more specialized services.</p>
<p>Efficiency</p>	<p>The project was implemented in accordance with the project design and budget, and most activities were completed according to the workplan. Delays were mostly due to factors outside the project's control and neither compromised the costs of the project nor the quality of results.</p> <p>Project management and administrative procedures were of good quality and highly effective in ensuring the project's efficient and timely implementation.</p> <p>The project is well documented and indicator-based monitoring takes place consistently at all levels; however, APPLE does not have a Monitoring & Evaluation unit resulting in additional workload for APPLE's project managers.</p> <p>High client numbers and APPLE's long travel times to its target locations contributed to periods of staff changes, in particular among APPLE's lawyers. It appears that the strategy did not entirely consider the volume and challenges of the workload.</p> <p>Staff generally identify with the organization and feel that their work is recognized; however, most staff are worried about their short-term employment contracts and some would appreciate access to psychological counselling.</p> <p>Systematic external reviews of APPLE's processes, work environment, and structure indicate excellent performance and organizational capacities.</p> <p>APPLE's collaboration with police and government stakeholders was effective in strengthening the stakeholders' responsiveness to the prevention of and response to CSAE.</p> <p>NGO partners highly appreciate APPLE's collaborative approach and report good contact to and communication with APPLE. The coordination between</p>

	<p>the partner organizations was essential in ensuring the project’s holistic combination of services.</p> <p>APPLE’s collaborations with and membership in international organizations, such as ECPAT International, TrustLaw of Thomson Reuters Foundation, InHope, and Facebook (FB) strengthen APPLE’s capacities and resources in providing its training, legal counselling and advocacy services.</p>
<p>Impact</p>	<p><u>Goal: More children at risk of or affected by child sexual abuse and exploitation are protected by comprehensive legal and social mechanisms</u></p> <p>At the national level, the project developed capacities and engaged in working groups enhancing the effective design, coordination and implementation of CSAE prevention and response strategies.</p> <p>Capacity building for the AHTJP police promoted the safety of children and rule of law, and improved child sensitivity and police accountability.</p> <p>Training of court officials and advocacy efforts brought justice to victims of CSAE and improved child-sensitivity practices. APPLE’s legal services effectively improved the conviction of offenders and thereby enhanced the prevention of CSAE.</p> <p>Establishing a referral system improved service provision across all social sectors especially security, justice, health, and education.</p> <p>APPLE developed its staff capacity and did not rely on government stakeholders or the police service.</p> <p>The project appears to contribute to the destigmatization of child victims and families rather than increased discrimination.</p> <p>The project could not fully satisfy the needs of all target beneficiaries causing dissatisfaction among some who felt neglected.</p>
<p>Sustainability</p>	<p>The main factor that is likely to ensure sustainability is the project’s holistic and inclusive approach with strong emphasis on ToT and other forms of capacity building. This complex and multifaceted vision of child protection is likely to ensure long lasting benefits for child victims and thus, the sustainability of the project’s results.</p> <p>APPLE has established comprehensive ties to the AHTJP police and clearly enhanced its commitment. This close partnership, a unique feature in Cambodia, is likely to ensure the ATHJP police’s sustained child protection efforts and their willingness to engage in future collaborations with APPLE.</p> <p>Multi-agency trainings for government departments and Cambodian courts enhanced networking and knowledge exchange, factors that will contribute to their collaboration in the future.</p>

ToT beneficiaries are confident in using their newly acquired child protection skills in their work. It appears however that additional support is required to sustain this result.

APLE has developed exceptional skills in the provision of ToT, which is likely to ensure their sustained use in APLE's future projects.

Through coordination and training, the project strengthened partnerships and referrals between NGOs and public social service providers, a significant achievement in streamlining resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the service gap, no organization can cover all required areas alone. The following recommendations may help to broaden APLE’s future interventions; however, they should be applied flexibly as the situation demands.

Evaluation Criteria	Recommendations
Relevance	<p>The approach of conducting comprehensive needs assessments and consulting beneficiaries throughout the project cycle ensured the project’s relevance and should be used as a best practice in the future.</p>
Effectiveness	<p><u>Objective 1: Government institutions in the criminal justice system improve national and legal mechanisms for the protection of child sexual abuse and exploitation.</u></p> <p>To build up on and make use of its unique experiences and close collaboration with the ATHJP police, APLE is advised to extend its training to the additional six offices of the ATHJP police’s headquarters as well as sub-national offices.</p> <p>To ensure the implementation of training and child-sensitive practices by the ATHJP police, APLE is advised to establish or strengthen management systems and processes that track the ATHJP police’s effectiveness of trainings and staff performance.</p> <p>Additionally, APLE could facilitate the design and/or review of the ATHJP police’s standard operating procedures tailored for child protection.</p> <p>To enhance gender-sensitivity at the ATHJP police, APLE could lobby for a regular gender review of appointments, promotions and trainings.</p> <p>To further address the capacity building needs required by the CNCC, NCCT and MoSVY and to ensure their sustained collaboration, APLE is advised to continue its multi-agency child protection training to facilitate cross-learning and to provide skills for implementing child-focused principles and policies in practice. More attention could be given to the identification of the specific needs of each committee, council and ministry.</p> <p><u>Objective 2: One and a half years after the first crisis intervention support, children affected by sexual abuse and exploitation have stable lives and received legal justice.</u></p> <p>Both criminal justice development and rehabilitation services are vital components of a child protection project. To further extend its referral services, APLE is advised to conduct an additional mapping of service providers to establish partnerships for the provision of supplementary and more specialized services such as trauma treatment, psychological family counseling, reproductive health, drug addiction treatment, vocational training, and (higher) education. Other collaborations could be established with arts associations and youth clubs to empower youth through their social benefits.</p>

	<p>APLE is further advised to continue its close collaboration with the DoSVYs to enhance public service provision. Such a strategy would be timely in view of the current restructuring process of district-based social assistance and increased funding for community-based services.</p> <p>To ensure continued crisis intervention and effective referrals as well as legal counselling and court representation, there is a clear need to employ additional psycho-social staff, lawyers and legal assistants.</p> <p>With additional staff, their tasks could include complementary responsibilities, such as meetings with schools and youth associations for feedback on APLE's services and youth's engagement in project design and monitoring.</p>
Efficiency	<p>APLE is advised to establish a Monitoring & Evaluation unit to strengthen the systematic and long-term performance assessment of its projects and to facilitate reporting to donors. Donors are advised to provide funding for M&E staff and capacity development in this important area.</p> <p>In any similar project, APLE is advised to plan in terms of realistic human resources and to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of necessary inputs. Future projects could foresee additional psycho-social staff, (female) lawyers and legal assistants and/or focus on a smaller number of clients.</p> <p>Restrictions imposed on funding, along with the uncertainty of funding over time make it difficult for APLE to conduct long-term planning, and this leads to unnecessary staff turnover.</p> <p>To respond to funding constraints, APLE is advised to invest time and relevant resources in its fundraising design and implementation, core funding strategies and in identifying additional donors.</p> <p>While APLE's staff are generally satisfied with the work environment and organizational culture, additional employee wellbeing and welfare strategies could include access to psychological counselling and more office space in APLE's next headquarters.</p>
Impact	<p><u>Goal: More children at risk of or affected by child sexual abuse and exploitation are protected by comprehensive legal and social mechanisms</u></p> <p>Despite APLE's efforts to enhance the child protection capacity of the ATHJP police and the PAC through training, there's still a need for developing child protection skills among lower rank police officers, especially in remote provinces. To this end, APLE could consider the design of innovative tools (e.g. a law enforcement smartphone app) to bring child protection skills to district police. Child protection skills are also required among district and commune level government authorities; and the provision of these skills could be an additional focus of future interventions. For example, the Commune Committees for Women and Children (CCWC) could be included in APLE's multi-agency trainings.</p>

Sustainability

To sustain the project's capacity building efforts, APLE is advised to invest in and expand capacity building for the AHTJP police departments and government bodies with particular attention given to key stakeholders such as the CNCC.

Planning for disengagement and exit should be an important part of future programming to hand over all responsibilities to the AHTJP police and its government partners. To this end, any similar project could foresee a gradual reduction of APLE's facilitation of the police's training activities and the strengthening of management systems that track the ATHJP police's staff performance.

Future strategies should also ensure the continued engagement of court officials in APLE's multi-agency trainings. To further sustain their child-sensitivity and collaboration with non-governmental agencies, APLE could develop additional awareness raising tools such as tailored information packages (using visual media) for court officials.

In any similar project, APLE could engage in networking and partnership development to sustain its collaboration with the DoSVYs and civil society actors.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: TERMS OF REFERENCE

Term of Reference

Project End Evaluation

“Building Comprehensive Social and Legal Mechanisms for the Protection of Children at Risk or Affected by Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation”

About APLE Cambodia:

Established in 2003, Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE), is a leading child-protection actor in Cambodia, with the mission to strengthen national social and legal mechanisms for the protection of children at risk of or affected by child sexual abuse and exploitation.

Project’s Background:

Criminal Justice

According to UNICEF in Cambodia, 5,6% of boys and 4,4% of girls are estimated to have experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18. Among children who live and work on the street the estimated prevalence is as much as 40%.

Despite the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (2008) [LSHTSE] having a greater impact to address sexual abuse and exploitation of children in Cambodia, its implementation is still fragile and it can be argued that the law on its own is inadequate. While the legal framework in general is improving, the judicial system continues to be relatively corrupt. A new law on juvenile justice has been enacted, but purposefully deals with children suspected or accused of crime.

A lack of resources and technical skills leads to lack of adherence to international child-centric standards in the investigation of cases related to child sexual abuse and exploitation, leading to common re-traumatization in the investigation process and court proceedings as well as the likelihood of abuses unreported. Additionally, the need to improve collaboration between international/national law enforcement and sharing of information and/or evidence is significant.

With the Criminal Justice Development program, APLE will address the capacity building needs of Cambodian government institutions that have key responsibilities to combat child sexual abuse and exploitation through a wide range of trainings, workshops and study visit activities aiming for long-lasting impact to enhance the police’s skills in conducting child-centric investigations, including the establishment of child-friendly interview rooms within their headquarters in Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk and Siem Reap. Once these units are strengthened, APLE aims to replicate the same model in other locations.

Gaps in legal service provision

The majority of victims come from poor, low-education backgrounds and find the justice seeking process intimidating, lengthy, confusing and, as previously mentioned, retraumatizing. A culture of impunity is still found in the judicial system. Often, perpetrators receive a lenient verdict and very rarely victims get compensated for their physical, psychological and emotional damage, thus finding going through the legal process an unworthy endeavour. If they do get compensated, it is often an insufficient amount unable to give them the opportunities to rebuild their lives and pursue a brighter future.

Legal protection, including free of charge legal representation and child-centric procedures in court are either not available or not fully meeting the required levels of sensitivity. To fill the government's gap in this regard, NGOs are playing a significant role in providing victims with the necessary assistance to participate in the legal process.

In some cases, perpetrators can still evade conviction by bribing victims or their families to drop complaints, which may influence the likelihood of prosecuting the crime. Additionally, grooming methods aim to build trust and dependence between the offender and the victim, their family, and/or their community, which can contribute to hesitancy to pursue justice.

APLE's court support program has been relentlessly working towards the adherence to international standards of child-friendly court proceedings, as well as for victims to get compensated as a first step to the reconstruction of their lives.

The program provides free legal advice and representation to victims of CSAE throughout the entire legal process. APLE's lawyers are present in the court proceedings enforcing respect of child victims' rights and their best interests among court officials. This aim is complemented by APLE's Criminal Justice Development program, which trains police officers to conduct child-centric investigations and lobbies for the national procedures to meet international standards. The Court Support's lawyers not only provide legal advice, representation and advocate on behalf of the victim's best interests, but also keep the victims and caregivers informed about their rights and the status of their case in a sensitive, compassionate manner that our female-led legal team intuitively yet professionally knows how to provide.

Emotional recovery

Support services for victims of sexual abuse and exploitation such as psycho-social rehabilitation is mostly concentrated in the main cities and provided by NGOs who rely on limited funding and narrow scope of operations.

APLE's Court Support's social team provides crisis intervention at the rescue stage (immediately after the victimization is confirmed) and conducts a needs assessment to identify the specific requirements of the victim that our partner organizations can provide in regard to long-term psycho-social recovery.

This project's activities are complemented outside this funding's window with a prevention strategy implemented by APLE's Community Engagement Program, which identifies at-risk communities and build capacity of their members to identify, prevent and report cases of/suspicion of child sexual abuse and exploitation. The team does this by identifying vigilant individuals that serve as civil reporters to immediately take the appropriate action and report to our 24/7 hotlines any case that rises concern.

This project is implemented in Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk and Siem Reap. Some of the pressing issues characterising the rural areas of these locations are:

- Poverty as a driving force for children and families to move onto the street for begging or doing street-based work.
- Lack of access to education due to poverty and supportive family environment.
- Increased visiting travellers who have unsupervised access to children, including those in care facilities, and groom them for abuse.
- High numbers of unregulated or unregistered orphanages and childcare institutions without proper child safeguarding/protection policies and staff background check requirements.
- General inaction of the public in reporting suspicion of abuse due to limited knowledge or distrust in the justice system.
- Lack of resources for police to pro-actively investigate child sexual crimes.

PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION

The project is implemented for three years (April 2018-March 2021), having the overall objective of ensuring that *more children at risk of or affected by child sexual abuse and exploitation are protected by comprehensive legal and social mechanisms*; through the implementation of two programs: Criminal Justice Development and Court Support.

To achieve the overall objective, the project is guided by the specific objectives and indicators listed below:

1. Government institutions relevant to the criminal justice system improve national and legal mechanisms for the protection of child sexual abuse and exploitation:
 - a. Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Police Officers who received training applied child-friendly investigative skills.
2. One and a half years after the first crisis intervention support, children affected by sexual abuse and exploitation have stable lives and received legal justice:
 - a. Child victims, their families and witnesses make use of psycho-social support after their victimization is confirmed or during their participation in all stages of the criminal justice process
 - b. Child victims who have progressed towards fulfilling a stable life criterion.
 - c. Court proceedings in which the rights of child victims represented by APLE lawyers were respected.

The evaluation of the project is crucial not only for the strategic purposes of APLE Cambodia, but to the child protection community in Cambodia with whom the results and lessons learned shall be shared with, mainly government institutions and partner NGOs, especially those under Family Care First – REACT. Therefore, the evaluation report will be shared with BfdW, the government partners involved and NGOs who have engaged with the program implementation. With BfdW's approval, we also intend to publish the report on APLE website.

The results will inform the program successes, gaps, lessons learnt and key recommendations to be utilized for justifying high-level change and developing similar interventions in the future. It will also help with the management's decision whether or not to continue the same activities with/without change. In addition, findings will support APLE's 2021-2025 strategic planning. Lastly, the evaluation will provide the donor with an understanding of their resource allocation, giving perspective to any decision-making process related to which kind of activities to fund in the future.

As any other piece of research APLE has conducted or participated in, the evaluation will be an instrument of reference for national and regional child protection agencies.

EVALUATION FOCUSES

1. Impact:

- Questionnaires will need to be developed with a wider perspective of the management team and the help of the consultant.
- Some of the guiding questions might include
 - To what extent has the project achieved its overall goals/objectives?
 - To what extent were the results (impacts, outcomes and outputs) achieved both quantitatively and qualitatively?

2. Relevance: Assess design and focus of the project

- Were the inputs and strategies identifiable? Were they realistic, appropriate and adequate to achieve the intended results?
- Was the project relevant to the identified needs?

3. Effectiveness: the management process and their appropriateness in supporting the delivery

- Was the project effective in delivering the desired/planned results?
- To what extent did the project M&E mechanisms contribute to the reach of the project goals and objectives?
- How effective were the strategies and tools used in the implementation of the project?
- How effective has the project been in responding to the diverse needs of the beneficiaries? What results were achieved?
- What would the future intervention strategies be like?

4. Efficiency:

- How efficient was the project's collaboration with the identified stakeholders (E.g. other NGOs, police, judiciary and other government institutions)?
- What were the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the project implementation process?

5. Sustainability:

- To what extent are the achievements of the project likely to be sustained after its completion?
- What are the keys factors that will require attention in order to improve prospects of sustainability of the project and the potential for replication of the approach?
- What are the main lessons that have emerged?

METHODOLOGY

1. Desk review
2. Data collection
 - a. Semi-structured interviews
 - b. Focused group in-depth interviews

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

This project originally aimed to reach a total of 90 affected children, 55 families and 81 police officers from the following target groups and stakeholders, which the evaluation shall engage:

Government (Ministry of Interior's NCCT and PCCT (Siem Reap, Sihanoukville); CCWC, MoSVY, DoSVY (Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Kandal).

1. Law Enforcement
 - a. National (Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Police)
 - b. Foreign Law Enforcement Agencies
 - c. Court officials: prosecutors, investigating judges and trial judges.
2. NGOs providing psycho-social services to victims of sexual abuse and exploitation and their families.
3. Victims and family members.

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

The following deliverables are expected:

1. An inception report outlining the key scopes of the work, intended work plan of the evaluation, questionnaires and evaluation report structure/format.
2. A workplan for desk review and field data collection
3. A draft comprehensive report that will inform:
 - a. Board of Director of APLE
 - b. Executive Committee of APLE

Produced in English and providing options for strategy, as well as recommendations.

4. The Final Report shall structure with, but not limited to the followings:
 - a. Executive summary
 - b. Introduction
 - c. Description of the evaluation methodology
 - d. Situational analysis with regard to outcome, output and partnership strategy
 - e. Analysis of opportunities to provide guidance for future programming
 - f. Key findings, including best practices and lessons learned
 - g. Conclusion and recommendations.
5. The final report shall annex all relevant materials, including the consent forms from interviewed stakeholders.

REQUIRED EXPERTISE AND QUALIFICATION

- Master's degree in Public Policy, International Development, Development Economics/Planning, International Relations/Diplomacy or any other relevant university degree
- Extensive expertise, knowledge and experience in the field of aid effectiveness
- Knowledge and understanding of international and country level implementation of aid effectiveness agenda
- Experience of project formulation and evaluation
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills
- Possess a recent police clearance certificate, certifying of free-from-all offenses

TIMEFRAME

- August 2020: Selection of consultant and inception report
- September 2020: Data collection (desk review and interview with selected stakeholders and beneficiaries)
- Early October 2020: First draft report
- Late October 2020: Final project evaluation report

PROJECT FINANCING PARTNER

The project is being financed by Bread for the World.

ANNEX 2: DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Annex 2.1: Table 6 - Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods and Tools
Relevance: The extent to which the activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target groups, recipients, and donors.	Evaluation Question 1: To which extent do the objectives of the project align with the needs of the beneficiaries and strategies of APLE?	Project Documents APLE monitoring results Semi-structured Interview Results FGD results Site visit results	Document Analysis Semi-structured interviews Focus Group Discussions Site Visits
Effectiveness: the level of achievement of the project's outcomes and outputs.	Evaluation Question 2: To what extent are the intended project objectives achieved and how?	Project Documents APLE monitoring results Semi-structured Interview Results FGD results SWOT analysis results Site visit results	Document Analysis Semi-structured interviews Focus Group Discussions SWOT analysis Site Visits
Efficiency: the quality of processes by which the project is delivered to produce outputs.	Evaluation Question 3: How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the project proposal?	Project Documents APLE monitoring results Semi-structured Interview Results FGD results SWOT analysis results Site visit results	Document Analysis Semi-structured interviews Focus Group Discussions SWOT analysis Site Visits
	Evaluation Question 4: How efficient was the project's collaboration with the identified stakeholders (E.g. other NGOs, police, judiciary and other government institutions)?	Project Documents APLE monitoring results Semi-structured Interview Results FGD results Site visit results	Document Analysis Semi-structured interviews Focus Group Discussions Site Visits

<p>Impact: whether there has been a change towards the project goal as a result of the achievement of the outcomes.</p>	<p>Evaluation Question 5: Will the project contribute to the attainment of overall project goal? How? Evaluation Question 6: What unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?</p>	<p>Project Documents APLE monitoring results Semi-structured Interview Results FGD results SWOT analysis results Site visit results</p>	<p>Document Analysis Semi-structured interviews Focus Group Discussions SWOT analysis Site Visits</p>
<p>Sustainability: the degree to which the benefits produced by the project continue after external assistance comes to an end.</p>	<p>Evaluation Question 7: Will the intended positive changes (foreseeably) have a lasting effect beyond the end of the project period?</p>	<p>Project Documents APLE monitoring results Semi-structured Interview Results FGD results SWOT analysis results Site visit results</p>	<p>Document Analysis Semi-structured interviews Focus Group Discussions SWOT analysis Site Visits</p>

Annex 2.2: Interview Guide

Interview guidelines

This interview guide aims to direct the semi-structured interviews. The following indicative questions should be included in most interviews; however, a limited number of questions will be selected from the matrix below. Each interview will explore a number of sub-questions to allow for a more in-depth assessment.

When interviewing young children, the interview will focus on open-ended, or indirect questions. Research shows that children provide more accurate information when they are freely narrating, rather than when they are being asked direct questions. Indirect questions also provide a margin of safety for the child. If children are asked questions such as, "Some kids believe all children should talk to a 'psychologist' what do you think?", then they have an opportunity to comment, without feeling that they are directly revealing their choice.

As evaluators, we have to try to find indirect ways to help children share important information. If a child avoids an issue, then it may be necessary to try another approach. Depending on a child's development stage, the evaluators may use drawing paper, pens, crayons, puppets, games, and cards. For instance, the evaluators may ask the child to draw herself or his/her family. Other common techniques include the "three wishes technique" (What are your most important three wishes?) or "animal projection" (What is your favourite animal? What animal reminds you of your Mam or Dad?). Information that emerges in play needs to be supported by other sources, such as observation of the child during play, consultations with teachers, parents, and other relatives.

Interview introduction

Good morning/evening/afternoon, my/our name(s) is/are [presentation of evaluators and translators: professional background, experience, age, etc.]. We are independent researchers and want to understand whether the services by [implementing organisations] were helpful to you/the project's beneficiaries. We want to learn from you about the strengths and challenges of the services provided and how [implementing organisations] could improve in the future. We think you may be an important source of information and would appreciate to have an interview with you. It won't take more than 45 minutes. Your frankness is extremely important to us; therefore, this interview is confidential. We will use the information from this interview, but your name will not be connected to any findings in the report.

If you do not want to answer any question, please feel free to remain silent. It is not a problem if you want to end the interview at any point.

We will now explain to you, in detail, your rights and all safety regulations in this evaluation [please use the attached informed consent form]. We will then ask you if you have any questions/comments on the evaluation and/or our objectives. Finally, we will ask you if you want to participate in this interview.

Personal information

- Date / Time:
- Respondent's gender:
- Approximate age:
- Profession or position of the interviewed person and organization he/she represents (if applicable):

Opening questions

- How long have you known the APLE? How did you get to know them?
- What was your involvement with the project by APLE?
- What do you consider the major strengths of APLE/APLE's services?

Closing questions

- What are the main weaknesses/challenges of APLE/APLE's services?
- What are your recommendations to improve APLE's services?
- Do you want to make any additional comment, or do you have any questions?

Interview questions

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Overarching Interview Questions	Respondents						
Relevance: The extent to which the activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target groups, recipients, and donors.	Evaluation Question 1: To which extent do the objectives of the project align with the needs of the beneficiaries and strategies of APLE?	<p>Did the project identify beneficiaries needs? How?</p> <p>Does the project respond to beneficiaries' needs? How?</p> <p>Does the project respond to national priorities? How?</p>	APLE	Child Survivors Witnesses	Police Officers Judicial Officials Government	Family members Caregivers	Partner Representatives - NGOs - Health service providers	Donor Board	

		<p>Does the project respond to APLE and BfdW priorities? How?</p> <p>To what extent does the project respond to the international framework? How?</p> <p>Are there any other needs that need to be addressed in a next phase?</p>						
Effectiveness: the level of achievement of the project's outcomes and outputs.	Evaluation Question 2: To what extent are the intended project objectives achieved and how?	Objective 1: Did the project improve national and legal mechanisms for the protection of child sexual abuse? How?	APLE	Child Survivors Witnesses	Police Officers Judicial Officials Government	Family members Caregivers	Partner Representatives - NGOs - Health service providers	Donor Board
		Objective 2: Did the project help child survivors to have stable lives and receive legal justice? How?	APLE	Child Survivors Witnesses	Police Officers Judicial Officials Government	Family members Caregivers	Partner Representatives - NGOs - Health service providers	Donor Board
Efficiency: the quality of processes by which the project is delivered to produce outputs.	Evaluation Question 3: How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the project proposal?	<p>Have project funds and activities been delivered in a timely manner?</p> <p>Were the project objectives realistic with regard to the available human and financial resources?</p>	APLE	-	-	-	Partner Representatives - NGOs - Health service providers	-

		<p>In relation to managerial and work efficiency, were management capacities adequate?</p> <p>How effectively did project management monitor project performance and results?</p>						
	<p>Evaluation Question 4: How efficient was the project's collaboration with the identified stakeholders (E.g. other NGOs, police, judiciary and other government institutions)?</p>	<p>What are the key strengths and challenges in the collaboration with the stakeholders (E.g. other NGOs, police, judiciary and other government institutions)?</p>	APLE	-	-	Family members Caregivers	Partner Representatives - NGOs - Health service providers	Donor Board
<p>Impact: whether there has been a change towards the project goal as a result of the achievement of the outcomes.</p>	<p>Evaluation Question 5: Will the project contribute to the attainment of overall project goal? How?</p>	<p>Is this project successful in protecting child survivors? Why? How?</p> <p>Is this project successful in providing a) legal and b) social mechanisms for child survivors? How?</p>	APLE	Child Survivors Witnesses	Police Officers Judicial Officials Government	Family members Caregivers	Partner Representatives - NGOs - Health service providers	Donor Board
	<p>Evaluation Question 6: What unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?</p>	<p>Can you think of any other consequences of the project? Positive or negative consequence? Please give examples.</p>	APLE	Child Survivors Witnesses	Police Officers Judicial Officials Government	Family members Caregivers	Partner Representatives - NGOs - Health service providers	Donor Board

<p>Sustainability: the degree to which the benefits produced by the project continue after external assistance comes to an end.</p>	<p>Evaluation Question 7: Will the intended positive changes (foreseeably) have a lasting effect beyond the end of the project period?</p>	<p>Will this project have any lasting effect regarding the protection of child survivors? How? Why?</p> <p>Any lasting effects of legal support mechanisms?</p> <p>Any lasting effects of social support mechanisms?</p>	<p>APLE</p>	<p>Child Survivors Witnesses</p>	<p>Police Officers Judicial Officials Government</p>	<p>Family members Caregivers</p>	<p>Partner Representatives - NGOs - Health service providers</p>	<p>Donor Board</p>
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Annex 2.3: Focus Group Discussion and SWOT Analysis Guide

Preparation

- Presentation of FGD objectives and questions on flipcharts.
- Preparation of audio equipment.
- Logistic arrangements and invitations.

Introduction

- Introduction of the evaluators and FGD participants.
- Presentation of the project.
- Presentation of background and purpose of the evaluation.
- Explanation of the objectives and process of the FGD/SWOT analysis.
- Explanation of consent process and informed consent.

Topics for FGDs with child survivors

- Question 1: Are you satisfied with the help by APLE? Why or why not? How did APLE help you?
- Question 2: Do the services of APLE respond to your needs? Do you have any other needs?
- Question 3: Did the project contribute to any changes in your life? Positive or negative changes? If yes, please give examples. How?
- Question 4: Will these changes remain for the future? If yes, please give examples.

Questions and topics for SWOT analysis with APLE staff

- Question 1: What are the strengths of APLE's project?
- Question 2: What are the weaknesses of APLE's project?
- Question 3: What are the opportunities of APLE's project?
- Question 4: What are the threats of APLE's project?
- Question 5: How can we use the strengths to take advantage of the opportunities?
- Question 6: How can we overcome the weaknesses to take advantage of the opportunities?
- Question 7: How can we use the strengths to overcome the threats?
- Question 8: How can we overcome the weaknesses to overcome the identified threats?

Annex 2.4: Informed Consent Form

Evaluation

Informed Consent Form

Building Comprehensive Social and Legal Mechanisms for the Protection of Children at Risk or Affected by Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation

A project by Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE) in collaboration with Bread for the World (BfdW)

Name of Principle Evaluator: Julian Poluda

Contact of Principle Evaluator: julianpoluda@outlook.com

This Informed Consent Form has two parts:

- Information Sheet (to share information about the evaluation with you)
- Informed Consent Form

Part I: Information sheet

Introduction

Good morning/evening/afternoon. Our names are Julian Poluda and Jusbazooka Khut or Sineth Siv. We are independent researchers, and we are conducting an evaluation of the project: “Building Comprehensive Social and Legal Mechanisms for the Protection of Children at Risk or Affected by Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation” conducted by Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE) in collaboration with Bread for the World (BfdW). This evaluation has been approved by APLE and Bread for the World.

APLE supports Cambodian government institutions that have key responsibilities to combat child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE) through trainings and lobby work for national procedures to meet international standards.

APLE also provides free legal advice and representation to survivors of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation throughout the legal process.

APLE’s social workers further provide crisis intervention at the rescue stage and conduct a needs assessment to refer survivors of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation to partner organizations that can provide psycho-social services.

Purpose of the evaluation

The purpose of this interview or group discussion is to understand whether the services of APLE have been helpful for its beneficiaries or if there are any challenges. We think that you as well as children and their families who get support by APLE may be an important source of information and invite you to be part of this evaluation.

Duration

The interview will last for about 45 minutes. Group discussions will last for about 2 hours.

Benefits and Reimbursements

We cannot provide any money to compensate you for your time in this evaluation. However, we will pay for any travel expenses.

Voluntary Participation

Your participation is entirely voluntary. If you choose not to participate, there will be no penalty or any negative consequences.

You may feel uncomfortable talking about some topics. You do not have to answer any question and you do not have to give us any reason for not responding to any question. If you do not wish to answer any of the questions during the interview, you may say so and we will move on to the next topic.

Confidentiality

The information collected is confidential, and no one else except the evaluators will have access to our notes taken.

We will use the information from our conversation to develop general findings and recommendations and to write them down in an evaluation report. The evaluation report may be made available to the public; however, your name will not appear in the report.

Risks of Participation

Colleagues, family, friends, community members etc. may see that you are participating in the evaluation's interviews or focus group discussions. They may think that you are receiving benefits such as financial compensation or judge you for talking about private or professional matters.

Part II: Certificate of consent

I have been invited to participate in the external and independent evaluation of the project "Building Comprehensive Social and Legal Mechanisms for the Protection of Children at Risk or Affected by Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation" conducted by Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE) in collaboration with Bread for the World (BfdW).

I have read the foregoing information, or it has been read to me. I have had the opportunity to ask questions, and any questions I have asked to have been answered to my satisfaction. I consent voluntarily to be a participant in this evaluation.

Print Name of Participant _____

Signature of Participant _____

Date _____

If illiterate:

I have witnessed the accurate reading of the consent form to the potential participant, and the individual has had the opportunity to ask questions. I confirm that the individual has given consent freely.

Print Name of Witness _____

Signature of Witness _____

Date _____

Statement by the researcher/person taking consent

I have accurately read out the information sheet to the potential participant, and to the best of my ability made sure that the participant understands all information.

I confirm that the participant was given an opportunity to ask questions about the evaluation, and all the questions asked by the participant have been answered correctly and to the best of my ability. I confirm that the individual has not been coerced into giving consent, and the consent has been given freely and voluntarily.

Print Name of Researcher_____

Signature of Researcher_____

Date_____

Annex 2.5: Risk and Safety Measures

Evaluators have the responsibility to consider not only the evaluation objectives but also the risks related to evaluation. Having a comprehensive understanding of the risks, ethical concerns, and practical realities can help minimize dangers and potential re-traumatization. It can also increase the likelihood of participants disclosing relevant and accurate information.

The evaluators will protect the confidentiality of all information and ensure respondents' protection to guarantee that the evaluation process does not create problems for the people involved. Thus, the evaluators will not ask for the names of any survivors or service providers who participate in this evaluation. The evaluators will also repeatedly emphasize the confidentiality of the interviews. In addition, interviews will always be conducted in a private setting. Each respondent must give informed consent before participating in the evaluation.

To minimize psychological distress or even re-traumatization, the evaluators will ensure that all interview respondents can either end the interview and/or not answer specific questions. Questions about violence and its consequences will be asked in a supportive and empathetic manner, and the evaluators will listen carefully and respect each person's assessment.

If people encountered during this evaluation ask for help, they will be directly referred to and/or provided with information on local services and sources of support.

The evaluators will make sure to store securely all collected information. Soft copies of records will be stored in secure locations, and it is the evaluators' responsibility to safeguard all collected information.

To further assess and mitigate specific risks during this evaluation, the evaluators will consult project staff to learn about any reported incidents and to familiarize themselves with the partners' safety measures.

The following 'risk assessment matrix' provides a more detailed overview of the evaluation's risks, potential harms and mitigation strategies.

Annex 2.6: Table 7 - Risk Assessment Matrix

What ethical issues may be encountered over the course of the evaluation that may harm or put participants at risk?	Low risk	Med risk	High risk	Type of Harm	At what stage	Strategies to reduce risk and responsibility
Communities, government authorities or the police think that research participants are informing publicly on human rights abuses.	X			This may result in reprisals from the community or government groups against respondents or their families. This may also damage the partner organizations' reputation and affect their ability to work with communities in the future.	During and post interview	The evaluators will build on the partners' good relationships with communities. We will make a concerted effort to liaise with village chiefs and clearly communicate the purpose of our presence in villages, stressing the lack of a political agenda. However, in this project, APLE collaborates closely with authorities and the police.; evaluation activities are therefore not likely to be restricted by local authorities.
Respondents may have to revisit traumatic experiences during the interviews.		X		Interviews on the traumatic experiences and abuse of participants may cause distress among respondents (who may feel re-traumatized or re-victimized). This may negatively impact their physical, emotional, and mental health.	During or post interview	The evaluators are trained counsellors with extensive experience in providing counselling services to survivors. To minimize psychological distress or even re-traumatization, the evaluators will ensure that all interview respondent have the opportunity to either end the interview and/or not answer specific questions. Questions about violence and its consequences will be asked in a supportive and empathetic manner, and the evaluators will listen carefully and respect each respondent's assessment of their situation.

Resentment or insecurity on the part of relatives due to respondents' participation in interviews.	X			There is a risk of dissatisfaction by or even violence from a family member. The response may take place after the data collectors depart. This could lead to unattended physical or emotional distress of the respondent causing further trauma.	Post interview	In anticipation of potential post-interview violence, the evaluators will prioritize the physical and emotional safety of respondents. Therefore, the evaluators will conduct all client interviews in safe and confidential settings.
Other community or family members are aware of a respondent's participation in the evaluation and misinterpret the nature or reason for their involvement. There may be misunderstanding regarding perceived benefits of participation and there may be judgement for talking about private matters.		X		Participants, especially children, may be judged or ostracized by family and/or community members due to general misunderstandings surrounding their involvement in the evaluation, and this may reduce their sense of safety and comfort in the community.	During or post interview	The evaluators will make clear that there are no individual benefits attached to participation in the evaluation. To this end, the evaluators will inform the village chiefs in community settings. The evaluators will conduct all client interviews in safe and confidential settings.
There is an accidental breach of confidentiality – i.e. data is misplaced.	X			This would risk exposing the identities of respondents and put them in danger of being targeted by members of the community. This may lead to negative physical or emotional consequences.	During or post data collection	The evaluators will take this issue seriously and maintain the anonymity of all respondents throughout the evaluation. The evaluators will also ensure that all collected information are stored in secure locations including soft copies of records. It is the evaluators' responsibility to safeguard all collected information.
Data is confiscated by the police or military.	X			This may expose the identities of respondents and put them at risk of being harmed.	During or post data collection	Throughout the evaluation, the evaluators will ensure the anonymity of respondents. They will also take preventive measures that make handing over documents a last resort. However, it is unlikely that the military, police, or any other armed group will confiscate any data collected by the evaluators.

Child survivors bring their friends to the interview, focus group discussions, or nearby/hearing range.		X		This could put children at risk of being traumatized by learning about experiences of violence.	During interview	The evaluators will conduct all interviews in safe settings. In addition, efforts will be made to remove other children from the interview or discussion.
Due to the security situation or interviews running over time, the evaluators are required to travel at night.	X			This may increase the risk of physical injury from accidents.	Inter-data collection	The evaluators will not travel at night and will terminate interviews in good time to avoid having to travel in the dark.
Interviews and FGDs are not held in a private or safe place.	X			Respondents may feel potentially unsafe/exposed. This may result in anxiety which will affect their emotional wellbeing as well as reduce their willingness to take part in the exercise.	During interview	To ensure respondents' privacy, all interviews and focus group discussions will be held in safe spaces.
The evaluators are threatened or harmed.	X			This may result in physical injury and emotional distress.	During interview	The evaluators will ensure privacy during all interviews to avoid such a situation. Interviews will be held in safe settings.
The evaluation team is required to use potentially unsafe transport.	X			This could result in physical injury from accidents.	Inter-data collection travel	The evaluators will make every effort to use safe transport and take precautionary measures when travelling.

ANNEX 3: SAMPLING STRATEGY AND LIST OF INFORMATION SOURCES

Annex 3.1: Table 8 – Interview sampling

Target Province	Interview respondents (48)					
	APLE Staff	Child Survivors Witnesses	Police Officers Judicial Officials Government	Family members Caregivers	Partner Representatives - NGOs - Health service providers	Donor Board
Phnom Penh	10	4	6	4	2	2
Siem Reap	-	4	8	4	4	-
Total	10	8	14	8	6	2

Annex 3.2: Table 9 – FGD and SWOT analysis sampling

Target Province	SWOT/FGD participants (20)			
	APLE staff	Child Survivors	Family Caregivers	Total
Phnom Penh (SWOT)	6	-	-	6
Phnom Penh (FGD)	-	4	4	8
Siem Reap (FGD)	-	6	-	6

Annex 3.3: Table 10 – Site visits sampling

Target Province	Site visits (15)	Number of site visits
Phnom Penh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APPLE Office Phnom Penh - Police Academy Phnom Penh - CNCC Phnom Penh - AHTJP Headquarter Phnom Penh - MoSVY Phnom Penh - DoSVY Phnom Penh - NGO Headquarter Phnom Penh - NGO Headquarter Phnom Penh 	8
Siem Reap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AHTJP Headquarter Siem Reap - DoSVY Siem Reap - Court Siem Reap - Angkor Children Hospital Siem Reap - NGO Headquarter Siem Reap - NGO Headquarter Siem Reap - Restaurant Income Generation Siem Reap 	7

Annex 3.4: Table II - List of project documents reviewed

List of project documents reviewed
Terms of Reference
Technical Proposal
Narrative semester reports
APLE Results Matrix
Change of Indicators Agreement
APLE-BfdW Final Report 2915 including Indicators Tracking Panel
Victim Centric Response Strategy in Cases of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation For law enforcement – Facilitator’s Guide
Victim Centric Response Strategy in Cases of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation For law enforcement – Textbook
Victim Centric Response Strategy in Cases of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation For law enforcement – Workbook
APLE Strategic Plan (2016-2020)
APLE Child Protection Policy
APLE Communications Policy
APLE Grievance Policy
APLE Equality and Diversity Policy
APLE Environmental Protection Policy
APLE Confidentiality Data Protection Policy
APLE Modern Slavery Policy
APLE Speak Up Policy
APLE Expert Paper – Travelling Child Sex Offenders in Cambodia

Annex 3.5: Table 12 - List of background literature and reports reviewed

List of background literature reviewed

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ANNEX 4: EVALUATION WORK PLAN

Annex 4.1: Table 13 – Evaluation Work Plan

No	Activities	No. of Days	Dates
1	Analysis of project documents Evaluation design Inception report Inception Meeting Integration of feedback	2 days (Julian) 1/2 day (Research Facilitator)	15 – 18 Oct
2	<u>Preparation of field missions:</u> Design of questionnaires, guidelines, consent form, etc. Arrangement of interviews/FGDs and logistic arrangements	1 day (Julian) 1/2 day (Research Facilitator)	19 Oct
3	Feedback Inception Report	-	21 Oct
4	Individual interviews headquarter	2 days (Julian)	22 - 23 Oct
5	SWOT analysis workshop Individual interviews headquarter	1 day (Julian) 1 day (Research Facilitator)	26 Oct
6	Individual interviews beneficiaries	3 days (Julian) 3 days (Research Facilitator)	27 - 29 Oct
7	Water Festival	-	30 Oct – 1 Nov
8	Field mission Siem Reap Travel PP - SR	1 day	2 Nov
9	Interviews with SR staff and beneficiaries	1 day (Julian) 1 day (Research Facilitator)	3 Nov
10	Interviews with beneficiaries FGD Children	4 days (Julian) 4 days (Research Facilitator)	4 Nov – 7 Nov
11	Interviews with NGO and government partners	1 day (Julian) 1 day (Research Facilitator)	10 Nov
12	Travel SR - PP	1 day	11 Nov
13	Follow-up Interviews Phnom Penh FGD	1 day	12 Nov – 13 Nov
14	<u>Analysis and report writing:</u> Analysis of evaluation findings Preparation of draft report Meeting APLE strategic plan	4 days (Julian)	17 - 20 Nov

15	Submission of draft report	-	22 Nov
16	Feedback on draft report	-	26 Nov
17	<u>Evaluation workshop:</u> Workshop preparation Presentation and feed-back on findings	1 day (Julian) 1 day (Research Facilitator)	27 Nov
18	<u>Final report</u> Integration of feedback and review of draft report Submission of unedited final report	2 days (Julian)	30 Nov – 1 Dec
19	Technical editing (proofreading, copy editing, formatting, graphic design)	3 days (Technical Editor)	2 - 4 Dec
20	Submission of final edited report	-	6 Dec

ANNEX 5: CONTACT DETAILS

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