



# FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

## “Safe Community Project”

July 2022

The project focusing on education and community empowerment. This project raises awareness on the dangers of illegal migration, human trafficking, and sexual abuse through radio, movie and loudspeaker broadcasting programs, and awareness raising trainings for key local authorities and vulnerable community members threat of exploitation.

### Evaluation Team

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This end project evaluation report would not be possible without tremendous support from Chab Dai staffs, the engagement from project volunteers, target families, commune committee for women and children (CCWC), provincial and district committee for counter trafficking (P/DCCT).

Frist of all, we would like to express our special gratitude to all community people, the target families, as well as project volunteers such as 1) village and commune chiefs, 2) community/faith leaders, 3) teacher, 4) youth, 5) commune committee for women and children (CCWC); 6) provincial and district committee for counter trafficking (P/DCCT), who provided us their valuable time for the interview, and shared information with us about their experiences, their views, their personal thoughts on the safe community project. Especially their inputs and recommendation on the implement this Safe Community project and their effort and help organized the community groups-target families for our discussion for this endline.

Finally, we sincerely thank the Chab Dai staff for their support and contributions, especially, Mr. Kneath Heard, Mr. Kimhong Hak , Mr. Phaly Sreang and Safe Community project staffs who worked in a very efficient way to make this end project evaluation happen and provided necessary supports, and helpful advice for the whole processes of the evaluation and their incredible inputs to this report.

# AFFIRMATION

This study described herein consists of our own work, undertaken for the end project evaluation of “Safe Community” project implemented from January 2019 to June 2022.

Both the primary and secondary data collected throughout this end project evaluation remains the property of various respondents of the study and individual entities, thus the information and data must only be used with their consent and Chab Dai consent.



Seng Krisna  
28th July 2022  
Evaluation Lead

# ABOUT CHAB DAI

Chab Dai has been building partners and competency within the anti-trafficking movement since 2005. Founded in Cambodia, Chab Dai means “joining hands” in Khmer and is an organization committed to working with diverse stakeholders to abolish all forms of abuse and exploitation.

The organization was initially established as a response to the rapid but uncoordinated growth of anti-trafficking individuals and organizations coming to Cambodia to combat the issue. Recognizing the gap in collaboration, Chab Dai connected with all these groups and asked if they would be willing to work together. Two years later, Chab Dai Coalition was established after conducting a baseline assessment among existing organisations to see what the main issues were, who was doing what to address them, and where were the gaps and overlaps. Today, the coalition of both international and local NGOs working on the issues of human trafficking, exploitation and abuse, has grown to a membership of 53.

Chab Dai also recognized the need for additional programs beyond coalition building and capacity support of organizations. With the ever-changing trends of human trafficking in Cambodia and around the world, Chab Dai added on projects working on prevention and community engagement, community-based client care and legal support, and a research team dedicated to highlighting the voices of survivors of sexual exploitation. In 2022, Chab Dai has grown to over 50 staff members across 8 projects.

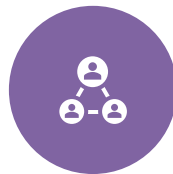
Chab Dai’s work comprises four main areas of work, or what they call “thematic areas.” These are:



MOVEMENT BUILDING,



SYSTEMS  
STRENGTHENING,



COMMUNITY  
EMPOWERMENT



SURVIVOR  
RESTORATION.

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# ABBREVIATIONS

CCWC	Commune Committee for Women and Children
CEDAW	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
DCCT	District Committee for Counter Trafficking
EC	Evaluation Criteria
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GCNP	General Commissioner of National Police
KII	Key Informant Interview
KPC	Kampong Chhnang
KEQs	Key Evaluation Question
KT	Kratie
ICIP	Inclusive Commune in Investment Plan
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
MBS	Mobile Broadcasting sessions
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDK	Mondulkiri
Mol	Ministry of Interior
Moj	Ministry of Justice
MoSAVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MoWA	Ministry of Women Affair
MS	Movie show
NCCT	National Committee for Counter Trafficking
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OECD/DAC	The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee
PCCT	Provincial Committee for Counter Trafficking
PVR	Preah Vihear
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RK	Rattanakiri
SC	Safe Community
SPSS	Statistic Package for Social Sciences
TAI	Transform Aid International
ToC	Theory of Change

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Safe Community project of Chab Dai implemented from January 2019 until June 2022 under six main sources of funds or donors. Before the project start, the key problems identified from the feasibility study conducted by the project team confirmed the issues of **unsafe migration, human trafficking, and sexual abuse** had occurred in those selected target provinces, district and communes. Over its three-year and half project implementation, the project reached to 85 villages across the five target provinces of Kampong Chhnang, Ratanakiri, Kratie, Mondulakiri and Preah Vihear Province with the total of 171 project volunteers were recruited and trained, 9 P/DCCT engagement, 1061 of target vulnerable families as direct beneficiaries, and 17,645 indirect beneficiaries.

This evaluation was requested to examine the relevancy, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and lesson learnt of the projects undertaken and it was carried out externally by the individual consultant team. The evaluation methodology included document review, analysis of collected baseline and endline targeted household data, 10 focus group discussions with target vulnerable families, 28 key informant interviews with project volunteers across four targets out of the five target provinces. The findings presented back to the Chab Dai management team, and project staffs for their input and feedback in the finalization of this report. There were minor challenges during the course of evaluation, however, the evaluation team managed those limitations well and successfully carried out the field evaluation as planned.

## Relevance

The Safe Community project was highly relevant to both international, regional, and country's policies and key priority of royal government of Cambodia, such as The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) by the United Nations, The Five-Year National Strategic Plan for Counter Trafficking in Person 2019-2023 by National Committee for Counter Trafficking (NCCT), Ministry of Interior (Mol), Neary Rattanak (I-V), Law on Suppression of Human trafficking and sexual exploitation 2008 by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). In the last three-year and half, before the project had even begun and by the time of its end, the Safe Community project was highly relevant to the issues faced by the communities around **unsafe migration, human trafficking, and sexual abuse**, where the goal of the project wanted to see target communities become more resilient to the risk of human trafficking, sexual abuse, and unsafe migration.

## Efficiency and Effectiveness

The project designed were very efficient and effective as it intensively optimized the result outcomes and impacts. Although the project team faced some challenges during the pandemic COVID-19, but overall achievement of target planned at outputs and outcome reasonably satisfy and most of the outputs and outcome achieved according to planned excepted only very few (see



Objective level	Intervention logic	Target	Achieved	Achieved %
<b>Goal</b>	# of target people preventing their family members from human trafficking, sexual abuse and unsafe migration	2558	12,290	480.5%
<b>Outcome 1</b>	# of the family leaders who are teaching and advising their own families.	980	1061	108.3%
<b>Output1.1</b>	# of the family leaders who participated training sessions program	980	1115	113.8%
<b>Output1.2</b>	665 of target families received the materials	665	945	142.1%
<b>Outcome 2</b>	# local authorities and volunteers that organize their visit activities independently with the vulnerable members of the families.	192	162	84.4%
<b>Output2.1</b>	# of local authorities who join the training sessions.	192	172	89.6%
<b>Output2.2</b>	# of local authorities who agree to work with target families	192	169	88.0%
<b>Outcome 3</b>	# of the PCCT representatives who visit target vulnerable families.	10	9	90%
<b>Output3.1</b>	# of the meetings joined with P.C.C.T	9	6	66.7%
<b>Output3.2</b>	# of the PCCT representatives who visit target vulnerable families.	10	9	90%

Table 1 below).

*Table 1: Overall Planned target versus achievement*

Objective level	Intervention logic	Target	Achieved	Achieved %
<b>Goal</b>	# of target people preventing their family members from human trafficking, sexual abuse and unsafe migration	2558	12,290	480.5%
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The key factors influenced these achievements this far included but not limit to

- The design of Safe Community project was very specific to the target group, used community led approach-engage project volunteers, the intervention model itself also found to be economic efficiency and effective
- The project highly relevant to the issues faced by communities people and it aligned to the policies and key priority of royal government of Cambodia
- Well unitized of existing Chab Dai 's own resources included materials, equipment, and personnel were both operational and economic efficiency.
- Integrated into existing mechanism, that required fewer resources and staffs, but seen as a sustaining approach.
- The commitment from project volunteers

## Impact

Through the project intervention, the Safe Community project team and the trained project volunteers across five target provinces provided reasonable training and awareness raising to the targeted vulnerable families on the three relevance topics of human trafficking, safe migration and sexual abuse. At baseline, the knowledge of each content of those three topics remains low (two-third of respondent did not know the detail content) compared to the result of endline where two-third or majority of respondents could answer the test questions of those three topics. The result from confirmed with the group discussion with target families, most respondents claimed they are now known how to protect themselves/families from the deception of brokers. At baseline, only 45% of the respondents shared one key message to their family's member and majority of them only shared one key message, compare to the endline result 99.8% share key messages to their family's member, and most them shared an average of 2-3 key messages and around 80% of them reported that they also shared to other people in their communities compare to baseline around that 80% of respondent never shared to their community at all.

*"The situation in my community is better than in the past, we could protect our families from unsafe migration, human trafficking and sexual abuse....what is best for me is I could better educate my children and they listen to my advice more than I did in the past..."*

Similar findings from DCCT, they also reported that there were significant changes since the project worked in their district. Community people gained better knowledge on the 3 topics of human trafficking, safe migration, and sexual abuse and become more active in asking questions and sharing their personal experience than they did in the past and they how to seek support and information from local authorities.

*...in the past, it was no report on sexual or violent cases.. maybe the community people did not felt trust on effective solution for their families from authorities. Now after Chab Dai implemented the SC project and encouraged people to report..., people now feel encourage and trust the response from police (post, district) ....usually after the case reported, suspects got arrested within a week...*

One other significant change that can be seen as one of the project impacts and sustainability was that project volunteers reported they have gained knowledge and confidence in disseminating these three topics with community people which they did not have it before because of their limitation in the knowledge. Most CCWC reported they integrated these three topics of human trafficking, sexual abuse, and safe migration into their commune development and investment plan and budgeting.

The involvement of Provincial and District Committee for Counter Trafficking (P/DCCT) from the government official level also appeared to be an excellent strategy of institutional arrangement

by brought together the duty bearers at higher level, sub-national and those at the grassroots level (the local authorities) to work together. This can be seen as an unintended impact from the project in promoting good governance.

### **Sustainability**

Several strengths (commitment, empowered, ownership) had been seen within volunteers and they have committed to continue their work even with or with no additional support after the project ended since they are the government sub-national structure, and these issues are their current mandate-government priority in fighting against human trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation and irregular migrate. This will contribute to the long-term sustainability of a project. Most of the target family's leader that had been trained were continuing to be very active in providing good awareness raising to their own family's members and throughout the community.

### **Summary, Recommendations and Lesson Learned**

A number of positive changes have been seen over the life of the Safe Community project. From difference sources of information included desk reviewed, household survey (baseline and endline data), discussions with communities, and project volunteers all showed clear changes that the project has made during its implementation as some key point below:

- Both project volunteers and family's leaders demonstrated the knowledge gained
- Their attitude and behavior change towards human trafficking, safe migration, and sexual abuse
- Strong evidence of knowledge acquired by family's leaders reporting of imparted wat they learned from the project to their family's members and general community people.
- The sustainability can be seen from difference factors of community attitude and behavior changes, and the strengths of project volunteers.

This evaluation concludes that this project has generated a good outcomes and impacts. It suggests that these approaches can be replicated with some adjustments to optimize the impact in the future redesign or establishment of a new project with some of the following recommendations and lesson learned:

- Keep good relationship with PCCT/DCCT, but strong engage CCWC and local authority and community leaders who day to day closely with target beneficiary found to be more effective, efficient and sustaining ways of working at grassroot level with vulnerable group. Especially empower them to have ownership, capacity-technical support and enabling factors-materials, equipment that required to do their job.
- Most of fund spent salary and staff benefit, it should have been allocated slightly or base on rule 10% - 15% overhead cost, while rest go to project activities
- Although around 57% was spent on staff salary and benefit, but capacity development, career wasn't much for the project team
- Improving the M&E system, M&E framework, proper budget allocation for M&E and

personnel. This will help on the decision making, monitoring on the project performance and be able to reflect back and improve the future programing

- Similar to above, regularly monitor the target vulnerable families who participated in the project (more lo Longitudinal approach).
- Approaching more than one people of the village authorities, for instance, Chief of Village, Vice Chief of Village, Village Member/Assistance found to be effective way of working with community people
- The commitment from all project actors, particularly project volunteers, found to be the key achievement of project
- The result could have been better or maximized via implementing both Media and Training together in the same village (if funding is not a concern).
- Applying appropriate methods for media-loudspeaker would generate more impacts of the projects to the wider community people
- The project should have been implemented longer, and more activities to ensure the scaling up to the whole community and especially those marginalize group.
- Consider ways of how to reach out to those living isolated or outskirts of the village

# 1 BACKGROUND

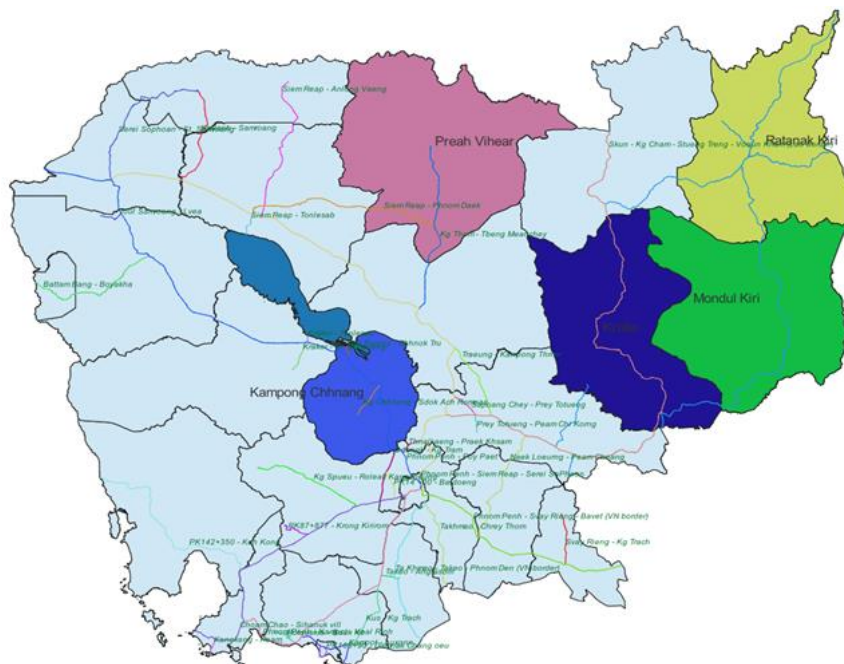
## 1.1 Project background

Safe Community (SC) Project was merged between two projects within Chab Dai's Prevention Program: the old Safe Community Project and Ethic Community Prevention Project in 2019. This project raises awareness of the dangers of illegal migration, human trafficking, and sexual abuse through radio, movie and loudspeaker broadcasting programs and awareness-raising training for key local authorities and vulnerable community members.

Before SC project started, three main challenges had been identified based on report from both interviews with local authority and Chab Dai's own case data in 2018 in the target areas: 1) there are reports of unsafe migration, human trafficking (including forced marriage) and sexual abuse issues; 2) a lack of knowledge and awareness of trafficking issues in rural communities among different ethnic groups (Muslims, Vietnamese, minorities, etc.); and limited protection for 'left-alone' children in rural communities and 3) limited knowledge and experience in assisting vulnerable Cambodian and Ethnic minorities among local authorities.

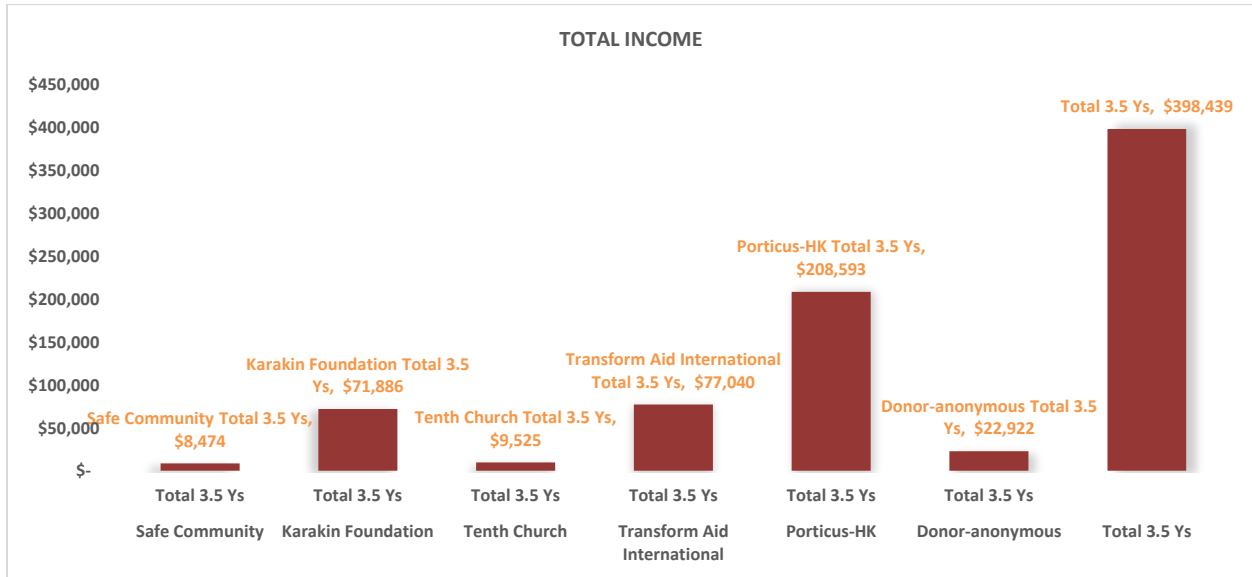
The Safe Community Project was implemented in 5 provinces: Kampong Chhnang, Kratie, Rattanakiri, Mondul Kiri, and Preah Vihear provinces. This project intervention has mainly focused on capacity building and strengthening for the vulnerable family leaders and members, local authorities and key stakeholders in the target communities on how to prevent themselves and their family members from the issues of the human trafficking, sexual exploitation and unsafe migration.

Figure 1 Target provinces of Safe Community Project



The new Safe Community project was implemented for three years from July 2019 to June 2022 under six main sources of fund or donors: Porticus, Tenth Church, The Karakin Foundation, Transform Aid International (TAI), Chab Dai own fund, and donor-anonymous.

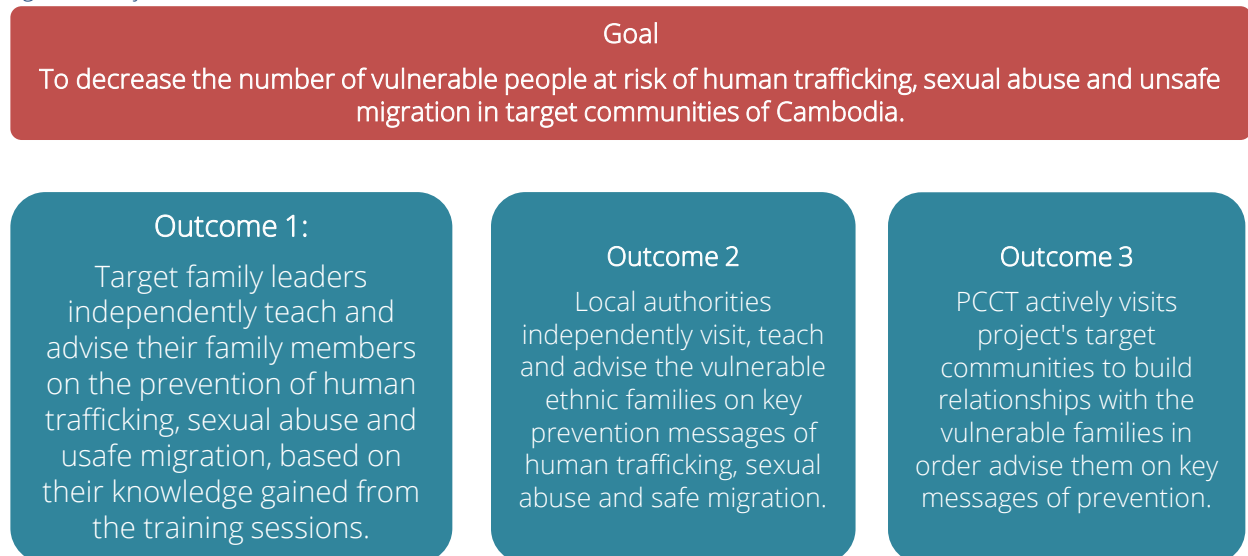
Figure 2: Funding sources of project



## 1.2 Project ToC and logical framework

The expected project achievement was defined:

Figure 3: Project Goal and Outcomes



Based on the project design from the activity to the project outcome and goal, it can be seen that the expectation of the project aimed at provide knowledge, awareness raising to vulnerable group and family (ethnic groups and vulnerable families) how to prevent themselves and their

family members from the issues of the human trafficking, sexual abuse and unsafe migration. Mainly, the project involves local authorities to let them understand their role in supporting these vulnerable groups and help them to raise awareness and know-how to prevent themselves from trafficking.

Table 2: Log frame- Safe Community Project (July 2019 - June 2021)

Objectives	Intervention logic
Goal	To decrease the number of vulnerable people at risk of human trafficking, sexual abuse and unsafe migration in target communities of Cambodia.
Outcome1	Target family leaders independently teach and advise their family members on the prevention of human trafficking, sexual abuse and unsafe migration, based on their knowledge gained from the training sessions.
Output1.1	Output1.1:Target family leaders participate in the training sessions in the target communities that is organized by the project team.
Activity1.1.1	Project team set up the schedule, and location, and selects the target families to join the training sessions.
Activity1.1.2	Project team to conduct training sessions with target vulnerable ethnic families on the topics of human trafficking, sexual abuse and unsafe migration using the training materials produced by the project.
Output1.2	The target families receive the materials of education and awareness from the project team to use with their families.
Activity1.2.1	Project team prepares awareness-raising materials for the target families.
Activity1.2.2	Project team set up a schedule with target families for awareness-raising
Outcome2	Local authorities independently visit, teach and advise the vulnerable ethnic families on key prevention messages of human trafficking, sexual abuse and safe migration.
Output2.1	Local authorities join in the training sessions with the project team to strengthen their capacity and learn how to help and encourage vulnerable ethnic families.
Activity2.1.1	Arrange and invite the project volunteers to join the training sessions with the project team.
Activity2.1.2	Project team to conduct training sessions with local authorities on the topics of human trafficking, sexual abuse and migration prevention using the training materials produced by the project.
Output2.2	Local authorities develop plans to directly support target families in the communities and continue to build relationships with one another.
Activity2.2.1	Project team introduces project volunteers to the target families.
Activity2.2.2	Project team encourages and supports local authorities as they plan to support target families directly.
Outcome3	PCCT actively visits the project's target communities to build relationships with vulnerable families to advise them on key messages of prevention.
Output3.1	The project team meets with Provincial Committee for Counter Trafficking (PCCT) to discuss the strategic plan of the government, lessons learned and feedback and report about our project results.
Activity3.1	Prepare available schedule, reports and project staff for meeting with PCCT
Output 3.2	PCCT and project team schedule and organize meetings with vulnerable families
Activity3.2	Invite PCCT to visit the vulnerable ethnic families in communities
Activity3.3	Prepare a budget package for PCCT to visit vulnerable families in communities.

# 1.3 Key project activities

Chab Dai has conducted the Safe Community Project in 5 provinces: Kampong Chhnang, Kratie, Rattanakiri, Mondulkiri, and Preah Vihear provinces. This project intervention has mainly focused on three main activities: capacity building for local authorities/community leaders and media broadcasting (mobile broadcasting system/loudspeaker and movie shows) on safe migration to ethnic groups/vulnerable families in their communes.

- **Activity 1:** Awareness raising through training sessions with target vulnerable ethnic families: these activities were on the topics of human trafficking, sexual abuse and unsafe migration using the training materials produced by the project.
- **Activity 2:** Capacity building to local authority and commune members: this activity focus on building the capacity of local authority and community members on safe migration based on the prepared curriculum and materials. Then, support the local authority and community members to raise the awareness of the above target group. Mainly the activity implements in the community area for one year.
- **Activity 3:** Awareness raising through Media (Mobile Broadcasting sessions (MBS) and Movie show (MS), this activity also aims to raise awareness of safe migration to people in the community indirectly by playing loudspeaker by the volunteer. Chab Dai team cooperates with the local authority to identify the spot to broadcast through loudspeaker to the wider target group and movie show to selected target groups. Each activity (MBS or MS implemented in different villages from MBS.

Besides these three activities, this project also has other two support activities which are monitoring/evaluation and advocacy to the provincial committee for counter-trafficking (PCCT) for ensuring the project is implemented as planned as well as to get the project activities to support from higher-level (province). Project roll-out started from January 2019 to June 2022, three-year and half project. The roll-out first started in Kampong Chhnang and Rattanakiri, then in Mondulkiri and Kratie and lastly in 2021-2022 in Preah Vihear as in Table 3.

Table 3: Target provinces, intervention types and year rolled out

Provinces	2019				2020				2021				2022			
Quarter	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16
Kampong Chhnang	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Rattanakiri	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Kratie	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Mondulkiri	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Preah Vihear	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue

Red Training  
 Blue Media (Loudspeaker and Movie shows)



## 1.4 Evaluation scope and objectives

In line with the Chab Dai's strategic implementation, and cores objectives while the project is moving towards to the end of its three-year implementation, the Safe Community project undertook the final project evaluation to measure the potential impact, effectiveness, efficiency, relevancy, and sustainability of the project intervention. The evaluation also assessed the achievement made toward its project goal, outcomes, and outputs based on the current project log-frame 2019-2021. Besides that, the evaluation also identified the lesson learned and recommendations that can be reflected on the similar design or project replication.

The end project evaluation covered the duration of three-years project implementation from January 2019 to June 2022 in five target provinces namely Kampong Chhnang, Ratanakiri, Mondulhiri, Kratie and Preah Vihear province.

Key purposes of the project evaluation included:

- 1) To provide Chab Dai with an input to upcoming discussions regarding the future of our prevention
- 2) To assess, and report on, the project objectives, outcomes and impact by measuring performance against each outcome.
- 3) Present the impact of the project to the donor, stakeholders, and the public

Guided by the ToR, this end project evaluation collected data from difference types of respondents or sources included:

- 1) Chab Dai staffs as project implementor (KII)
- 2) Target families (FGD, Existing household survey data)
- 3) Project volunteers this included (KII)
  - a. Local authority, community/faith leaders, youth, teachers who volunteered for the project
  - b. Provincial and District Committee for Counter Trafficking (P/DCCT)
  - c. Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC)

In preparation for this end project evaluation, an external evaluation team was requested and was carried out by an individual consultant team. The Chab Dai team worked extensively with the evaluation team in providing and coordination supports, documents for desk review, clarifications on questions and data, as well as provided inputs and reviewed on these findings.

## 2 APPROACH AND METHOD

### 2.1 Evaluation criteria

The evaluation had been assessed based on OECD/DAC criteria, including relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability, as well as some lesson learned as follows:

Table 4: Evaluation criteria and key evaluation questions

EC	Key Evaluation Question (KEQs) and Specific question
Relevance	Q1 The extent to which the Safe Community activities were suited to the priorities and policies of the target groups. <i>Are the project objectives still valid?</i>
Efficiency	Q2 An assessment of the outputs (qualitative and quantitative) to the inputs and whether the project used the most cost-effective resources possible to achieve the desired results;
Effectiveness	Q3 The extent to which the Safe Community project attained its objectives and outcomes
Impact	Q4 What are the positive and negative changes produced by the Safe Community project, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended?
Sustainability	Q5 Whether the outcomes and structures established and strengthened through the project, are likely to continue after the project has finished.
Lessons learned	Q6 What lessons learned and best practices can be drawn from the project implementation?
	Q7 What changes could be recommended to improve the effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the remaining of the project or intervention?

### 2.2 Evaluation methods

A combination of both quantitative and qualitative approaches (including primary and secondary sources of data) were used for this end project evaluation to give a broad view of the changes the project had contributed to, and a depth of understanding into attitudes, behavior, and changes of key participants as to why and how these changes had happened.

The results from various sources were triangulated to improve the analysis and interpret the findings of this evaluation. In addition, the key evaluation questions and tools that were used for group discussion and interview were summarized in the evaluation matrix.

**Note: A full detail of the question guides used are included in the annex 4 & 5**

#### 2.2.1 Secondary data analysis

The secondary data sources covered desk review of the project documents, existing household data both baseline and endline that were collected by the project teams during and after the project end.

##### 2.2.1.1 Desk review

The existing project-related documents, but not limited to, project proposal, project monitoring framework and LFA, M&E Plan, progress reports, monitoring reports, financial report, and other related documents were reviewed by the consultant/team to get data/information around project implementation, achievement against indicators, especially it had informed the design of

the inception report with the detailed workplan, approach, selection of the target and as well as the development of question guides for both key informant interview and the focus group discussion guides.

The following list highlighted some key documents that had been reviewed.

**Note: The detailed list of documents of reviewed are shown in annex 3**

- 1) SCP Proposal July 2019 - June 2021
- 2) CP Logframe July 2019 - June 2021
- 3) SC-GR 70278 Grant report 2020 -21
- 4) ANNUAL REPORT July 2019-June 2020 TAI
- 5) TAI\_Project\_Indicators\_Beneficiaries\_Report\_SCP\_2021\_2022 update-Kn
- 6) SC-GR 70278 Grant report 2020 -21-Jan-June 2022

### 2.2.1.2 Analysis of household surveyed data

The existing data from the baseline and endline were provided by the project team in the form of excel. The consultant team and then prepared those data into data analysis software using SPSS with additional coding, cleaning. The analysis of these existing baseline and endline was made by comparing the changes produced by the project intervention. Also, the result from this comparison was triangulated with the qualitative data that were collected during the field data collection.

### 2.2.2 Primary data

Besides using the secondary data source to facilitate the analysis and findings for this report, the primary data collection in the field using key informant interview (KII), and focus group discussion (FGD) were also undertaken by the evaluation team in four out of five provinces included Kratie, Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri and Preah Vihear, excepted Kampong Chhnang province. The rationale behind the selection of these four provinces are based on the document reviewed and other justified factors as follows:

- a) Based on the interventions approach: 1) training, 2) Media-mobile broadcasting, and 3) Media-movies shows, not all provinces were exposed to all 3 arms together.
- b) From the logistical and travelling point of view, it is better and more effective and more efficient for our time frame. Also, KPC and RK were rolled out at the same time, thus one of them was selected (if talking about the year rolled out in 2019, we had RK to represent that year).
- c) Since Only KT, and PVR included media, both mobile broadcasting, and movies show, thus we want to spend more time in those two areas
- d) The expanded of the qualitative sample size from original planned: Breakdown by target commune, villages, of KT and PVR, not each village or commune delivered both Media broadcastings and movies, some village only Movies shows, some only mobile broadcasting, Thus we need to expand the sample from the original plan, in order to cover both mobile broadcasting, and movies shows (meaning, originally we expect we just

go same villages and be able to see or collect information on both mobile and movies show, But after document review, we need to go to a separate village to cover both mobile broadcasting, and movie shows)

- e) Lastly, the design of evaluation, we also want to see how combined intentions produce more effect than single intervention (Training only, Training with media mobile, Training with media movies shows, movies show only, mobile only, mobile and movies shows together...How the difference affect made based on the approaches of implementations.

### 2.2.2.1 Key informant interview (KII)

Key informant interviews were conducted with different project volunteers, included local authority, commune/faith leaders, teachers and/or youth, provincial/district for counter-trafficking (P/DCCT), Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) and finally the project team. Mostly, each interview was conducted separately at the comfortable area that could keep their information confidential, except in some cases the respondents were grouped together. Respondents were informed about the purpose, process, as well as the right/ethic to participate in this discussion. They were also asked by the facilitator for their verbal consent to record the conversation before the discussion proceed. Each interview took approximately forty minutes to an hour. In total 28 KIIs were interviewed as detailed in the

Table 5 below.

Qualitative	PNP	KPC	KT	PVR	MDK	RNK
Safe Community Project team	3					
– Local authority,		X	6	3	3	4
– Commune/faith leaders, teachers		X		1		
– Provincial/district Committee for Counter Trafficking (PCCT/DCCT)		X	1		1	1
– Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC)		X	2	1		2

Table 5: Sampling for key informant interview by provinces

Qualitative	PNP	KPC	KT	PVR	MDK	RNK
Safe Community Project team	3					
– Local authority,		X	6	3	3	4
– Commune/faith leaders, teachers		X		1		
– Provincial/district Committee for Counter Trafficking (PCCT/DCCT)		X	1		1	1
– Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC)		X	2	1		2

### 2.2.2.2 Focus group discussions (FGDs)

Most of the group discussions were conducted with group community people who are direct beneficiaries or targeted families, and two groups of indirect beneficiaries or outside targeted families.

In total, 10 FGD group discussions were conducted from the four selected targeted provinces. Each FGD group got between 6 to maximum 12 people and account for different demographic characteristic: Khmer, ethnic (Muslim, Kroeung, Pnong and Stieng). Eight of ten FGD groups

were attended by mainly former target families who participated in SC project while 2 group's discussion were done with outside target families (one in Mepei village, Pu Chrey commune and another in Sambour village, Svay Chreah commune). Selection of non-former target group in this interview was intended to compare the understanding and their behavior toward SC topic project, although this group is not symmetry to those who attended the project intervention. In total, there were 106 respondents who attended FGD were consulted in the course of this endline evaluation

Before starting the discussion, interviewers/facilitators informed the whole processes of the discussion and let the participant know that their information was anonymous and will be used for the purposes of project evaluation by the Chab Dai-Safe Community project and donors. The respondents had their right to not respond to any question that they are not comfortable with and may leave the discussion if they do not wish to continue. Participant was informed and asked for verbal consent prior to the discussion for permission to record the voices.

Table 6: Sampling for group discussion by provinces

Qualitative	Types	KPC	KT	PVR	MDK	RNK
Recipients of awareness raising through (training)	FGD	X	1		2	2
Recipients of awareness raising through (media-Movies shows)	FGD	X		1		
Recipients of awareness raising through (media-Mobile broadcasting system)	FGD	X	2	2		
Total of FGD				10		

## 2.3 Field data collection

Field data collection were conducted for 5 days in 4 provinces, starting from Kratie to Monduliri, Ratanakiri and lastly Preah Vihear provinces. To ensure the smooth processes of conducting field data collection, two main approaches were used. First, the preparation before data collection and second, the preparation during the data the field trip.

**Before Data Collection**, Chab Dai team informed the key person in the target area before the field trip either inform by letter or phone call. Purposefully, to let the key person know that the organization hired an external consultant to evaluate the project and seek cooperation from them. Consultant team reviewed the project document to further understand the project roll-out and intervention, plus the geographical area and condition in the decision on selecting target provinces. Chab Dai team provided the contact number of identified key focal persons (chief of village, vice-chief of village, youth volunteer and/or CCWC) to the consultant team for arranging the field trip. Consultant team contacted and explained the purpose and processes of the trip and share list of selected target areas, target groups and KIs and schedule with each group or person for their support in selecting the right respondents.

Follow-up with focal points was made along the selecting respondents to ensure all respondents could be scheduled along the trip. There were change of some villages to new one due to

unavailability from focal points, for instance, change from PuTil village, Bu Sra Commune to Mepai village, Pu Chrey Commune, Prech Chreada District, Mondulkiri province. Consultant team also used snowball tools to reach the right focal point in other areas or when their contact numbers were unreachable besides those given by Chab Dai team. Through the discussion with focal points, KIIs were reached to the responsible person since volunteers in different villages had been assigned different persons based on the availability and willingness.

**During Field Data Collection** Consultant team kept communicating with the key person a day in advance to ensure the clear schedule and arrangement or, in case of any change, it could be easily solved. The interview was scheduled one village in the morning or another village in the afternoon. Then, the consultant team were separated based on shared tasks. Mostly, all members of the consultant team went to one village together to conduct FGD and then KIIs. In some cases, the interview was more flexible, like conducting in two villages at the same time due to the availability of respondents (harvest season, announcement of commune election ceremony, etc.). At the end of the day, the consultant team met and discussed the progress of the data collection, challenges, and check data quality. Also, recording of the interview were uploaded to system every day. In each evening, consultant team traveled to other provinces for the next day interview and sometimes lost the way due to poor internet connection to direct the trip. All of those challenges were solved along the way and well-managed.

## 2.4 Privacy and ethic

We adhere to all the relevant laws of Cambodia. During the interview process, we always make clear what privacy and consent procedures are in place. The respondents were also informed and consented in advance before making voice recording. The facilitators were trained on the importance of privacy protection and consent. Interview both key informant interview and focus group discussion were conducted by the first obtaining informed consent, including but not limited to informing the respondents before the start of each interview. All participants were explained the process and objectives of this end project evaluation in Khmer language using an introduction sheet and asking for either a written informed consent or verbal consent before data collection. A consent script was carefully read to respondents. This consent form contains information on the purpose of the study, risks and benefits, and confidentiality. With the voluntary nature of participation, each person can refuse to participate or withdraw with no negative consequence or penalty.

## 2.5 Data analysis

For the quantitative data analysis, the consultant used SPSS and employed descriptive statistics, frequencies, cross-tabulation and a comparison between the baseline and endline.

All the qualitative data from key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGD) also were categorized and analyzed to find patterns, trends, and quotes, and triangulated to the quantitative data.

## 2.6 Key limitation and challenges

During the processes of evaluation, there were some limitations and challenges, as noted below.

- In some villages, the target families in the project were absent because they were not at home, thus only a few people participated in the group discussion.
- From the contact list given by the project team, many of the contact number did not work and could not reach through.
- 1 village was canceled due to overlap schedule with other meetings or new elected Chief of Commune celebration. Then, we swept to other villages.
- One of FGD were organized without enough expected participation from target families (4/10). But it had proceeded without the delay.
- There were some challenges in the processes of documents review (discrepancies of information in difference document, lack of data, and other related)

However, we managed the above challenges successfully, and the field work proceeded per scheduled.

## 3 FINDINGS

As already highlighted in the previous section and guided by the evaluation term of reference (ToR) this end project evaluation aimed to find out the result of its three years project intervention lifecycle. The findings are presented under the main headings of: Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, and Sustainability:

### 3.1 Relevance and appropriateness of the project

From the project point of view in this evaluation criteria, it aims to measure the degree of Safe Community project were suited to the priorities, and the issues faced by the target groups, as well as government priority and validity of project objectives.

#### 3.1.1 Relevance to the national policies level

Based on the literature review, the Safe Community project designed was relevance to both international, regional, and country's legal instruments and key priority of royal government of Cambodia. Those include

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) by the United Nations 1979. In article 6 *"States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women"*

The Five-Year National Strategic Plan for Counter Trafficking in Person 2019-2023 by National Committee for Counter Trafficking (NCCT), Ministry of Interior (MoI). The three out of four-strategy of NSP for CTIP that are more related to the response to human trafficking are as follows:

- Strategy 1: Strengthen cooperation in the formulation and implementation of laws, policies and legal standards
- Strategy 2: Promote prevention of all forms of human trafficking and child sexual abuse
- Strategy 4: Increase the protection of victims, especially women and children

Neary Rattanak V, Five-Year Strategic Plan for Strengthening Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment by Ministry of Women Affair (MoWA). Strategy 4. Legal Protection for women and girl aimed *"to promote the protection of rights for women and girls in the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, especially in vulnerable groups, and to increase the provision of services to women and girls on GBV to be more effective, increased in quality, inclusive and timely"*

Law on Suppression of Human trafficking and sexual exploitation 2008 by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). In Chapter 2, The Act of Selling/Buying or Exchanging of Human Being, there are two main articles that are related: article 14 and 16.

- Article 14: The Act of Selling, Buying or Exchanging of Human Being A person who sells, buys or exchanges another person shall be punished with imprisonment for 2 to 5 years.



- Article 16: The Act of Selling, Buying or Exchanging of Human Being for Cross-border Transfer A person who sells, buys or exchanges another person for the purpose of delivering or transferring that person to outside of the Kingdom of Cambodia shall be punished with imprisonment for 7 to 15 years.

### 3.1.2 Relevance to the issues of the target community

From the Chab Dai's own work back in 2018 before the project emerged as Safe Community Project, the feasibility study was conducted by the project team before the project start. The result both from the interviews with local authorities and Chab Dai's own case has confirmed that **unsafe migration, human trafficking, and sexual abuse** had occurred in those selected target provinces, district and communes.

The key findings from that feasibility study has shown that the lack of information and knowledge around safe migration, human trafficking and sexual abuse among the community people were very limited which likely brought into the victims of human trafficking, labor exploitation via unsafe migrate and sexual abuse.

The trafficking through forced marriage of young Cambodian women to rural areas of China seen to be one of the key issues and kept increased. Local authorities, community leaders and local police reported that they have limited knowledge or resources to help families prevent this or respond to cases, even when they are able to find out about such situations. Many cases continue to go unreported as community members themselves were **unaware or did not have proper knowledge of how the deceptions methods that were used by the traffickers or the brokers, and whether** it is illegal and dangerous, together with the pushing and pulling factors, they do not report this or keep this hidden. In addition, while the migrants themselves likely fall into the exportation and deception, it also observed that left behind children living with distant relatives also high risk and **vulnerable to sexual abuse** by relatives and other community members while they aways. Also, there have been prioritized topics/activities that intervened in selected target areas, for example, police/local authorities joint hand to raise awareness to villagers on the Safety Village-Commune Policy, and from the Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSAVYR).

Results from the interview with project volunteers, CCWC, DCCT and target families suggested that the Safe Community project were suited to issues they faced by their community. This evidence highlighted that before the project started, there were many migrations from the village to other places (i.e. in S'at, Sambour villages), reported cases of sexual abuse/exploitation on children (S'at village, Pu Tang village, etc.), and all villages reported they have very limited knowledge on migration, human trafficking and sexual abuse and did not know much about how to prevent and protect themselves and their family. However, the challenges in each village could be similar or different. For instance, S'at village people challenge with migration and sexual abuse while in most of minority groups/villages, they are concerned less on migration but more on sexual abuse. Thus, SC project approached and focused were different.

Thus, capacity building and knowledge awareness raising to both community people, vulnerable groups and local authorities and project volunteers is only the first step that would help to secure and preventing people from being a victim of human trafficking, exploitation, and sexual abuse.

In overall, based on this extensive evidence above, the Safe Community project was highly relevant to the issues faced by communities in those target provinces, even in the present, as the issues on human trafficking, exploitation from irregular migration (informal migration) and sexual abuse still remaining a hot issue across the nationwide and the key priority of RGC.

The context and design of the SC project and the overall high-level objective are valid as the project wanted to see target communities become more resilient to the risk of human trafficking, sexual abuse, and unsafe migration.

## 3.2 Efficiency and Effectiveness

The evaluation criteria aimed to understand the extent to which the intervention has attained its objectives and outcomes as planned (effectiveness), and what are the key major internal and external factors influencing the achievement/non-achievement while also assessed project used the most cost-effective resources possible to achieve the desired results (efficiency).

### 3.2.1 Achievement versus target planned

As the result of the project implementation over 3 years, the project reached to 85 villages across the five target provinces of Kampong Chhnang, Ratanakiri, Kratie, Mondulkiri and Preah Vihear Province.

Out of those five-target provinces, in total 171 project volunteers were recruited and trained as project key focal point/counterpart together with 9 P/DCCT engagement, and a total of 1061 of target vulnerable families as direct beneficiaries, and about 17,645 individual community people as indirect beneficiaries. The project team and trained project volunteers conducted 146 training sessions to the target group, with 2749 follow-up and refresher training conduct by project volunteers, and sometime accompanied by Safe Community project team.

However, it was number challenges during Covid-19 pandemic and traveling restriction, thus some planned activities were canceled, and resulted under achievement of some expected outputs and outcomes did not meet its target as per the project planned as summary in the following detail description explanation in this section.

Table 7: Summary of achieved activities

	Training					Media					Total
	KCN	RTK	KRT	MDK	PVH	KCN	RTK	MDK	KRT	PVH	
# Village reach	7	6	13	17					21	21	85
# Project volunteers trained	49		78						23	21	171
# Direct target family	125	122	209	165					230	210	1061
# Indirect beneficiary	2804		12,898							1943	17,645
# Conducted awareness	40		32	30					23	21	146
# Follow up and refresher meeting with target families	366	375	944	624					230	210	2749
PCCT/DCCT	1	1	4	3							9
# Help Card											30,000
# Flipchart/set											588
# Banners											159
# T-shirts											266
# Bags											43
# Loudspeakers									6	6	12
# Movie Show									18		18

### 3.2.1.1 Outcome 1 Target family leaders independently teach and advise their family members on the prevention of human trafficking, sexual abuse and unsafe migration, from the knowledge gained

Table 8: Outcome 1 Achievement versus planned

Objective level	Intervention logic	Target	Achieved	Achieved %
Outcome 1	# of the family leaders who are teaching and advising their own families.	980	1061	108.3%
Output1.1	# of the family leaders who participated in training sessions program	980	1115	113.8%
Output1.2	665 of target families received the materials	665	945	142.1%

For this outcome 1, the project successfully attained its results, outputs and the outcome, and beyond what has planned. From project monitoring data in the indicators tracking table recorded at **least 1115 vulnerable target family's leaders were trained** by the project team and project volunteers. Of those target families who participated in the project, all of them received the educational materials related to human trafficking, unsafe migration and sexual abuse (output 1.2). With this output 1.2, it can be seen that the project achieved more than what its target planned by 42%, as the originally planned target only 665 of target families will receive the materials.

Information from the same source through the follow-up by the project team also showed that of those 1115 trained family's leaders after attending awareness raising, 1061 or 95% of them reported they passed the key messages they learned on the human trafficking, safe migration and sexual abuse to their family members.

### 3.2.1.2 Outcome 2 Local authorities independently visit, teach and advise the vulnerable families

Table 9: Outcome 2 Achievement versus planned

Objective level	Intervention logic	Target	Achieved	Achieved %
Outcome 2	# Local authorities and volunteers that organize their visit activities independently with the vulnerable members of the families.	192	162	84.4%
Output2.1	# of local authorities who join the training sessions.	192	172	89.6%
Output2.2	# of local authorities who agree to work with target families	192	169	88.0%

Outcome 2 are almost completed the target planned as shown in Table 9, project reached 172 volunteers or 89.6% out of 192 planned targets. Those 172 volunteers included local authorities, commune official, CWCC, religious leader, village volunteer and other power persons in the community. They were trained, and received educational materials related to human trafficking, sexual abuse, and migration. During training, the project team showed them many key messages with their training materials. After training, there are only 169 or 98.3% of those focal points out of 172 agreed to be a project volunteer to share the Key message from training to their

community people. Project also distributed training material for participants to share in their community. The total of material was distributed were 30,000 Help Card, 588 sets of Flip chart, 159 Banners, 266 T-shirts, 43 Bags, and 12 set of Loudspeakers.

During pandemic of COVID-19, Project Volunteer played their roles very well while project team could not travel to follow-up them face to face, they still can continue the activities to spread out key messages and follow up the target families. The interview with the project team reported they felt very appreciate to the supports provided by project volunteers across all targets during the pandemic situation. During and after the project phased out, 94% of the trained focal points still carry out the awareness raising, Movie show, Loudspeaker activities and follow up with their community people.

### 3.2.1.3 Outcome 3 P/DCCT actively visits vulnerable families and to advise them on key messages of prevention.

Table 10: Outcome 3 Achievement versus planned

Objective level	Intervention logic	Target	Achieved	Achieved %
<b>Outcome 3</b>	# of the PCCT representatives who visit target vulnerable families.	10	9	90%
<b>Output3.1</b>	# of the meetings joined with P/DCCT	9	6	66.7%
<b>Output3.2</b>	# of the PCCT representatives who visit target vulnerable families.	10	9	90%

In Outcome 3 was reached 90% of the planned target, the result from document review showed that in total 9 representatives official from DCCT or PCCT engaged in meetings held by project team and project volunteers. They also visited the target vulnerability families in the community.

However, there were some challenges, because of the collaboration between project volunteers and PCCT (hierarchy and ranking) as most project volunteers are local village or commune level. While in addition, these PCCT people are more political level and they occupied by difference other tasks and roles, which was complicated for them to participate in the project regularly. From this lesson learned, it was the main reason that DCCT came in place, and the right flow of administrative and government structures (above the commune, is district). Because of the pandemic of COVID-19, the output 3.1 was not well achieved, only 6 P/DCCT out of 9 planned targets participated in the meeting (66.7%).

Overall, of the achievement of outputs and outcomes indicators compares to target planned considered satisfy, although project faced challenges during pandemic, but most of the target planned were achieved.

## 3.2.2 Factors influenced achievement of result outcomes

### 3.2.2.1 Internal factors

#### 3.2.2.1.1 Well utilized existing Chab Dai 's own resources (materials and equipment).

The Safe Community project had well utilized the existing materials and equipment from its previous projects or other projects within Chab Dai, such as educational materials (poster, helps-cards), audio clip from radio talk-show and video.

This well used of own existing materials and equipment really indicated the cost-time efficiency as it did not need to reproduce a whole set that could save money and time, which optimized to achieve its intended results. For instance, the project had used and adapted potential parts of the audio from radio talk-show like the discussion on Law on suppression of human trafficking and sexual exploitation between the representative of National Committee for Counter Trafficking (NCCT) and callers/target group, short stories for the mobile broadcasting in new SC project.

#### 3.2.2.1.2 Well utilized existing Chab Dai 's own resources (Human resource).

In additional to the well utilized of Chab Dai owned materials and equipment, SC project had also employed existing staffs from former Safe Community project after combining from two projects (old Safe Community project-media and Ethnic Community Prevention project-training) in 2019. This was one of the key factors that translated the project's achievement to date. Utilized the existing previous project staff indicated the familiarity of project context, people's knowledge, capacity, relationship and networking at field level, working processes with government and other strengths that would have been costed time and money to recruit new staffs.

#### 3.2.2.1.3 The design of project

Specific target group, also found to be one of the key successful of the project, the project design was very specific to the target segment, not just general household, but the most vulnerable group based on the defined set of vulnerable family criteria. That means, cost saving, efficient and specific to the needs of the target group.

The knowledge transfer, awareness raising approaches used by project were very appropriated methods of communicate the key message to the target group and seen as one of the key factors in achievement the project outcomes. Listening, hearing, and watching were found to be a common way of learning for most people, especially for illiterate group, and those ethnic and indigenous minority people who had limitation in reading and writing.

#### 3.2.2.1.4 Intervention model

Comparing all three interventions: (training, loudspeaker, and movie-show), all had its own strengths and weaknesses. Training seen as the most effective way among three intervention that raising awareness to vulnerable group to increase their knowledge, understanding and behavior change to human trafficking, sexual abuse and safe migration. Based on the interview with respondents from 4 villages (S'at village, Tu Tang village, Me Pai Village, Cha Ong Chan

village), the result showed an increase in their knowledge, understanding and behavior change to the three topics while the majority of them were able to recall what they have learned and mentioned their behavior change after participated in the project (effective). And yet it still has some limitation in term of reaching wider community, as only about 10-15 families were recruited in each village as target families and participated in the training.

For mobile broadcasting or loudspeaker, found to be more efficient, which could reach a wider audience than the target group compared to the other two interventions (training, and movie show), however less effective. Through discussing with two FGD (Khsuem Krau village and Choam Ksant village. almost all participants in the discussion heard the broadcasting, but only 30-40% could describe some content and messages they heard of. Those who could answer were living near the broadcasting areas while the remaining respondents could not hear clearly as they lived far away from broadcasting location, while the methods of this mobile broadcasting that were used by project volunteer also correlated to the outcomes.

Last, the movie show seen as an innovative approach that was used in the project in raising awareness of community people through entertainment way. During the interview, both target families and outside target families participated in the scenes, majority of them reported that they remember the key messages during the movie show while only few participants did not remember. This found to be both effective and efficient.

Besides the above three activities (training, mobile broadcasting and movie show) contributed to project achievement, material distribution (flipbook, flipchart and Helps card) also seen as attribute to project achievement as well. Through the interview, all respondents mentioned that they received helps card from Chab Dai with contact number of Chab Dai hotline in accessing the support for any cases related to human trafficking, sexual abuse, or exploitation and some other materials.

### 3.2.2.2 External factors

#### 3.2.2.2.1 Integrated into existing mechanism

The project designed intensively optimized the intended result outcomes through the participatory approach-with difference key focal points within the same village, such as local authorities (village chief, deputies, village members), community leaders, teachers, youth, and CCWC. This is the most important factor that maximized the project result outputs and outcome that were efficient and effective ways.

- Most of these project volunteers are the existing government mechanism and as community elderly with the respects from community people, in which they already gained trust and relationship with target family's group and in the community. With their existing strong network, trust, and respect from their community people, it is easier to engage target families in the project and result in an increase of people's participation in SC project's activities.
- They understand the situation of people, and it is easier to select the right target families

based on project criteria

- Having integrated these project volunteers as project counterpart in delivering the project outcomes, it was a good practice of community led approach which empowered them, their ownership and commitment in the project and economic cost efficiency way.
- This mechanism also found to be more sustainable in the ways that their mandate, roles and responsibilities for their people's wellbeing.

#### **3.2.2.2.2 Global pandemic of COVID-19**

The global pandemic of COVID-19 impacted all nations, and all sectors regardless of non-profit organization, government agencies, development agencies, private sector, and citizen as whole. This pandemic caused the cancelation of some project activities that resulted in underachievement for some outputs and outcomes because of forbidden of traveling in all target areas. However, the project team did the very best in pushing the activities to move forward, delegate the leadership and implementation of the activities to the project volunteers, but under the monitoring and support from the project team distantly. The project team also conducted some of the meeting virtually using existing difference means of virtual communication to move activities forward, instead of delaying.



### 3.2.3 Cost effectiveness analysis (CEA)

#### 3.2.3.1 Funding sources and expenses

Based on the document review, from all three-year financial budgets of the Safe Community project, the total funds from January 2019 up to June 2022 were \$398,439 and from seven sources of fund and donors. Of those three-year and half funds, from the following Figure 4 and Figure 5, Porticus HK represented 52% (Total 3Ys, \$208,593), compare to 19% Transform Aid International (Total 3Ys, \$77,040), followed by 18% from Karakin Foundation (Total 3Ys, \$71,886), 6% from Donor NA (Total 3Ys, \$22,922), 3% from Tenth Church (Total 3Ys, \$9,525) and the rest of 2% from Chab Dai owned fund. However, not all donors fund the whole three-year and half, for instance, Porticus HK only started funding from the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of project, Tenth Church only fund in the 1<sup>st</sup> year, Karakin Foundation also only fund in the 1<sup>st</sup> year, but the remaining underspent was carry forwarded to the 2<sup>nd</sup> year. Please see details from the Figure 4 and Figure 5 below.

Figure 4: Sources of funding (three-and half year)

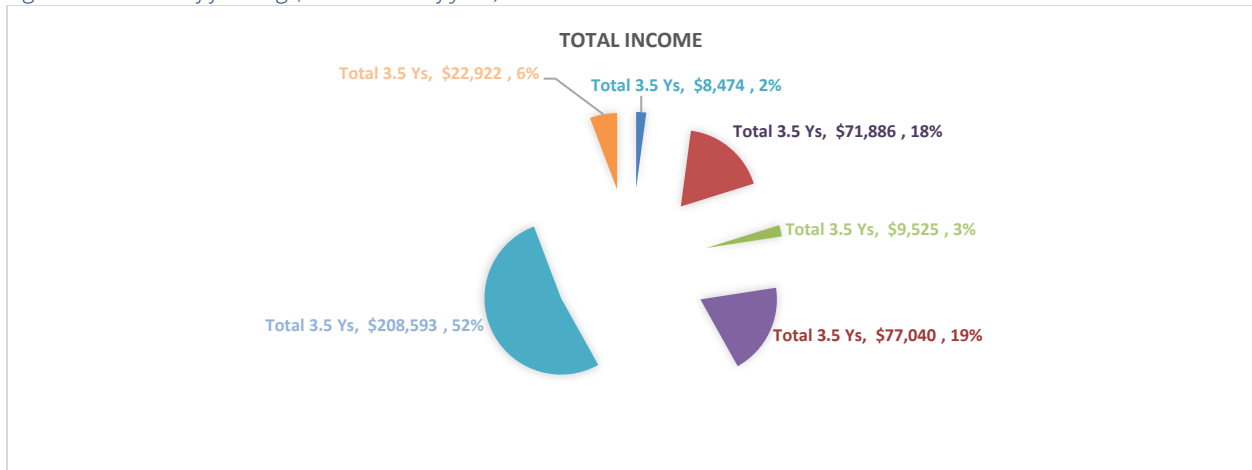
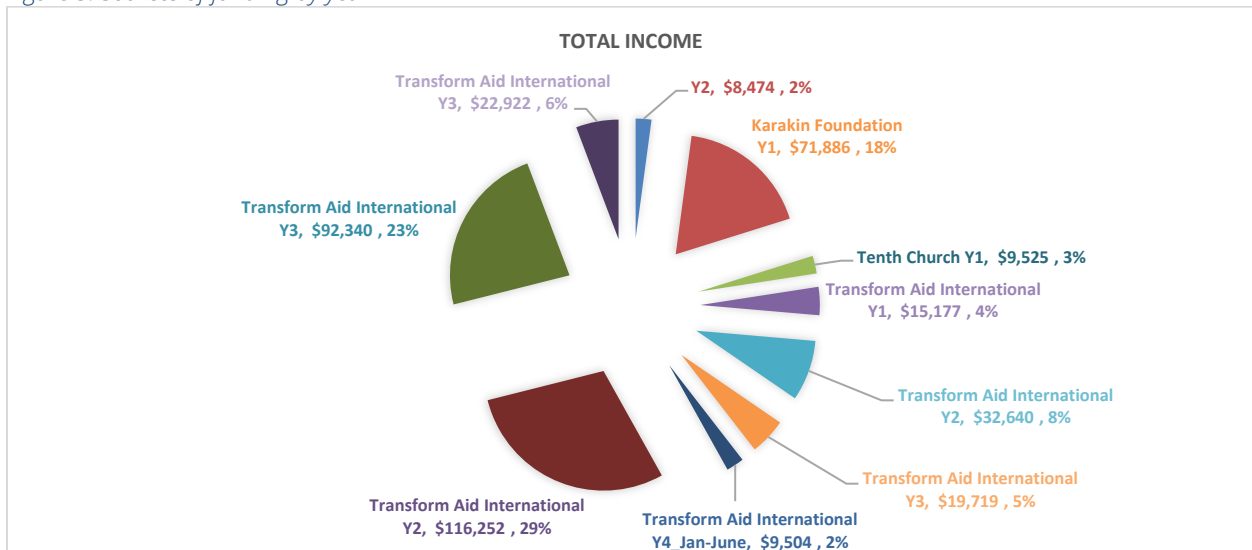
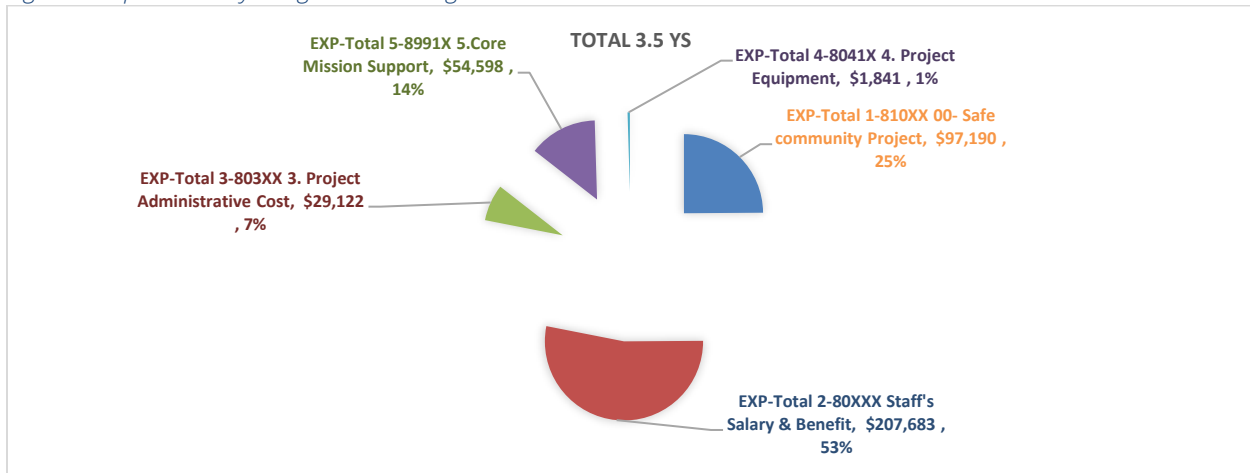


Figure 5: Sources of funding by year



From the following Figure 6 below, for the three years of Safe Community project implementation from Jan 2019 to June 2022, the total spent was \$390,434, and nearly 75% of that were spent on the overhead cost (53% staff salary and benefit, 14% mission supports, and 7% administrative cost) while approximately 25% went to operational or project activities.

Figure 6: Expenditure by budget line or categories



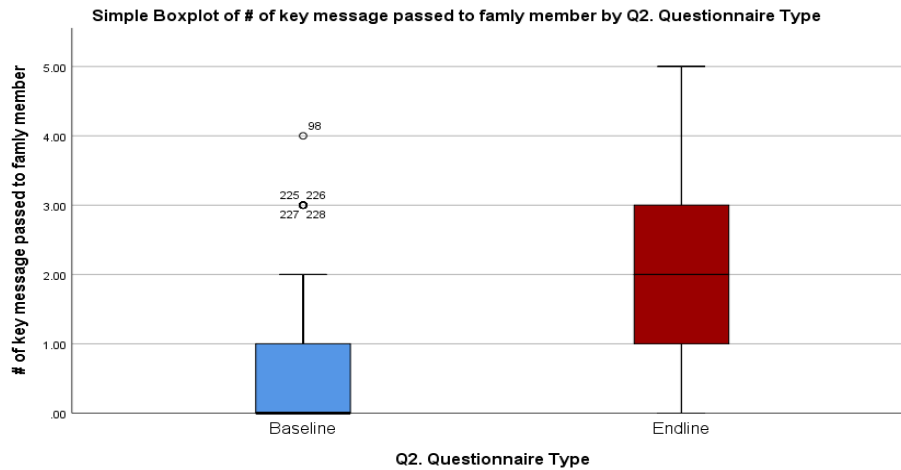
### 3.2.3.2 Cost effective analysis (CEA)

To calculate cost effectiveness analysis (CEA), identify the outcome benefit that help to measure the success of project is important. As the overall high-level of the project aimed to see target communities become more resilient to the risk of human trafficking, sexual abuse and unsafe migration, through awareness raising to the target vulnerable families. The key outcome for measuring successes of the project relied on the knowledge of people on the topic they gained and shared among their family's members.

From the baseline survey result with family leaders before they exposed to the intervention, the result showed that only 45% of them had very little knowledge and limited in advised their family's members on the topic of human trafficking, sexual abuse and unsafe migration, while 55% of them do not have knowledge of the topics at all and has never advised their family's members. Furthermore, Figure 7 below showed, at baseline, of those 45% who said they shared the key messages to their family's members, 75% of them shared only 1 key message, while the result from endline showed 99% reported they did so, and 75% of them shared between 1-3 key messages to their family members (average about 2).

Consider the status quo of this actual knowledge and behavior at baseline, it is considered that the result changed in term of knowledge and behavior of from 1115 family's leaders were from the effects of Safe Community project (counterfactual effects), plus 172 trained project volunteers.

Figure 7: Number of key messages shared to family's member by family's leaders



Calculation for CEA using formulation  $CEA = \frac{\text{Total cost}}{\text{Units of effect}}$

- 1) The total project cost of three-year and half was \$390,434
- 2) Unit of effectiveness attribute to the Save Community project (1287); 1115 family's leaders Plus 172 project volunteers were trained.

Apply formulation

$$CEA = \frac{\$390,434}{1287} = \$303.4$$

Total cost per behavior change to the target vulnerable families is \$303.4. The question is now if this cost of \$303.4 is worth?

Consider the project benefits of people knowledge gained and other outcomes generated by the project as well as other factors, the project implemented cost-effective ways as some underlying factors below:

- Beside the direct beneficiaries changed on their behavior, the project also generated unintended outcome and impacts to the whole community. From the survey it showed that 99% or 11287 direct beneficiaries (family's leaders, and project volunteers) also imparted the acquired knowledge from participation with the project with their family's members, and other people in the community. As total project reach to other 17645 individual as indirect beneficiaries.
- On the other hand, consider any cost associated that might incurred if the case of human trafficking happens, sexual abuse, illegal migration, labor exploitation or other related cases due to people don't have such knowledge and changes in their behavior in the absent of project, this amount of **\$303.4**
- is worth for preventing from the likelihood of those issues happening.

## 3.3 Impacts

From the project point of view, this evaluation criteria aimed to understand the extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects. These could include positive or negative change among beneficiaries, included knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior and practices that are effect by the project.

As stated above about the rational of the project, knowledge on human trafficking, safe migration and sexual abuse are crucial for vulnerable community members to understand that how to prevent and protect themselves, families, and community as whole from exploitation and trafficking by the deceptions of trafficker and brokers, especially preventing their children from any acts of sexual abuse that they weren't aware before.

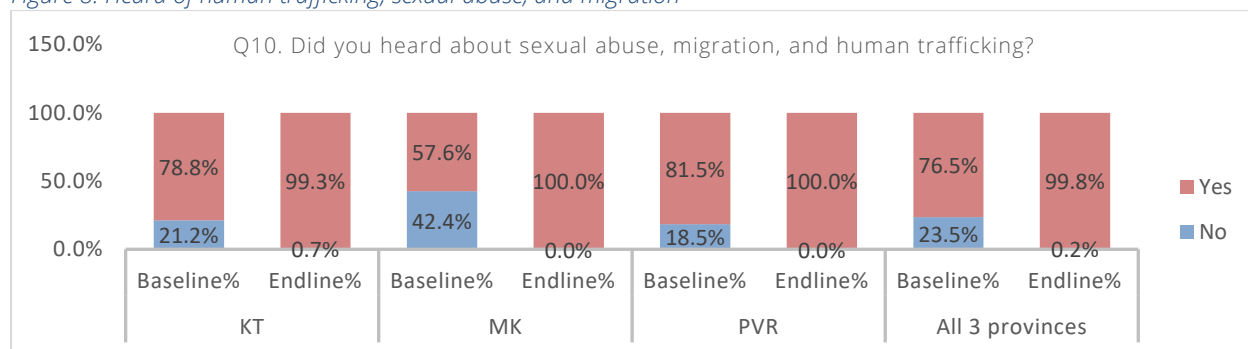
### 3.3.1 Target families and community

#### 3.3.1.1 Knowledge and awareness

Through the project intervention, the Safe Community project team and the trained project volunteers across five target provinces provided reasonable training and awareness raising to the targeted vulnerable families on the three relevance topics of human trafficking, safe migration and sexual abuse. 146 training sessions were delivered to the selected families,

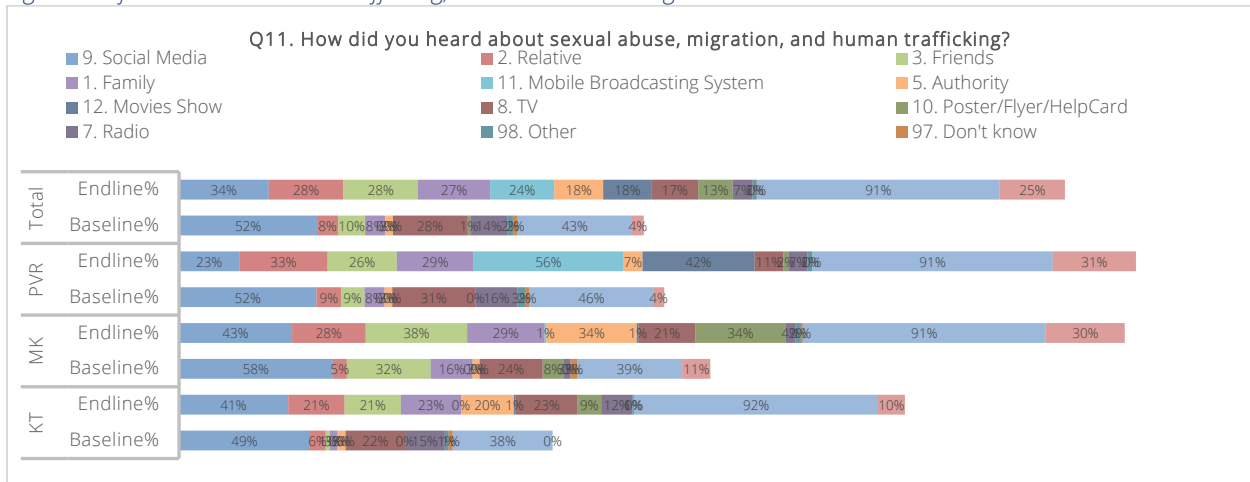
As the result of the intervention, from baseline and endline survey, the project changed the knowledge of target families. The Figure 8 below showed that at baseline, 76.5% of the target families reported they heard about the topics around human trafficking, migration and sexual abuse compared to 99.8% at endline or all of them are now aware of these topics.

Figure 8: Heard of human trafficking, sexual abuse, and migration



In additional to that, the result from baseline and endline also suggested that there is a major shifted in term of the sources of information that the respondent heard about human trafficking, migration and sexual abuse. The top two major sources of information on the three topics at baseline were from villager (43%) and social media (52%) compared to endine 51% from villager and 46% from the training with organization. See Figure 9 below,

Figure 9: Information sources on trafficking, sexual abuse and migration



Besides people heard about the three key topics of human trafficking, safe migration and sexual abuse, the extent to which people really understand the content of each key topic can be seen as high (baseline versus endline). According to the household survey, the result showed that, overall, between 50%-90% of respondents could recall difference ways of deceptions methods that traffickers and broker used to victimize people, they understand the cause of human trafficking, the cause of sexual abuse and what are the possible risks that might resulted from unsafe migration or irregular migrate.

As reported above, even though at baseline 76.5% of respondent heard of human trafficking, sexual abuse, and unsafe migration, but from the following Figure 10 and Figure 11 it revealed that the extent their knowledge of each content of those three topics remains low at that time of baseline (two-third of respondent did not know the detail content) compared to the result of endline where two-third or majority of respondents could answer those questions.

Figure 10: Target families' knowledge on human trafficking, sexual abuse, and migration

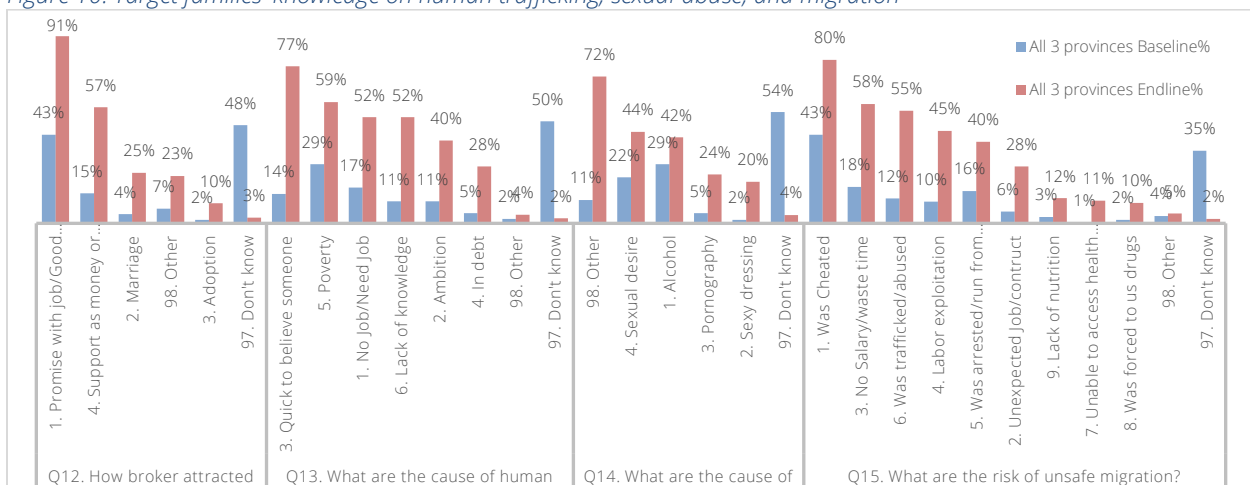
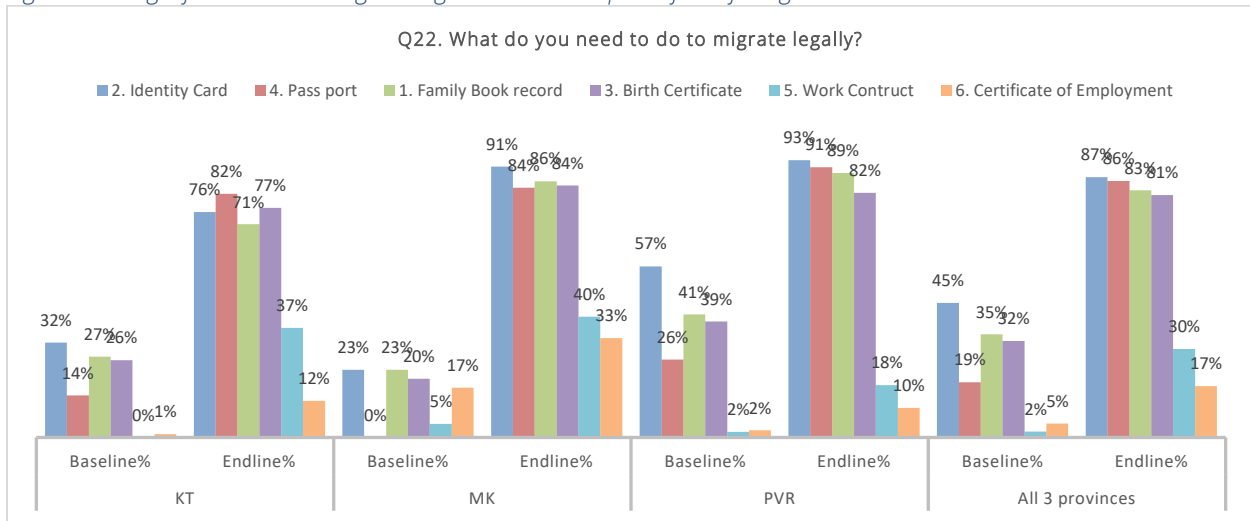


Figure 11: Target families' knowledge on legal document required for safe migration



The findings above also clearly mentioned in the result of the qualitative data interviewed with project volunteers, almost all project volunteers reported that the Safe Community project is very important to their village and commune, because villagers is now gained knowledge and very interested in the topics of human trafficking, sexual abuse, and unsafe migration.

The project volunteers also mentioned that in the past, villagers are not awareness of any unsafe migration, human trafficking and sexual abuse and are not interested in the topics comparing to the past (before the project intervention in the community). Until now, the project attracted people's interest (those outside target families) around 50-60% after the implementation in the selected community. People who are interested were those who have children or relative migrate or intent to migrate and having young children who are left at home.

From the group discussion with target families, the majority of respondents claimed they are now know how to protect themselves/families from cheating brokers, (i.e. seek advice from local authorities to know legal or illegal companies, legal document needed for migration, be careful of their legal document when they arrive working destination and seek for support in case of any bad things happened. Some people reported that they changed to look for job nearby their houses rather than migration to work far away, which is challenging for them.

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*I used to work in Phnom Penh as guard for company and got cheated (low payment than promise) by the company. But now I still choose to work in Phnom Penh but need to be legal companies that require document like ID card and family booklet because I learnt that from attending NGO (Chab Dai).*

*(FGD\_ movie show, in Choam Ksant village, Choam Ksant commune, Choam Ksant district, Preah Vihear province.)*

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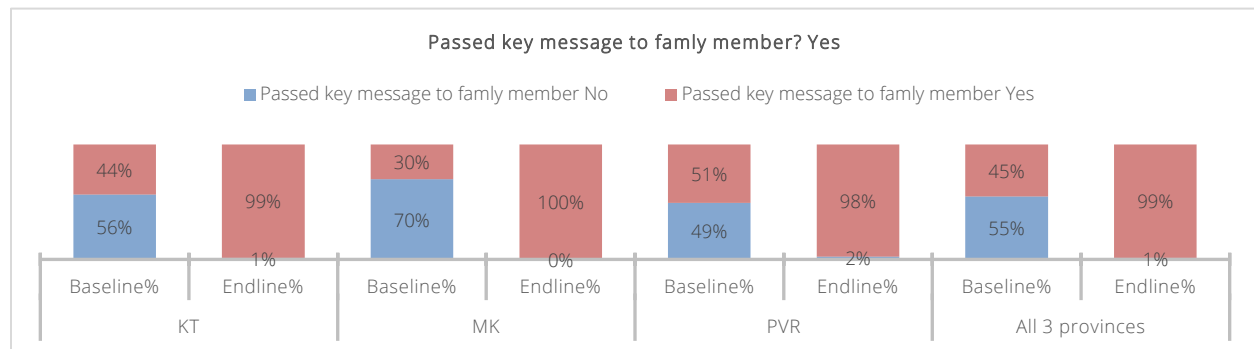
### 3.3.1.2 Attitude, behavior and practice

In the previous section, we already discussed and highlighted about the knowledge of people acquired from participating and exposed to the project intervention. But it is also crucial to understand what people's attitude, behavior change toward to what they have learned.

From project monitoring data in the indicators tracking table recorded at **least 1115 vulnerable target families were trained** by the project team and project volunteers. Information from the same source through the follow-up by the project team also showed that of those trained family leaders after attending awareness raising, all of them reported they passed the key messages they learned on the human trafficking, safe migration and sexual abuse to their family members.

Consistency with data follow-up by the project team, from the baseline and endline survey data with family leaders, 99% of them reported that they at least passed one key messages to their family members (45% at baseline, 99% at endline). That means at baseline other 55% no knowledge at all on the topic and have never shared with their family's members as Figure 12

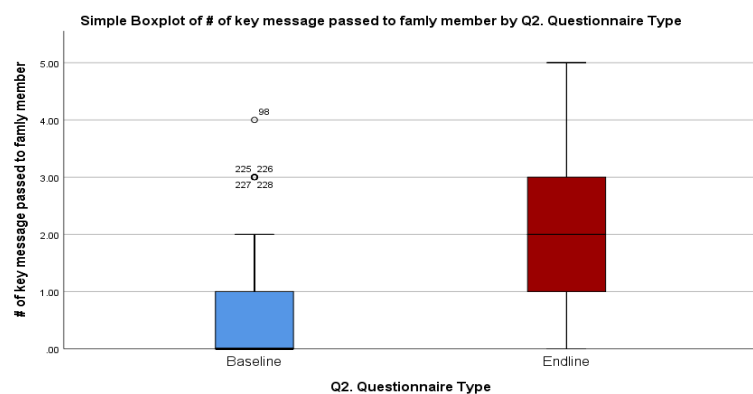
Figure 12: family's leader advises and passed key message they learned to family's member



Further analysis of those 45% reported that they have shared key messages to their family's members at the time of baseline, revealed that they have very limited knowledge on the topic and most of them shared only one key message to their family's members.

After exposed to the intervention, those 45% that have very little knowledge and only shared one key message to their family's member and the rest of 55% that no knowledge at all on the topics and never shared at baseline are now found to be knowledgeable and shared average two to three key messages to their family as the findings from the endline result (indicated 99% shared what they learned, in the average of 2-3 key messages).

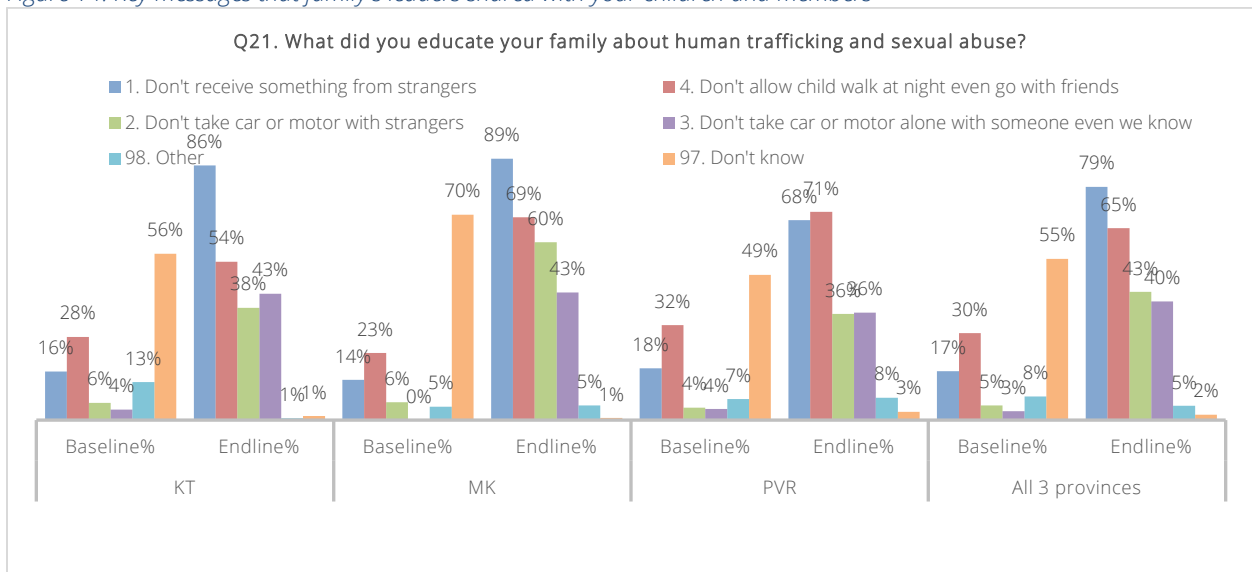
Figure 13: Number of key messages shared to family's member



Also, the result from the group discussion and interview with project volunteers it articulated that approximately 80% of respondents/target groups said that after [received education materials and awareness raising from SC project, they now know how to educate their family's members and children and shared knowledge acquired to their children and family's members because they were worried about their safety. And as the result of that, their children are now following or listen to their advice than they did in the past, while also their children could be protected from sexual abuse comparing to the past.](#)

In the Figure 14 below, the question was asked to the head of household “*what did you educate your family about human trafficking and sexual abuse?*”, The result showed the top 3 key messages that the trained household leader shared with their family's members were, *don't receive something from stranger* (17% at baseline, 79% at endline), secondly *don't allow child walk at night* (30% at baseline, 65% at endline) and followed by top third, *don't take car or motor with strangers* (3% at baseline, 43% at endline), while at the baseline majority of them (45%) reported don't know what to advise their family members.

Figure 14: Key messages that family's leaders shared with your children and members

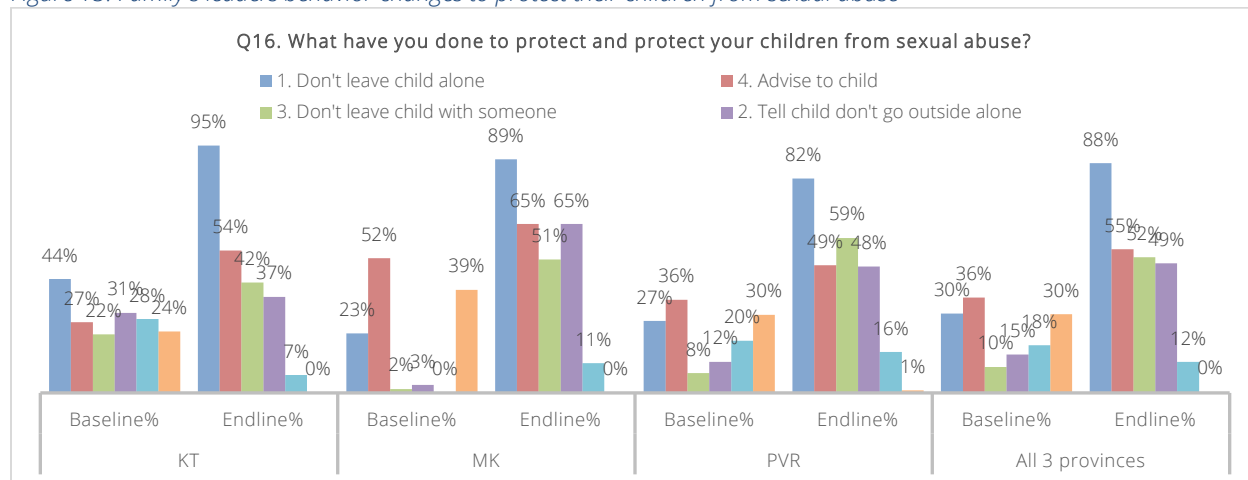


Similar to the findings above, the Figure 15 below, the question was asked to the head of household “*What have you done to protect and protect your children from sexual abuse?*”

According to the analysis, the top 3 key messages that the trained household leader have done to protect their children from sexual abuse, first *don't leave child alone* (30% at baseline, 88% at endline), second, *advise to children* (36% at baseline, 55% at endline) and followed the top third *don't leave child with someone they don't know* (10% at baseline, 52% at endline).



Figure 15: Family's leaders behavior changes to protect their children from sexual abuse



Most parents from the group discussion mentioned that they paid more attention and alert to keep their children safe, for example, bring children to their farms for small children that not attended school and kept their children with close relative like aunts or grandparents for those who attended school. A few parents tried to accompany children back home in the evening and advice their children go straight back home after finishing school.

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*....The situation in my community is better than in the past, we could protect our families from unsafe migration, human trafficking and sexual abuse....what is best for me is I could better educate my children and they listen to my advice more than I did in the past....*

*(FGD\_Pu Tang village, Pu Chrey commune, Pech Chreada district, Monduliri province  
(Ethnic group, Pnong)*

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From the interview with DCCT, they also reported that there were significant changes since the project worked in their district. Those changes included, knowledge and behavior of community people, they gained better knowledge on the 3 topics of human trafficking, safe migration, and sexual abuse. Community people have now become more active in asking questions and sharing their personal experience than they did in the past.

Majority of community people knew how to seek support and information from local authorities to help prevent themselves from cheating. Besides, DCCT also mentioned that, the situation around migration had been decreasing rapidly, before a lot of people and families migrated, but it was getting less and lesser now.

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*...in the past, it was no report on sexual or violent cases.. maybe the community people did not felt trust on effective solution for their families from authorities. Now after Chab Dai implemented the SC project and encouraged people to report..., people now feel encourage and trust the response from police (post, district) ....usually after the case reported, suspects got arrested within a week...,  
(stated by Deputy District Governor, Snoul, Kratie*

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Besides respondent's preventive and protective attitude toward their family members after acquired knowledge on human trafficking, sexual abuse and safe migration, the baseline and endline survey also revealed that, those who participated in the project reported that they will take action. As the result shown below in Figure 16 and Figure 17, for the case of sexual abuse, the respondent mentioned they will report to village chief (68% at baseline, 91 at endline), police (45% at baseline, 66% at endline), report to organization (1% at baseline, 55% at endline), and several other means of reporting for help.

Figure 16: Attitude toward if any sexual abuse case

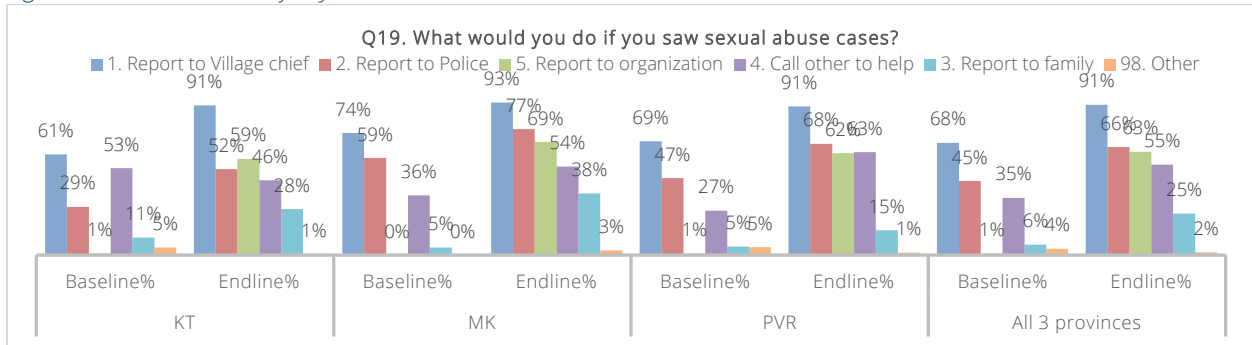
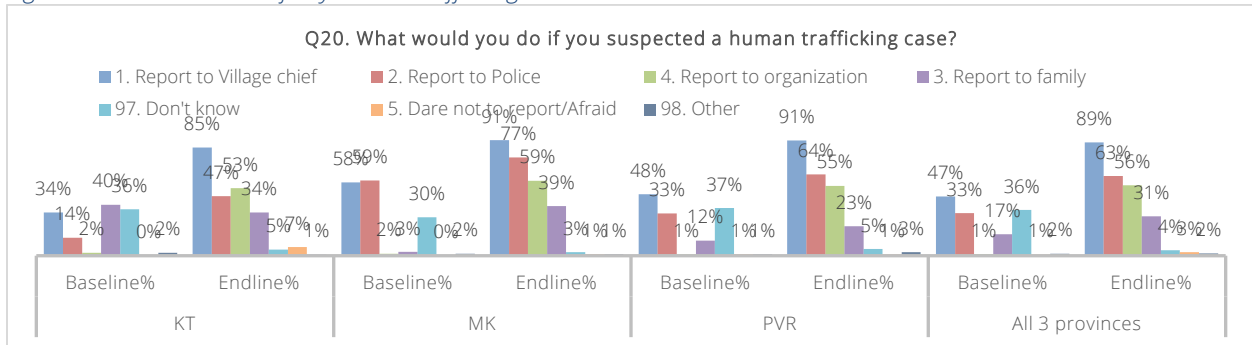


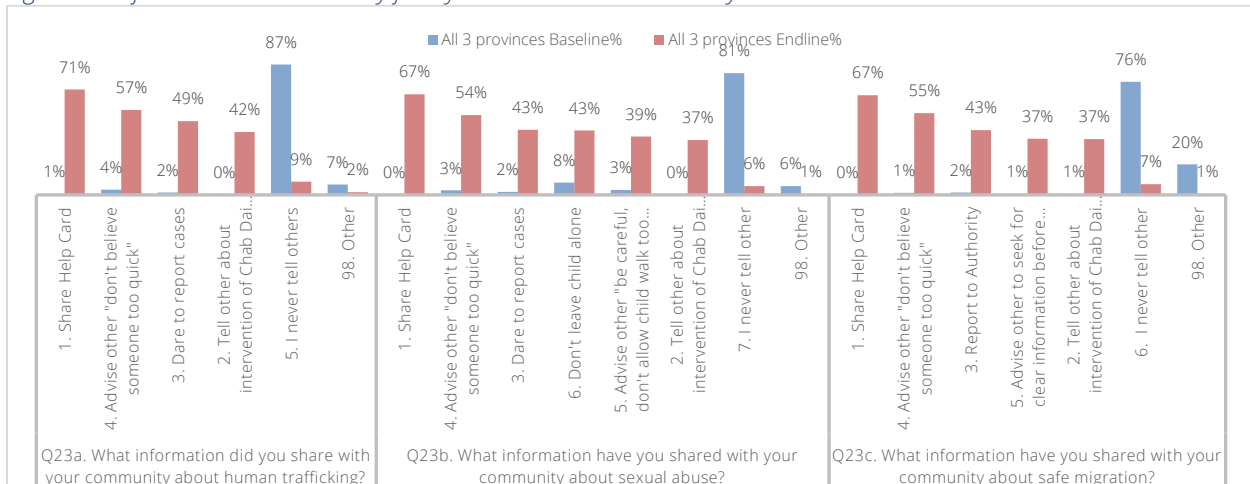
Figure 17: Attitude toward if any human trafficking case



This finding strongly demonstrated beyond the knowledge of the three topics they gained through the project, but the understanding of the roles and responsibility of relevant key local authorities, organization and supporting mechanism that they could reach to if any particular case happen and where to seek the supports.

Another significant achievement on the attitude and behavior change of target families, as the baseline and endline result in the graphs below Figure 18, there were major changes that can be seen as one of the biggest impact of the project as at the baseline, approximately 80% of the target family leaders "share no information to the other in community about these three topics of human trafficking, unsafe migration and sexual abuse compared to now approximately 70% of them actively sharing information to their community in additional to their family members.

Figure 18: Information that shared by family's leader to their community



### Story Change #2: Target family in Mondulkiri province

Ms. MK21038 (given code), Mondulkiri province which was interviewed in December 2021

My name is Phorn, I am 34 years old and I am married to my husband Rith, 35 years old. I have four children, the oldest 14 years old and youngest is 5 years old now. I went up to live here almost 10 years, because I have no land, no job, and no skills. We move here to find a land for growing rice and farm.

I have joined the organization Chab Dai Coalition as a target family. I have learned a lot from Chab Dai Coalition staff who came to visit and shared us in the village.

I went to find a job and working in Thailand. During that time, I went with broker because they promise to find a high wage and good work condition for me. I and others who looking for job in Thailand were sleeping 3 nights in jungle along Khmer and Thailand border to wait until a pick-up truck took us to the place where we were worked. I cannot see, just take a ride on top of each other, and I didn't know how many people in a pick-up truck, because they did not let us see. I had a lot of difficulties with the farm owner, especially very late pay with threat "I will call the police if you complain me" the farm owner said. The police chasing us to check up for legal document, some of my coworkers were jail because of illegal working. I was afraid then escaped to return to Cambodia safety.

I used to be ok with my kids such as walking out alone, left them home without adult, and I thought that they will be going to work abroad when they are growing up. After joined to your project I pay attention more as take care of my children, do not let them go far away alone, not let them go to work too far from home, especially illegally working abroad.

I would like to send a message to my community to be aware of the grooming of brokers, please seeking clear information, used legal documents and register with legal agency. There are many difficulties facing for working abroad such as new culture, languages, and foods etc.

I feel happy to be a target family of your project, it makes me understand the way of caring the kids and able to share to my neighbors. Anyway, I dare to report the case to police/project volunteers/ and Chab Dai Coalition if there is a case. I hope to understand more about message of human trafficking, sexual abuse and unsafe migration.

### 3.3.2 Project volunteers and P/DCCT

After received from SC project team, local authorities (Mainly Vice Chief of Villages, Village Members/Youth Volunteers) provide awareness to notified target families as a group (by meeting) or divided groups among project volunteer to conduct household visits every month after the project kicked off in their areas. With a series of educational materials when the volunteers team visited each household, they could interact with representative of target families and other families members especially youth and children and allowed them to interact as much as possible like asking questions or sharing rumors and so on with possibilities of clarification.

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*"After trained or coached from SC team, I now more confident to answer question around the topic of human trafficking, sexual abuse and safe migration in any meeting I conduct on behalf of government work.....I also received good training material that I can use to teach people in my target commune when I conduct any village meeting.....when I visit any village at my work as CCWC I always share the knowledge I learned from participate in the SC project". I also allocated these activities in the commune development plan as this also the issues also the concern on my commune, and I will continue to aware people about these so that they are safe and not cheated by brokers.*

*(Said by CCWC in Khsuem commune, Snoul district, Kratie province)*

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#### Story Change #1: Story of CCWC in joining SC project

Ms. Sos Som, CCWC and one of SC project volunteers in Chhuk Sor commune, Kampong Chhnang province. This story change was conducted by phone interview on December 29, 2020.

I am a widow, 50 plus years old now. I am involving in committee on the affairs of women and children in Chhuk Sor commune. I use to do my daily routine as committee on the affairs of women and children in the commune. I did assist people sometime when they have case in relation to my duty. Yet, I was not know the danger of neglecting the little kids and unsafe migration.

I would say my experience with Chab Dai is meaningful. From there I see the value of child protection and safe migration. I did involve in many projects from other NGOs, yet Chab Dai provide what communities should be aware of, which is importance to us.

Since, Chab Dai left I still continue share the key messages that I have learned from Chab Dai and keep reminding to my villagers to be more concerned and careful about their kids' safety.

As I joined the program I observed that those key messages Chab Dai are significance. How I wish these key messages would be heard to the family of the little girl, who have been raped by the grandfather. It would never such thing happened if the mother was more careful than that. So that she will be not has that much regret. How beautiful it is if the little girl was not experience that sexual abuse? I feel that my community need more of this. We need more of this awakening.

I feel sad actually when I heard that Chab Dai finished the project and move to another areas. Since I see many should have heard what Chab Dai shared and taught to my community. I wish it would be longer than this. I wish that Chab Dai would consider to come back and serve in other areas in Kompong Chhnang. I feel the scope of work is small compare to the whole population in my community. Yet, I am grateful for such a wonderful awaken for us. We were equipping and challenge to spread the key messages for prevention sexual abuse, unsafe migration and human trafficking.

According to key informant interview with three PCCT/DCCT (1. Snoul district, Kratie province; 2. Pich Chreada district, Mondulkiri province and 3. Ou Chum district, Ratanakiri province), all DCCT stated they had attended Chab Dai training and also had visited target families with Chab Dai team or at least they send DCCT representative who are relevant to the project to represent PCCT. All DCCT expressed their grateful to join SC project in either training and field visits. They said that Chab Dai SC project had done the right thing in term of cooperation with authorities, especially to report to the director of District Committee for Counter Trafficking to let their directors to understand, support and quicker respond to the need of target community.

From DCCT point of view, the situation of migration, human trafficking and sexual abuse had been changed positively after having SC project in their districts. Those change including the change of understanding and knowledge among DCCT team in addition to their existing knowledge and the project response the issues faced by community people.

One of DCCT even stated that the topic trained by Chab Dai was new to her and after she received those knowledges it enabling her to effectively support the vulnerable families. Also, went to visit target groups had been a good opportunity for DCCT to understand the current situation of target group and build a good relationship with them. She had requested material from Chab Dai and shared to other 8 districts in Ratanakiri. Moreover, she shared knowledge to other when she attended monthly meetings with CCWC in all 7 communes in Ou Chhum district and distribute small leaflet.

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*"...SC project helped to build my knowledge on safe migration and human trafficking as this is my first time to learn these new knowledges over my existing knowledge on violence and sexual abuse which help me a lot...I can response to the issues of community people on time and understand the shared task with SC project team....I have seen the change and benefit of collaboration with Chab Dai in solve the issue among vulnerable people and share the task what authority can do and what NGO can do..."*

*Said by Deputy District Director of Ou Chum, Ratanakiri.*

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## 3.4 Sustainability

Based on the nature and context of the Safe Community project was more focused on the building knowledge, capacity and awareness raising, and the intervention strategic and approaches that were used by the project, several factors that will be defined whether the outcomes and structures established and strengthened through the project, are likely to continue after the project has finished as discussed in the following

### **Project relevance**

According to the findings in the first section of “relevance” the Safe Community project was highly relevant. Both to the International, regional, country policies framework and especially to the issues faced by communities in those target provinces, and from the qualitative data it also showed this still relevance at the present day. This relevance is indicate the demand of knowledge for other people in the community and it will remains best practice of the community people from day to day in order to prevent themselves, and it will continue to pass on from one to another in the whole community at some point of timeframe.

### **Target families**

The result findings from the endline survey in the previous section already shown that approximately 70% to 90% of target family's leaders acquired knowledge from the project, 99% of the reported of sharing the knowledge gained with their family's members, while beyond that they also shared information to other people in their community. These findings also confirmed with the findings from group discussion and key informant interviews with project volunteers and target families as well.

Attached to the project relevance to, the knowledge gained from project will remain applicable in their daily life, even though the project end. The project had an impact on people not just knowledge, but at the behavior change level, which are more sustaining indicators of how people change their practice and choices based on what they have learned from the project.

### **The engagement of existing mechanism-project volunteers**

This also had been discussed in the previous section. The project designed intensively optimized the intended result outcomes through the participatory approach, especially the design already incorporated the concept of longer-term sustaining the outcomes produced by the project beyond after the project has finished by engage the leaders of villages and community and also known as existing government mechanism, not just for the purpose of project effectiveness and efficiency, but also after the project finish, they still be able to continue the work, be able to operate independently as their mandatory whether with or without additional supports, but the capacity and materials, encouragement that required to carry out their task which already provided by the project.

Furthermore, from the discussion with 25 project volunteers, majority of them willing, and commit to continue to raise awareness in their community as much as they can through formal

and informal, individual or group. They also reported of integrated and shared information about migration, human trafficking, and sexual abuse in the last 6 months during villages and commune meetings or events to community people to let them gain more knowledge and be able to protect themselves and their families. In addition, they also reported that they will integrate project activities into any other opportunities that will come up to them.

Six CCWC also said they had prepared the budget plan (some already submitted) included integration of these three topics of human trafficking, sexual abuse, and safe migration for commune development and investment plan. However, the remaining 2-3 CCWC remained unclear to continue the project since some of them could move to a different position or they need additional support to continue the work. (For instant transportation for traveling to community, cost for refreshment, or transportation for community people who live far from meeting destination etc.).

# 4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMODATION

## 4.1 Summary

### 4.1.1 Relevance

Overall, the project was highly relevant to the issues faced by the target community and country's policies, regional and international, and it aligned to other works of non-profit organization trying to achieve. The project has contributed well in complementing similar goal of others, and the need of community people, especially those vulnerable families.

### 4.1.2 Efficiency and Effectiveness

While the challenge of pandemic affected all organizations and institution, but Safe Community project overall achievement of target planned at outputs and outcome reasonably satisfy. as most of the outputs and outcome achieved according to planned target, and only a few indicators that are under targeted, while some indicators it achievement more than planned target.

Based on difference sources of data and information reviewed and analyzed during the course of evaluation, it indicated that the Safe Community project was both economical, and operational efficiency and effective. This was one of the key factors influence this achievement as highlight blow

- The design of Safe Community project was (specific target group, community led approach-engage project volunteers, the intervention model) were found to be economic efficiency and effective
- Well unitized of existing Chab Dai 's own resources included materials, equipment, and personnel were both operational and economic efficiency
- Integrated into existing mechanism, that required fewer resources and staff, but the project volunteers also seen as economic efficiency and sustaining approach.
- Safe Community project is cost effective, considered the outcomes and impacts both direct, indirect, intended and unintended that generated by the project.

### 4.1.3 Impact

A significant outcome was made in terms of people knowledge on the three-topics of human trafficking, sexual abuse, and safe migration. These great outcomes were seen at individual, group level and is also really indicated the project delivered to the correct target group of people and families. The key impact as the result of project intervention, not just about the knowledge people gain, but most importantly the **behavior changed** of target families who taking action in preventing, protecting, their family and community toward unsafe migration, sexual abuse and human trafficking, while also enhanced their confident, trust between community people and local authority. In additional to that, there is clear evidence that the project has not only made changes amongst target families, but its impact also had ripple and spillover effects to other



family's members and to the other community people that was not directly exposed to the intervention, but also interested in the knowledge.

#### 4.1.4 Sustainability

The approach of engage existing mechanism included local authorities, village representatives, commune official, CWCC, religious leader, village volunteer and other power persons in the community in the project as project volunteers in making the change amongst themselves for their family, and their community people proved to be a very efficient and effective way of empowering the community (community led approach, empowered, accountability, ownership). The findings of this end project evaluation both from document reviewed, qualitative and quantitatively result really showed that this approach was very highly effective amongst the wider community and groups in raising awareness, on human trafficking, safe migration and sexual abuse and other relate human rights.

The involved Provincial and District Committee for Counter Trafficking from the government official level also appeared to be an excellent strategy of institutional arrangement by brought together the duty bearers at higher level, sub-national and those at the grassroots level (the local authorities) to communicate with each to sort out problems at hand faced by the community people directly as their mandatory and accountability. This can be seen as an unintended impact from the project in promoting good governance. The long-term sustainability of a project was clear, in which the project volunteers are empowered, they take ownership, they independently continue the work, as well as they allocate in their commune development, especially people commitments.

This evaluation concludes that this project has generated a good outcomes and impacts. It suggests that these approaches can be replicated with some adjustments to optimize impact in the future redesign or establishment of a new project. However, the success of the project towards its main goal in the long-term run depends on other external factors as well not only on the strength and willingness of project volunteers alone, but individual families, the P/DCCT, and or other economic impact factors

## 4.2 Recommendation and Lesson Learned

Although the overall result was satisfied, and yet there were few areas that the project could be considered which might help to improve and maximize the project beyond what is it achieve today. These include in the following heading.

### 4.2.1 Relevance

- From these good practices of Safe Community project, Chab Dai should also consider expand similar project to the hard-to-reach target groups/target areas that are highly in needed of support. Those include people who live in remote place (no connecting road, surrounding by water, etc.) since they are high risk of becoming victim of exploitation.

- The design of project would be better accurate in targeting if more bottom-up approaches and using diverse sources of data to verify the provinces or district, communes that these case often happen, not only rely on one source.

#### 4.2.2 Effectiveness and efficiency

- Keep good relationship with PCCT/DCCT, but strong engage CCWC and local authority and community leaders who day to day closely with target beneficiary found to be more effective, efficient and sustaining ways of working at grassroot level with vulnerable group. Especially empower them to have ownership, capacity-technical support and enabling factors-materials, equipment that required to do their job.
- Most of fund spent salary and staff benefit, it should have been allocated slightly or base on rule 10% - 15% overhead cost, while rest go to project activities
- Although around 57% was spent on staff salary and benefit, but capacity development, career wasn't much for the project team
- Improving the M&E system, M&E framework, proper budget allocation for M&E and personnel. This will help on the decision making, monitoring on the project performance and be able to reflect back and improve the future programing
- Similar to above, regularly monitor the target vulnerable families who participated in the project (more lo Longitudinal approach).
- Approaching more than one people of the village authorities, for instance, Chief of Village, Vice Chief of Village, Village Member/Assistance found to be effective way of working with community people
- Having commitment from all project actors, particularly project volunteers, found to the key achievement of project in their areas.
- Considering language and norm of the target group, particularly among minority group that may influence understanding of participants like training material as well as approaches
- Understanding culture, behavior, and practice of target people would enhance the communication and work with community people especially ethnic minority group

#### 4.2.3 Impact

- The result could have been better or maximized via implementing both Media and Training together in the same village (if funding is not a concern).
- Applying appropriate methods for media-loudspeaker would generate more impacts of the projects to the wider community people
- From project volunteers and target group point of view, the project should have been implemented longer, and more activities to ensure the scaling up to the whole community and especially those marginalize group
- Consider ways of how to reach out to those living isolated or outskirts of the village

#### 4.2.4 Sustainability

- As a part of accountability, and ensure the sustainability of the project, the phaseout plan should be developed, this should be considered post support and follow-up at least up to three to six months.

## 5 ANNEXES

All the following annexes to this end project evaluation (listed below) are available from the (<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1XxkonGrtnN8iRvFMJUlsz3ZZvhnz19W5?usp=sharing>)

- ANNEX 1 Project logical framework
- ANNEX 2 Project proposal
- ANNEX 3 List of documents reviewed
- ANNEX 4 Focus group discussion tool
- ANNEX 5 Key informant interview tool
- ANNEX 6 List of participants
- ANNEX 7 Table Summary of qualitative data
- ANNEX 8 Table of quantitative data outputs baseline versus Endline
- ANNEX 9
- ANNEX 10
- ANNEX 11
- ANNEX 12