



TOWARDS ENGAGING PEOPLE, IDEAS AND RESOURCES
EVALUATION OF COALITION
PROJECT 2019-2021



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Design: F B Manik Shah Mazumder.

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ACRONYMS

CBCPM	: Community Based Child Protection Mechanism
CCC	: Cooperation Committee for Cambodia
CCWC	: Commune Committee for Women and Children
CNCC	: Cambodia National Council for Children
CRC	: Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	: Civil Society Organization
COSECAM	: NGO's Coalition to Address Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia
ECPAT	: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes.
FCF	: Family Care First
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
KAP	: Knowledge, Attitude Practices
KII	: Key Informant Interview
NCCT	: National Committee for Counter Trafficking
NGO	: Non-Government Organization
NGO GPP	: NGO Governance and Professional Practices
MOSVY	: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MOU	: Memorandum of understanding
NSDP	: National Strategic Development Plan
PMA	: Progress Markers Assessment
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goals
TOT	: Training of Trainers
UN-ACT	: United Nations Action for cooperation Against Trafficking in persons
3PC	: The Partnership Program for the Protection of Children

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It's over two decades since the Palermo Protocols were adopted and nearly 20 years of ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (the Trafficking Protocol). Cambodia is one of the early signatories that made significant attempts to implement the protocol through enactment of laws and strengthening enforcement agencies through collaborative approach. The law of 2008 Law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation criminalized sex trafficking and labour trafficking and prescribed penalties of seven to 15 years imprisonment for offenses involving an adult victim and 15 to 20 years' imprisonment for those involving a child victim. The sincere efforts of the government is also visible in terms of improving data collection, and monitoring of prosecutions and convictions of traffickers while continue to implement a national action plan to combat trafficking.

Although the 2008 Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation, sets out the objective of protecting the rights and dignity of human beings, and improving the

health and welfare of citizens, but does not clearly address victim identification, referral, or assistance, nor it define how rights and dignity are to be protected. Because this law states that its objective is to implement the Trafficking Protocol (and other international instruments or agreements regarding trafficking in persons ratified or signed by the Government of Cambodia), it can be inferred that Cambodia's approach to victim protection aligns with international law.

“The Cambodian approach to victim protection is guided by a collection of royal decrees, sub-decrees, Prakas (guidelines/regulations), decisions, policies, guidelines, minimum standards, and various other instruments. Those with relevance to the identification, referral, and assistance of trafficking victims are numerous”

How these instruments interrelate, and which take precedence when they conflict, is not always clear from the instruments themselves, although some include a provision stating that “any

provisions contradictory to this Prakas shall be void".¹

Despite having sufficiently stringent penalties, the results on the ground were impacted by multiple factors. The US Embassy in Cambodia put the country in Tier 2 watchlist and stated that endemic corruption and lack of political will continued to severely limit progress in holding traffickers accountable; corruption continued to impede law enforcement operations, criminal proceedings, and victim service provision.²

Cambodia is ranked 9th out of 167 countries for prevalence of human trafficking, with an estimated 261,000 people living today in modern slavery (17/1000 people) and nearly three times that many people vulnerable to slavery (63/1000).³ This clearly reflects that the magnitude of the problem and geographic scope are significantly large, which needs collaborative and cross sectoral efforts to deal with it.

“The necessity of coalition and collaboration and collective action also required due to availability and responsibility assigned through numerous sub-decrees, Prakas (guidelines/regulations), decisions, policies, guidelines, minimum standards, and other instruments”

Chab Dai is the only CSO-based collaborative organisation in Cambodia that aims to address human trafficking, its work is clearly very relevant (Two former collaborative – COSECAM & ECPAT have closed, and UN-ACT operates at a more macro-level)⁴.

This evaluation reviewed the work of the Chab Dai Coalition Project for the period 2019-2021 for 51 Chab Dai member organizations and their beneficiaries. The evaluation adopted mixed approach, both qualitative and quantitative, to assess relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. The evaluation also want to find the strength and weaknesses of project implementation and specific recommendations which also include lessons learnt and best practices that can improve the next phase of implementation.

¹ Johnson, Laura S., Marika McAdam, Rebecca Surtees and Thaufiek Zulfahary (2020) Trafficking Victim Protection Frameworks in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam: A Resource for Practitioners. Washington, D.C., United States: NEXUS Institute and Winrock International

² https://kh.usembassy.gov/2021-trafficking-in-persons-report-cambodia/?_ga=2.109094791.326212456.1645412513-585067507.1643268401

³ Global Slavery Index, accessed 3 February, 2019, <https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/2018/data/country-data/cambodia/> : Chab Dai Project Proposal 2019-2021: Reimer, J.K. (2019). *One Should Only Run Fast When on the Right Road: Evaluation of Coalition Project, 2016-2018*. Phnom Penh, Cambodia: Chab Dai

⁴ Reimer, J.K. (2019). *One Should Only Run Fast When on the Right Road: Evaluation of Coalition Project, 2016-2018*. Phnom Penh, Cambodia: Chab Dai

Findings report shown that 100% members of charter and non-charter NGOs are engaged and working closely with Chab Dai because they received capacity building support through training on first Aid, Child protection, child trafficking, child participation, drug de-addiction including extra training that support their work and help serve the interest of their beneficiaries. Many charter and non-charter NGOs said that Chab Dai help them solve challenges while implementing the project- serve them, support them and protect them. Chab Dai Coalition has network and alliance with international organization working on trafficking and child protection issues, so NCCT feel that Chab Dai is capable of providing legal support and referral services for survivors of trafficking and exploitation. CNCC and other members without partnership agreement have limited understanding and knowledge about Chab Dai Capacity.

Chab Dai also contributed in editing identification of survivor guideline of NCCT and Support material for Covid 19, which also includes sharing statistic of victims with NCCT for survivors' service delivery and referral (Trafficking/Child protection).

Chab Dai coalition project is coordinating with other networks such as CRC, 3PC, FCF etc. but all these networks have their own approach of working and sometime did duplication of work. Chab Dai lacks mobilizing these networks to complement each other's activity instead of duplication. CRC Cambodia feel that Chab Dai could be able to play role in integrating various activities of Networks, such as fundraising under umbrella of Networking, Child Right related research, capacity building, Joint Advocacy through cost sharing basis etc.

All training sessions conducted by Chab Dai coalition suggested improving quality of training which can be short and precise, more thematic reality matched and easy to understand and internalize. Chab Dai coalition must identify appropriate services or scope of specific NGO charter or Non NGO partners and aligned the projects according to their scope or services. Moreover, these suggestions were also recommended by many Charter and non-charter members. They feel that Chab Dai coalition should join proposal writing and fundraising activities, including joint advocacy under umbrella of alliance of various networks.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background of the project

The Coalition Project (2019-2021) exists to equip Chab Dai member organizations in Cambodia to improve their understanding and implementing of best practices - both programmatically and organizationally. This was planned to be achieved by improving standards of care for children and vulnerable populations, as well as by working together to abolish exploitation and human trafficking in local communities where the member organizations operate. The Coalition Project also facilitates community learning and collaboration between Chab Dai member organizations and non-members and stakeholders, such as the non-faith-based NGO community and the Cambodian government, to create a competent network of anti-trafficking stakeholders across multiple-sectors.

Additionally, partners play a stronger role in the national debate on child trafficking and increasingly seek to empower local authorities (CCWC), other national and provincial Government working groups, and child-focused CSOs to better guarantee the right to protection from trafficking through direct intervention, awareness raising, and evidence-based advocacy.

2.2 Goal of the Project

Development goal: Children and other vulnerable members of society in Cambodia are protected from human trafficking, exploitation, and abuse, and those who have survived these crimes are given high quality care, access to rights and the opportunities to be empowered in order to live in safety and hope.

2.3 Specific objectives and Indicators

Outcome Challenges

Outcome Challenge 1: Coalition Member Organizations

The Coalition Project intends to see that Chab Dai's members are running their organization following the regulations of their organization's mandate and vision, as well as government laws and regulations of NGOs working in Cambodia. It is particularly important for member organizations to be aware of government registration and ministry standards and requirements, to protect themselves from the risk of working illegally in Cambodia. Member organizations understand the importance of high standards of care for children and other victims/survivors

of trafficking, exploitation and abuse and they invest the appropriate time and resources to engage in Chab Dai's coalition events, trainings, and other member opportunities. Member organizations are able to provide an empowering and supporting environment for both their staff (in terms of organizational development and increased professionalism) and their various beneficiaries (i.e. improved care, access to human rights, research-based programming, etc.). They can also call upon appropriate external technical support and expertise by contacting Chab Dai and communicating their needs with the coalition team.

Outcome Challenge 2: Cambodian Government

Relevant Cambodian government ministries and officials are taking responsibility to prevent human trafficking and other abuses both within and outside of Cambodia. They work to protect Cambodian victims of trafficking, particularly female and male children, who are being exploited or are at high risk of being exploited. Various government ministries are committed to ensuring justice is served to victims within the public justice system and the legal framework of the country. The government works closely with social

service providers (i.e. NGOs) to ensure that those providers are effectively doing their jobs and providing the necessary services to protect, rehabilitate, reintegrate, educate and empower victims and survivors. For example, part of this process is ensuring that the laws and policies of human trafficking that are already in place are implemented and practiced by member organizations. The working partnership between government and NGOs leads to new and informed laws, increased accountability of standards of care for victims, and increase in the protection of basic human rights. The government consults and collaborates with NGOs in this process, in order for both to work more sustainably.

2.4 Expected Results of the Project

Progress Markers: Coalition Member Organizations

Expect to See

- Staffs are implementing knowledge from Project Cycle Management, Organizational Development, Counseling, and other coalition-provided trainings.
- Chab Dai member organizations are developing capability to reach and work in line with recognized Charter and other Relevant Standards

frameworks on organizational & program levels.

- Chab Dai Members are well connected and are working collaboratively with one another and with other stakeholders.
- Member organizations and other interested stakeholders are subscribing and reading Chab Dai Coalition Weekly Newsletter.
- Coalition Member Organizations (leadership, management and staff) are attending and participating in bi-annual Members Meetings.
- Members are sharing new knowledge and new trends in trafficking with each other.
- Members are applying and finalizing government requirements and legal framework.
- Members are training children on how to report on abuse/exploitation.
- Member organizations are conducting criminal checks before hiring staff and volunteers.
- Members and visitors are using the Chab Dai resource library.
- Members are networking and collaborating with one another through increased communication
- Members are networking and working with government to ensure they understand legal frameworks and relevant policies about human

trafficking.

Like to See

- Members are including staff care and wellbeing in their NGO to better care for clients
- Members are expanding their partnership networks independent of Chab Dai's facilitation and provision.
- Members are implementing standard policies that ensure standard of care to their clients
- Members are collaborating with duty bearers to protect children and communities
- Children are feeling empowered to report all forms of abuse in their communities to moral duty bearers.
- Members are responding appropriately and efficiently to reports of abuse and exploitation.

Love to See

- Member organizations are confidently and competently working with government to ensure standards are in place at the organizational level.
- Member organizations are registering under relevant ministries and comply with financial, taxation, and policy requirements.
- Other networks/coalitions are developing and growing throughout Cambodia and other countries due

to the example of Chab Dai.

- Children and vulnerable members of society are protecting themselves from human trafficking and exploitation.
- Children and communities are feeling empowered and fulfilled in their daily lives.
- Children and communities are building a safe and secure environment for themselves.
- Members perceive Chab Dai as a role model and leader in the anti-human trafficking community.

Progress Markers: Cambodian

Government

Expect to See

- Ministry of Social Affairs are inviting Chab Dai member organizations to join quarterly meeting.
- Cambodia National Children Council (CNCC) and member organizations are providing child participation training at provincial level.
- Members are submitting government reports to various government ministries to ensure accountability and adherence with Cambodian laws and government requirements.
- The government and duty bearers are functioning cohesively to protect the rights of beneficiaries.
- National Committee on Counter-

Trafficking (NCCT) are regularly sharing National Plan of Action with Chab Dai and member organizations.

Like to See

- Government policies are implementing at the grassroots level by both legal and moral duty bearers.
- Cambodian government and member organizations are working together to produce annual progress report about UNCRC and submit to UN.
- Government agencies are approving extension MOU and project agreements of Chab Dai members.
- National Committee on Counter-Trafficking (NCCT) are completing National Referral Directory.

Love to See

- Government ministries are seeing Chab Dai as a role model and leader in the anti-human trafficking community.
- Legal duty bearers are considering the rights of children during policy creation and implementation process.
- Cambodia National Council of Children (CNCC) are applying recommendations from UN after they submit progress report to them.

2.5 Period of intervention

The project has been implemented from January 2019 to 31st December 2021. All activities were implemented each year, across the 3 years.

2.6 Area of intervention

Most of the organizations and their staff are based in Phnom Penh, the capital city of Cambodia. In contrast, a smaller number are located in provincial areas, such as Battambang, Siem Reap, Stung Treng, Kampong Cham and Banteay Meanchey provinces. In order to realize the Coalition Project's objectives, the project works strategically and collaboratively with all 51 member organizations, regardless of their location, which does impact the travel commitment and logistics of the project.

2.7 Key Programme Activities

The Summary of Main Activities were

Activity 1: Work with member organization to increase their capacity and provide support to their programs in order to be more effective and sustainable.

Activity 2: Connect and work collaboratively with member organizations and with other boundary partner (i.e. relevant government).

Activity 3: Share to member organizations and stakeholders relevant government policies that protect and provide services to children in the area of anti-human trafficking, abuse, and exploitation.

The main activities of the programme includes the following-

- Child Development Training
- Child Protection Training
- Child Participation Training
- Incorporating Gender Mainstreaming & Analysis in Training and Events
- Bi-annual Members Meeting
- Charter
- Focus Forums
- Road Trips
- Specific activities for Expatriates
- Expat Network Forum
- Expat Trainings
- Expat Leadership Forum

3. CONTEXT AND PURPOSE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

3.1 Context

Combating human trafficking has become a growing priority for many governments around the world, including Royal Government of Cambodia. Being a signatory to the Palermo Protocols Royal Government of Cambodia committed to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (the Trafficking Protocol). The 2008 Law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation criminalized sex trafficking and labour trafficking and prescribed stringent penalties. In addition to this several royal decrees, sub-decrees, Prakas (guidelines/regulations), decisions, policies, guidelines, minimum standards, and other instruments were adopted. The details were listed below:

1. *Guidelines on Forms and Procedures for Identification of Victims of Human Trafficking for Appropriate Service Provision (2015) (Identification Guidelines)*: The Identification Guidelines drafted by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSVY) and adopted by the National Committee for Counter Trafficking in Persons (NCCT).
2. *Minimum Standards on Residential Care for Victims of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (2014)*: These Standards were developed by MoSVY apply to government and non-governmental rehabilitation/residential centres. They set out criteria for residential care including size of building, location of centre, environment, rehabilitation activities, and vocational trainings.
3. *Standard operating procedures on the support of reintegration of men who are victims of human trafficking (2012)*: These standard operating procedures (SOPs) are from the General Department of Techniques. MOSVY determine common principles and procedures for the repatriation of and support in the reintegration of people trafficked abroad.
4. *Standard operating procedures for the units specializing in suppression of human trafficking (2010)*: These SOPs from the General Commissariat of the National Police were officially published as training material for law enforcement officials
5. *Policy on the Protection of Rights of Victims of Human Trafficking (Prakas No. 852), including Minimum*

Standards for Protection of the Rights of Victims of Human Trafficking (Prakas No. 857) (2009): The Protection Policy from MOSVY addresses services and places that protect the rights of victims and provide care in government shelters, NGO shelters, and communities

6. *Guidelines on the Enforcement of the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (2008):* These Guidelines from the Working Group to Lead the Suppression of Human Trafficking, Smuggling, Labour, and Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children (STSLs) guide the implementation of operations to rescue trafficking victims and/or sexual exploitation at the locations assigned by the General Commissariat of the National Police and to refer trafficking victims to their residences or the Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation.
7. *Agreement on guidelines and cooperation between the relevant government institutions and supporting victim agencies in the proceedings in relation to human trafficking (2007):* This Agreement between five ministries and 24 NGOs

establishes guidelines and cooperation between government institutions and victim support agencies related to human trafficking

8. *Decision on Guidelines for the Protection of the Rights of Trafficked Children of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Decision No. 107 (2007):* This Decision from the Cambodian National Council for Children (CNCC) establishes guidelines on principles in the protection of the rights of child trafficking victims. The principles include: upholding the “best interests of the child”; the right to non-discrimination; respect for the views of the child; right to information; right to confidentiality; and proactive identification measures.
9. *Guiding Circular No. 009 (MOSVY) (2007):* This Guiding Circular addresses integration and monitoring of victims living at state and NGO shelters
10. *Directive on the implementation of the principles of the national and the international laws in force in relation to the protection of victims of a crime (2005):* This Directive from the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) addresses the implementation of the law in relation to the protection of victims of crime.

The legal and policy instruments outlined above also apply to child trafficking victims. In addition to these, there are special considerations for trafficked children in Cambodia. The Laws and policies on the protection of trafficked children in Cambodia include "Decision No. 107" of the Cambodian National Council for Children (CNCC) explicitly addresses the principles of protecting child trafficking victims. The Legal and policy instruments relevant to the identification, referral, and assistance of child trafficking victims in Cambodia includes Standard operating procedures for the units specializing in suppression of human trafficking (2010); Policy on the Protection of Rights of Victims of Human Trafficking (Prakas No. 852), including Minimum Standards for Protection of the Rights of Victims of Human Trafficking (Prakas No. 857) (2009); Minimum Standards on Alternative Care for Children (2008); Prakas on the Use of Court Screen and Courtroom TV-Linked Testimony from Child/Vulnerable Victims or Witnesses (2008); Prakas No. 128 S.V.Y (2007) regarding establishment of Poipet Transit Center to accept and reintegrate victims of human trafficking and other vulnerable children repatriated from Thailand and Viet Nam to return to live with their families and communities.

There are a large number of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Cambodia. These include international organisations and smaller, local organisations and church projects that are working to prevent and respond to the trafficking and exploitation of children, youth, and adults in Cambodia. Counter-trafficking organisations generally have limited capacity and resources, as well as inadequate standards in organisational development, HR, management, leadership, governance, policies, and systems. This impedes their ability to provide the highest standard of care and to implement best practice in their programs.

The Coalition Project exists to equip Chab Dai member organizations in Cambodia to improve their understanding and implementing of best practices - both programmatically and organizationally. This was planned to be achieved by improving standards of care for children and vulnerable populations, as well as by working together to abolish exploitation and human trafficking in local communities where the member organizations operate. The Coalition Project also facilitates community learning and collaboration between Chab Dai member organizations and non-

members and stakeholders, such as the non-faith-based NGO community and the Cambodian government, to create a competent network of anti-trafficking stakeholders across multiple-sectors.

Additionally, partners play a stronger role in the national debate on child trafficking and increasingly seek to empower local authorities (CCWC), other national and provincial Government working groups, and child-focused CSOs to better guarantee the right to protection from trafficking through direct intervention, awareness raising, and evidence-based advocacy.

While the Coalition does not work directly with children or vulnerable populations, it does partner with and address the needs for organizations that do. The core mission of the Coalition Project is to help organizations better themselves in every area, encourage them to raise their standard of care, and support them as they implement best practices. By supporting them through training, education, and capacity building, their projects become more effective and they can improve their quality and quantity of services to victims, survivors, and vulnerable community members.

4. EVALUATION PURPOSE

4.1 Evaluation Scope:

The outcome of the evaluation will be to:

- Identify way to improve or shift project activities - Facilitate changes in the project
- Prepare project reports for external stakeholders
- Present the impact and value of the project to member organizations, donors, stakeholders and public
- Compare among projects to plan for their future, and
- Make evidence-based organizational decisions

4.2 Evaluation Objectives

The purpose of this external evaluation is to assess the impact of the implementation of the Coalition Project from 2019-2021 for Chab Dai member organizations and their beneficiaries. The evaluation also want to find the strength and weaknesses of project implementation and specific recommendations which also include lessons learnt and best practices that can improve the next phase of implementation.

4.3 Evaluation Questions

In order to evaluate the achievement and the impact of the project, it is agreed to use the following criteria:

- **Relevance:** There is a need to assess the appropriateness of project objectives to the problems, needs and priorities of the project boundary partners. Also, various project approaches need to be reflected if they are appropriately applied according to the plan such as child rights-based approach, religious and conflict sensitivity, gender sensitivity, Inclusive Development (disability, minority group, LGBTQI, etc.) and Environmental and Climate based approach.
- **Effectiveness:** The evaluation should assess if the project formulated and implemented was the most effective means of achieving the goal and objectives.
- **Efficiency:** The evaluation assesses whether the results of the project were achieved at reasonable costs.
- **Impact:** The evaluation should define the long-term effects of the project, whether the progress to date produced positive results or negative,

and the relation to the overall goal of the project. As part of impact, it is also useful to focus on the changes in behaviors, relationship, activities, actions related to children as rights-holder, moral duty-bearers and legal duty-bearers that project aim to influence. For instance, who did or said what differently, when did this happen and with whom-as a result of project. Use project's specified progress markers to assess the changes for each outcome area.

- **Sustainability:** The evaluation should assess the likelihood of continuation of benefits produced by the project to be continued after the period ended and assess if the exit strategy are guiding the project towards the sustainability.

4.4 Limitations:

- While administering the KAP survey questionnaire through charter and non-charter members, the evaluation team found that it was difficult to obtain the full cooperation of the members as the project has directly not funded anti-Trafficking activities of the members, rather it build their Anti Trafficking intervention capacities. Moreover, NGO members are busy to complete their activities and writing annual report for other donors. To conduct KAP interviews, consent is

required from parents of children and director of NGO members but some key project staff of NGO were on leave due Christmas and New Year as a result reaching out to beneficiaries were difficult.

- Some information's to measure the efficiency; effectiveness and impact of the coalition project are very sensitive nature as its related to human trafficking, so the responded feel reluctant to share. This prevented the study from carrying out a detailed statistical analysis,
- Many members are not working directly with trafficked victims, rather they are collaborating with enforcement agencies, thus, they have limitations in identifying and accessing trafficked victims. As a result, the comprehensive assessment related to response goes beyond the scope of this study.
- Most members use the term "trafficking" when providing information on trafficking of women and/or children. The data provided by members reflect trafficking of women and children mostly, rather than human trafficking in general (i.e., men, women, and children). These issues can be understood by the fact that there is no specific definition of women or children trafficking. The definition and

understanding of trafficking is still ambiguous between different agencies as well as individuals. Thus, the study finding may be inclined towards issues of women and children more specifically, then covering the holistic issues of trafficking of human in general.

- The evaluations focusing on outcomes and impact are not quantitatively significant because the necessary high quality baseline information on trafficking incidence,

the severity and programme beneficiaries is not systematic or rather unavailable

- The timeline agreed during the evaluation is less compared to the scale of the study and diversity of various stakeholders including the timeliness of the evaluation-during the end of year and festival session. This may also impact some of the finding results.

5. EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The evaluation was relied on qualitative and quantitative information that would be gathered from both primary sources as well as secondary sources. The information collected are analyzed according to the evaluation standards and in keeping with the objective of the evaluation and according to context, content and effectiveness of approaches. The following is the details of Methodology that has been applied.

5.1 Review of Secondary Data: A review of project documents:

The literature review was conducted in accordance with the agreed literature review checklist based on its availability, including Organizational documents, Proposal framework & Progress Markers, Semi-annual and annual reports, Charter documents, Training and events reports, Training and events, Activity Tracker, Global Slavery Index, The US Department of State Trafficking in Person Report, Borders Assessment Mobility and Vulnerability in Cambodia, Migrant Research report, International Justice Mission's Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia, March 2013 study as well as current intervention being done by government,

international agencies and key agencies. The Last evaluation and mid-term evaluation report from the current project 2016-2018. External Evaluation of Chab Dai Coalition Learning Community and Charter-Doorsteps Project, January 2016, L. Carter. The Mid-Term External Evaluation of Chab Dai Coalition Program in December 2017 was in charge of Navy Chann and Jessica Chhay. PARTNER Social Network Analysis of Chab Dai, Fall 2016, Partner tool.

5.2 Collection of Quantitative Information:

Quantitative information was sourced through Online Progress Markers Assessment (PMA) and Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey.

5.2.1 Online Progress Markers Assessment (PMA):

The PMA was conducted via online with Chab Dai coalition project leader and ERIKS's project staff who oversees Chab Dai coalition project to compare and assess the project results at outputs level, PMA will help analyze and understand achievements against outcome

indicators of during three years of implementation.

5.2.2 Knowledge, Attitude and Practice

(KAP) Survey:

The KAP Survey was conducted with Project Staffs of 14 Charter and 14 Non-Charter members and 31 beneficiaries from community (Parents, Caregivers etc.) and 58 children to assess the project results at outcome and impact level. The total sample size was 14 project staffs from charter members, 14 project staff from non-charter members, 31 community members, 15 out of school children, 28 Children in residential care, and 15 Children in school- Total 17 respondents. Please refer table below detail information and data.

Table: Number of children and community members interviewed- province wise

Province	Respondent		Total
	Children	Mother	
Battambang	7	4	11
Kandal	11	6	17
Phnom Penh	18	12	30
Prey Veng	8	5	13
Siem Reap	9	2	11
Svay Reang	1	2	3
Takeo	4	0	4
Total	58	31	89

(Note: More detail is at KAP survey list in annexure)

Table: Number of respondent NGO Charter and non-charter members- province wise

Province name	Frequency
Battambang	5
Kandal	1
Phnom Penh	17
Prey Veng	1
Siem Reap	3
Takeo	1
Total	28

(Note: More detail is at KAP survey list of NGOs in annexure)

5.3 Collection of Qualitative Information:

Qualitative information was sourced through Key Informant Interviews with Chab Dai Colleagues at management level and its members both Charter and non-Charter members, other network-based organizations, national agencies CNCC and others concerned government agencies.

5.3.1 Key Informant Interview (KIs):

Representatives from national governments, Charter members, and other network-based organizations serve as key informants to assess and validate

the outputs, outcome, and impact, recommendation and suggestion from findings. – A total of 10 KIs were conducted with Key Informants from Charter members, NGO Partners both network-based and International NGOs and Government Stakeholders at National level (CNCC, NCCT and MOSVY-Anti Human trafficking. Please refer table below detail information and data.

Table: Number of respondent by province	Frequency
Battambang	1
Phnom Penh	9

(Note: see more detail of KIs list of NGOs and government stakeholders, Alliance Civil society who interviewed in Annexures)

6 MAJOR FINDINGS

6.1 Relevance

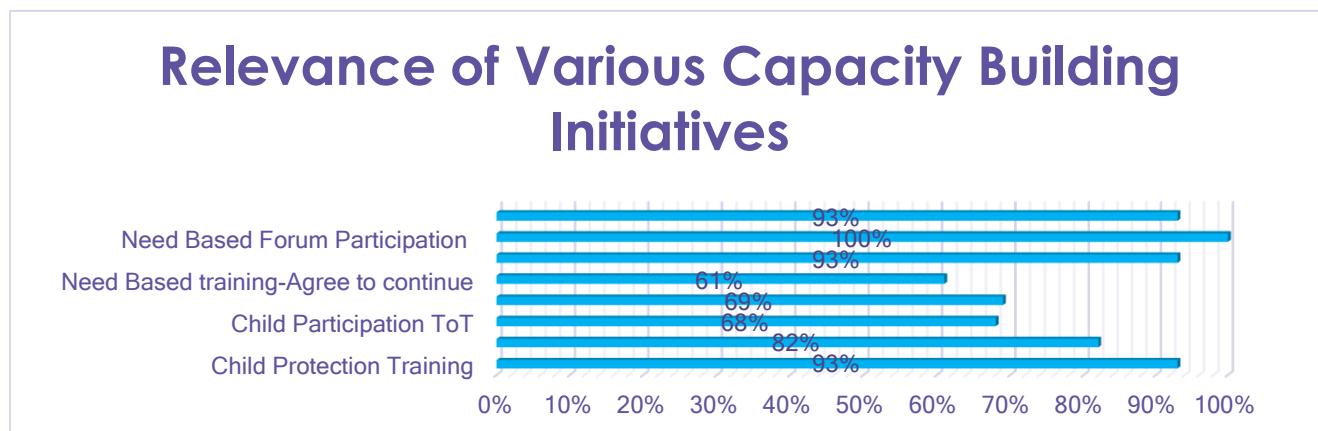
6.1.1 Relevance to the Context:

Overall, the evaluation rated the project as *successful*. It met its general objective of facilitating the connectivity between member organizations and anti-trafficking stakeholders, and in building the capacity of Chab Dai member organizations, which represent the civil society organisations that are working on issues of child right and anti-human trafficking. Although initially Chab Dai started working with Christian Faith Based Organizations but later they change their policies to admit NGO members on defined and well established criteria. as recommended by end term evaluation 2019. However, considering the facts that the largest concentrations of NGOs are in Cambodia the membership of Chab Dai is still limited.

The design of the project is based on

anticipation of the future to ensure that Cambodian child right organizations are positioned effectively to withstand difficulties and build strong, long term organizational foundations to implement best practice and care in counter trafficking sector. The importance of the design rationale was further strengthened by the impact of Covid-19 and disruption of the way agencies work. The project remains highly relevant even during the large-scale disruption of services impacted by Covid-19.

The graph below has shown that the training activities and technical supports are most relevance to NGO and Non charter members. The members feel that the need based forum participation is 100% relevant to their work, while only 61% responded to continue with need



based training. In case of other training also the responded agree that those are quite relevant for their work.

The coalition project members noted significant rise in quality service costs, including consultant and trainer costs and staff salaries. In order to continue providing best quality training to its members, so that the members continue to enjoy comprehensive capacity to deal with issues, related to human trafficking, the project was designed. It also touches one of the core issues related to high staff turnover. The project could able to deliver various capacities building initiatives, and supported in the area of staff care through helping members develop adequate organizational policies, related to staff care. This has helped members in retention of key project staffs, which further help to improve overall performance.

6.1.2 Major finding from respondents shown the relevance below:

✚ Chab Dai coalition members received training on first Aid, Child protection, etc. and members said that Chab Dai is the center for help to solve any challenges during implementation period and help

members through servicing, supporting and social protection.

✚ Chab Dai is a coalition working on trafficking issues, also facilitate legal support, and provides referral services for trafficking victims and exploitation reported by members.

✚ Both government agencies and NGO members have MOU and membership agreement to help overseas and domestic human trafficking. Chab Dai also participated in editing identification of survivor guideline and also support material for Covid 19. Moreover, Chab Dai shared victimized statistics with NCCT and supported survivors' service delivery.

✚ Strengthen role of coalition based on child rights to support each integrated members' activities with Chab Dai project to implement and share cost for conducting activities together in order to match fund.

✚ Good cooperation and support that prison fellowship Cambodia need

✚ The service support to human trafficking victims at the national level

✚ In the past, 3PC have good collaboration on legal support and referral from Chab Dai coalition that is still need.

- ✚ Chab Dai coalition conducted Ad hoc support based on the need and Chab Dai should have a plan activities under MOU, requested by CNCC
- ✚ Chab Dai coalition has supported survivor protection and providing capacity building on survivor identification included coordination activities between NCCT and Chab Dai coalition. Moreover, Chab Dai coalition shared on exchanging information/ experience related to human trafficking issues reported to NCCT (quarterly report)
- ✚ NGO members have signed the membership agreement and worked together on child victims of human trafficking protection said by NGO members on KIIs.
- ✚ NGO Members got the staff capacity training, the information from the Newsletters, the publication of the butterfly project, charter member, bi-annual meeting, caregiver training, Child protection and first aid training said by NGO members from KAP survey and KIIs.
- ✚ Very helpful to solve case in trafficking (abroad) and Good collaboration to work in solving child case (comprehensive network for child protection) as whole said by NGO members from KAP survey and KIIs.
- ✚ Members has signed partnership agreement on Protection on survivor of trafficking - Chab Dai has same target group with government agency
- ✚ Donor (ERIKS) recommended to CRC Cambodia and Chab Dai is providing capacity building in same coalition context and Join research study on mainstreaming child rights perspective with clear role and responsibility.
- ✚ Key informants shown that 60% respondents are satisfied and 30% are very satisfied. However, 10% respondents said that they are unsatisfied in respect of capacity building and technical support provided by Chab Dai.
- ✚ Findings from KII shown that Chab Dai members get 11.1% for very strongly support, 33.3% for Very support, 44.4% for Support from Chab Dai coalition but 11.1% for a little support. Tally 88.8% answered to receive support from Chab Dai coalition project.
- ✚ Evaluation found that NGO members were supported by 37.5%, very supported by 37.5% and a little supported by 25% from Chab Dai coalition. Means that totally 75% of

NGO members to achieve NGO members' objectives and goals.

✚ Evaluation found that Members said that 77.8% respondents for appropriation and 11.1% respondents for a little appropriation but 11.1% for not for their NGOs because members are not involving in human trafficking and child protection. In totally, 88.9% said that is appropriation for their NGO members in implementing project.

6.1.3 Alignment with Chab Dai Priorities

Chab Dai is working together in Cambodia and beyond to educate, empower and reform at every level. In order to achieve its goal Chab Dai works in following sectors-

Movement Building: Building connections within the anti-slavery and anti-trafficking movement by facilitating learning, strengthening protection mechanisms, improving standards and professional responses to the challenges.

Community empowerment: Supporting and empowering local communities to protect vulnerable individuals, families and neighbors through education, training and access to services.

System Strengthening: Working with Government and local authorities to build a solid foundation of responses and support for modern slavery and human trafficking survivors and at-risk communities – from prevention to restoration.

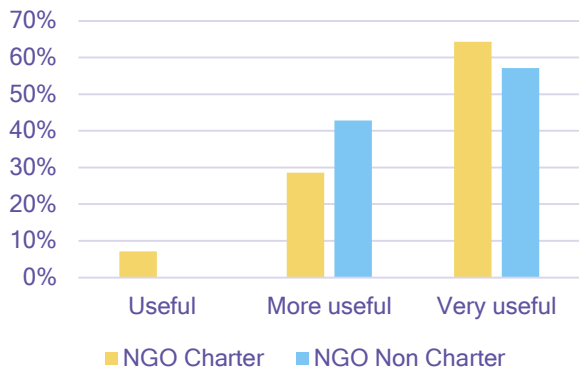
Survivor Restorations: Providing direct care to survivors of modern slavery and human trafficking through community-

based counseling and social services and giving access to legal representation and justice so that they can be empowered to thrive.

During the evaluation process, it was found that the coalition project contributes towards movement building and system strengthening. However, community empowerment and survivor restoration remains an indirect affairs and the project is intending to achieve this through coalition members' actions. Due to limited scope of the current evaluation, the indirect impacts through coalition members' work were not studied.

The project also seems to uphold the Chab Dai values of collaboration where they worked with all relevant stakeholders to achieve the overall goals of the projects. There has been substantial evidence that Chab Dai consistently communicated with member organizations and put its efforts to understand their goals and values. They support to integrate their work with member organizations.

NGO Rating Chab Dai's M&E, Follow up and Support



The value of empowering is achieved through building capacity of NGO partners to work effectively for the good of their communities. The project also puts its endeavour to make communities stronger through engagement with their member organization.

The evaluation feels that the coalition projects pay attention to the activities and impact of their work, and they learn from past evaluations- implement many

of the recommendations and build on their successes. Thus, this evaluation feels that the learners' value too has been upheld.

While coming to the value of being responsible the evaluation witness the good relationship with the government to ensure that our project activity complies with the relevant procedures and laws. However, the accountability to survivors, community members, seems an indirect affairs of coalition project and the same cannot be verifies.

Finally, based on the discussion above and findings, the evaluation confirms that the coalition project believe in basic human rights and social justice for all and these is inspired by the faith that there is good in the world, and the project work together to realize this good.

6.1.4 Alignment with Donor Priorities

ERIKS Development Partner (ERIKS) is committed to the fulfillment of the rights of the child is guided by its identity and its values. ERIKS strongly believes that change is possible but the process of change is complex. Transforming the world with and for children is a long-term process that involves fighting poverty and injustice. All genuine change requires the active participation of children in influencing and improving the society they live in.

ERIKS mission is to combat poverty and vulnerability by promoting children's rights. Poverty does not only refer to economic aspects but is defined as multidimensional; a state where people are deprived of rights and possibilities to make decisions for their own lives and future. Lack of influence, security and opportunities are the essence of poverty. Violations of children's rights are closely connected to situations of poverty and vulnerability.

In its work to promote positive change, ERIKS identifies working through and together with the civil society as strategically important. A vibrant civil society is essential for a peaceful and democratic development. Therefore, partnership with local civil

society actors is the entry point for ERIKS in its child rights work. Through its partner organisations, ERIKS collaborates with a wide range of key actors and change agents, moral duty-bearers and legal duty-bearers, surrounding the child, who all have the possibilities to contribute to the fulfilment of the rights of the child.

By partnering with Chab Dai coalition and supporting the capacity building initiatives of various charter and non-charter civil society organization ERIKS could able to realize its change process and fulfil its commitment related to partnering with civil society organizations. By selecting a anti trafficking project ERIKS could able to address one of the core vulnerability factors of children in Cambodia.

Cambodia faced serious human trafficking problems including child trafficking. Human trafficking is both a domestic and cross-border issue in the country. Domestic trafficking is closely linked to migration from rural areas to urban areas, and it mainly involves trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation to destinations where various forms of prostitution is prevalent. The evaluation feels that by supporting coalition projects in Cambodia ERIKS

help upheld Child rights in all project locations. The evaluation feels that through the current project ERIKS and its civil society partners could be able to generate classical awareness-raising through campaigns and engagements. Also to some extent the behavior-change campaigns have gained importance in the context of anti-trafficking efforts.

However, as per KAP study, the capacity or resources are not adequate for protection services, including shelter. It reflects that the government, the primary duty bearers rely heavily on donor countries, international organizations, and NGOs to provide or support provision of such services to trafficking victims. Thus, ERIKS should consider of having protection services will further improve the work of protecting children and minimizing their vulnerabilities.

Finally the evaluation feels that progress towards ERIKS' vision is being made as the change agents taking their roles and responsibilities. The evaluation further gained sufficient evidence that the change agents were given the possibilities and capacities, courage and tools to interact and promote the best interest of the child.

6.1.5 Validity of the theory of Change

The coalition project and its testimonials reveal that the project was quite successful in collaboration, cooperation and collective efforts to bring lasting change. Thus, the evaluation feel that Chab Dai believe of having true social change through the innovation of collaboration is valid. Chab Dai demonstrated in the project that by combining the efforts made by various sectors committed to a common agenda, they can further their collective impact.

Chab Dai also believe that no single organization or sector can bring an end to human trafficking. Instead, Chab Dai must collaborate through means such as knowledge and resource sharing, referring cases between organization partners, and advocating together for positive policy changes on national and international governmental levels.⁵ In the coalition project most members feels that need based forums bring in requisite knowledge and resources for charter and non-charter members. It has also been observed that the project manager level coordination happened among charter members. This validate

the Chab Dai's believe in knowledge and resources sharing.

As Chab Dai coalition project and majority of its members focus mostly on prevention aspects while leaving the response mainly to government agencies and few care centres. Thus, this limits the coalition efforts to build comprehensive anti-trafficking mechanisms. The success in the response sector also depends on political willingness and complexities of law enforcement agencies and legal systems. Thus the understanding that human trafficking is complex, fuelled by issues like social inequality, culture and history, gender inequality, poverty, and economic disempowerment is true. Although it is an idealist situation that the response must include organizations and stakeholders from different sectors, creating an interdisciplinary approach that is grounded in a human rights framework but in reality various other factors influence this believe. So it can be said that the validation of this believe requires long term efforts on the ground demonstrating the fruits of interdisciplinary approach and human right framework. This stakeholders recognition of shared responsibility to

⁵ Chab Dai- Theory of Change.
<https://www.chabdai.org/about-chab-dai>

combat trafficking and in response, share our strengths, core competencies, and financial and knowledge-based resources to abolish all forms of abuse

6.2 EFFECTIVENESS

The project has been implemented through a model where series of activities are planned directing towards capacity building of coalition members and coordination with Cambodian governments. However, the project directly did not implement anti trafficking activities, rather it focuses to achieve its goals through its partners. The project aims to contribute to protecting children and other vulnerable members of society in Cambodia from human trafficking, exploitation and abuse. It also intend to provide care to those who have survived these crimes and provide access to rights and the opportunities to be empowered them to live in safety and hope.

The implementing charter and non-charter members' organizations are having background of working on anti-trafficking projects directed towards child protection, care, gender equality/empowerment. This approach to achieving project objective was preferred by Chab Dai as it ensured that the entity entrusted with the final execution of the project, had the ability

and exploitation will evolve if the coalition project continues to work both in prevention and response together.

to work with the target community on sensitive issues such as violence against women, women's rights, trafficking, bonded labour, sex trade etc.

The Major findings for effectiveness level are stated below:

1. Among respondents of NGO charter received training on Child protection a hundred percent (100%) and participated in the capacity building but NGO Non-charter received it around 86% that got training from Chab Dai. Those NGOs in both charter and non-charter respondents said that the training on child protection is advantage for their NGOs to protect children all forms of abuses. During the discussion of the question related to child protection is useful for their NGOs that shown NGO charter provided rate of very useful at 86% and Non NGO charter gave a rate of very useful at 57% moreover, 93% of NGO charter and 71% of NGO Non-charter suggested to improve training on child protection for next cycle of project implementation by short-time, easy to catch up and

practice included mentoring and coaching after training session.

2. KAP survey found that basic human trafficking training to NGO charter received and participated 100% but NGO Non-charter received it at 71% but 7% said that don't know. 100% respondents from NGO charter provided the rate of advantage but the NGO Non-charter said that 64% is advantage for their NGOs for implementing project. Those respondents of NGO charter said that 71% is very useful and 21% is more useful but NGO Non-charter said that 36% is very useful and 36% is more useful hence 71% of NGO charter while 64% NGO non-charter suggested to improve basic human trafficking training for next cycle of project implementation by short-time, easy to catch up and practice included mentoring and coaching after training session.
3. KAP survey found that 79% respondents for NGO charter but 57% respondents for NGO non-charter said that received and participated in training of child participation (TOT) cooperated with CNCC and other rest said that don't know and not got. 79% respondents from NGO charter and 57% respondents from NGO non-charter said that it is advantage for their NGOs to implement project. 71% NGO charter and 36% NGO non-charter gave a rate to it is very

useful for their NGOs to implement project. 64% respondents from NGO charter and 36% from NGO non-charter have suggested continuing with improvement for next the activities by conducting training need assessment before conducting training included time, venue and course contents.

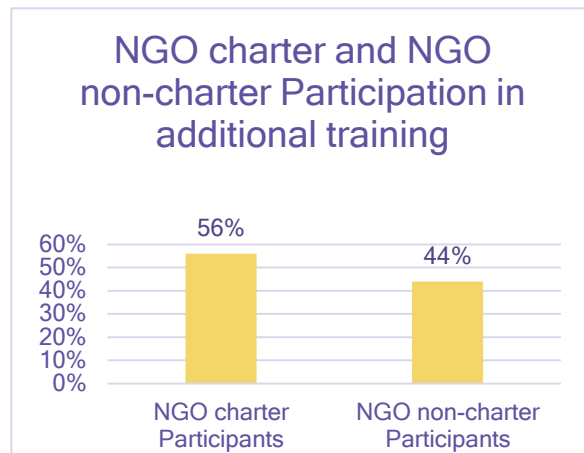
4. For three main topics of child protection, basic human trafficking and Child participation shown that from KAP that 100% respondents from NGO charter and 93% NGO non-charter used it to share/ training to their beneficiaries and stakeholders.
5. While Need based training to Chab Dai coalition members shown that 59% respondents from NGO charter and 41% NGO non-charter received Need based training. Moreover, 52% NGO charter and 48% NGO non-charter has suggested need based training for next cycle such as, Proposal Writing Training, Monitoring & Evaluation Training, Project Cycle Management, Financial Management Training, Child Development Training, Medical Training (first aid and woman health) during the discussion of activities from Chab Dai coalition shown that they suggested new course need such as, Basic and intermediate consulting skills, conflict resolution, Case management, Reintegration course, Job placement

and vocational training, Social work Leadership training, How to establish child protection policy, Justice for Minors, and child rights and child protection among 28 respondents. Need based training was suggested to continue with improvement for next cycle by 64% NGO charter and 71% NGO non-charter respondents

6. The following additional training course was conducted by Chab Dai coalition. The members recommend to continue the same for next project cycle with improvement in contents. Also member suggested some additional trainings. Please refer to the table below.

Additional Training Conducted by Chab Dai	Training recommended by members for next cycle
Mental Health Care Training (Psychological Self Care during Covid-19, by EMDR)	All the additional training of the previous cycle
Trauma Informed Care Training, by EMDR	Community facilitation skills
Forum Theater Training (Provided to Chab Dai staff only)	Community child abuse surveying skills
Basic Counseling Training (Provided to Teen challenge)	Case management skill
Science of Happiness (Provided to MMF)	Monitoring and evaluation training
Online QuickBooks Training	clinical supervision
Good touch and bad touch (Provided to Asian Hope)	Gender and equitable /LGBTIQ/SOGIE course
Covid-19 awareness	

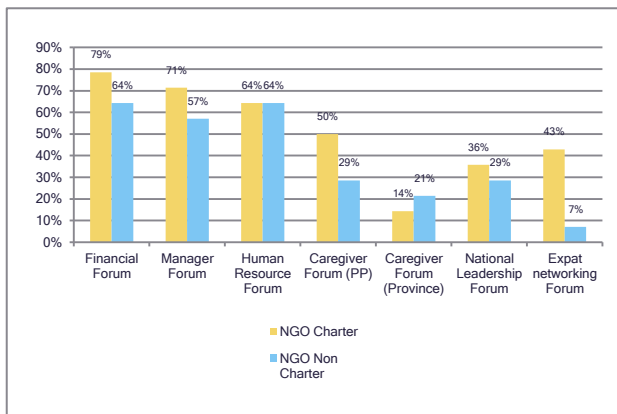
As per the KAP data on participation in the training, it has been observed that 56% NGO Charter Participate while 44% NGO Non-charter Participated in the training.



7. KAP survey shown that related to Charter self-assessment tool has shown that 93% NGO charter have applied and conducted baseline assessment in their NGO but 7% cannot applied and conducted baseline assessment and 71% NGO charter have conducted end line assessment but 29% cannot. During discussion shown that 14% NGO charter said that it is useful, 21% more useful and 64% very useful for their NGO charter in continuing with improvement on self-assessment tool among 71% NGO charter and 21% with keeping activities. Among NGO charter shown that during discussion shown that 43% NGO charter received award NGO GPP (NGO Governance, Professional and practice) from CCC (Cooperation Committee for Cambodia) and 57% did not know and award yet. It means that Chab Dai

Charter members are strong and qualified members having potential for funding opportunity from some donors because NGO who certified with GPP were recognized as qualified NGOs as per NGO standards. Thus, Chab Dai need to continue to make awareness for other members to consider to get GPP certified.

8. For this activity of Need based forum that conducted by Chab Dai coalition for its members shown that Financial Forum, Manager Forum, Human Resource Forum, Caregiver Forum (PP), Caregiver Forum (Province), National Leadership Forum (Director only), Expat networking Forum (for expat only) participated in the activities by 51% NGO charter and 39% NGO non-charter.



During discussion shown that NGO Charter and NGO non-charter suggested continuing activities such as, Financial Forum, Manager Forum, Human Resource Forum, Caregiver Forum (PP), Caregiver Forum (Province),

National Leadership Forum (Director only) and Expat networking Forum (for expat only) with 70% from NGO charter and 60% from NGO non-charter. For need bas forum is 57% gave for more useful and 43% for very useful from NGO charter and 7% for useful, 29% for more useful and 57% for very useful from NGO non-charter but it is 7% for useful less. 64% NGO charter and 71% NGO non-charter have suggested continuing with improvement activities for next cycle of project implementation.

9. Few new training topics have been suggested for next cycle such as, child safe to kid/child, How to keep children safe after reintegration, training on parenting skills. Some NGO suggested Chab Dai should prepare list of training topics for member to select it with training in short time.

10. 93% NGO charter have participated in Charter feedback but 7% did not and they said that 7% for useful, 43% for more useful and 43% for very useful activities for charter feedback in Phnom Penh with providing of 64% to continue improvement activities and 14% for depending on Chab Dai coalition and 14% for keeping activities for next cycle.

11. The Bi-annual Member Meeting/Bi-Annual Coalition Conference / Bi-annual Member Meeting/Bi-Annual Coalition

Conference(May/November)-Phnom Penh shown that 93% NGO charter and 100% NGO non-charter have participated in this activities with 29% said that for more useful and 57% for very useful from NGO charter and 43% for more useful and 50% for very useful from NGO non-charter. This activity was suggested to continue with improvement activities from 43% NGO charter and 71% NGO non-charter.

12. The Annual Provincial Member Meeting (March) found that 57% NGO charter and 57% NGO non-charter did not participated in the activities. 15% said that for more useful and 29% for very useful from NGO charter and 7% for more useful and 21% for very useful from NGO non-charter gave a rate of useful for their NGOs. 36% NGO charter and 36% NGO non-charter have suggested continuing with improvement activities for next cycle of project implementation.

13. Member Request Meetings & Technical Support for NGO coalition said that is advantage from 100% NGO non-charter and 64% from NGO charter and 86% from NGO non-charter said that for very useful for their NGO. Moreover, 64% NGO charter and 79% NGO non-charter have suggested continuing with improvement activities

for next cycle of project implementation.

14. Project M&E and Activity Follow Up (Outcome gathering) shown that 100% for NGO charter and NGO non-charter moreover, 64% NGO charter and 57% NGO non-charter said that very useful. While 71% NGO charter and 64% NGO non-charter have suggested continuing with improvement activities for next cycle of project implementation.

15. The Library at Chab Dai coalition shown that 100% from NGO charter and 93% from NGO non-charter for advantage, 43% from NGO charter and 57% from NGO non-charter said that for more useful and 43% from NGO charter and 21% from NGO non-charter for very useful. However, 57% NGO charter and 43% NGO non-charter have suggested continuing with improvement activities for next cycle of project implementation.

16. Weekly Newsletters (Number of send out, subscriber) shown that 100% NGO Charter and 93% NGO non-charter benefitted. While 43% from NGO charter and 36% from NGO non-charter think it's more useful; and 43% from NGO charter and 50% from NGO non-charter for very useful. 64% NGO charter and 64% NGO non-charter have suggested to continue the

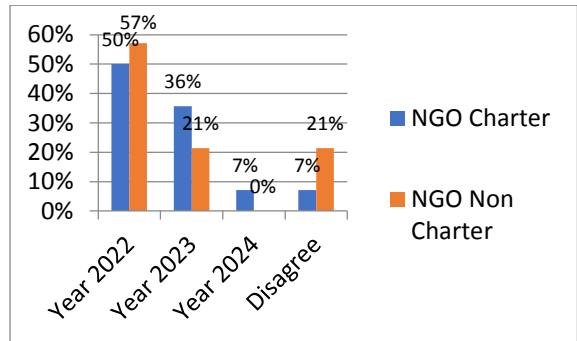
activities for next cycle of project implementation. Members also suggested to circulate it to all relevant staff, possibly through social media.

17. The Chab Dai Member Directory shown that 100% NGO charter and Non-charter for advantage and 36% from NGO charter and 29% for NGO non-charter for more useful and 64% NGO charter and 71% from NGO non-charter for very useful. Moreover, 86% NGO charter and 64% NGO non-charter have suggested continuing with improvement activities for next cycle of project implementation.

18. KAP found that NGO are willing to pay for an annual membership fee to the Chab Dai coalition to strengthen members in combating child trafficking in Cambodia shown that 93% NGO charter and 79% NGO non-charter said that pay for membership fee with up to ability of their contribution.

50% NGO charter and 57 % NGO non-charter will contribute in 2022. Among 36% NGO charter and 21% NGO non-

charter will contribute membership fee in 2023 and 7% NGO charter will contribute membership fee in 2024. While 7% NGO Charter and 21% NGO No charter shows their reservation to pay membership fee.



19. NGOs are willing to continue to be a Chab Dai member shown that 100% from NGO charter and NGO non-charter come up with membership agreement for every year but 79% NGO charter and 64% NGO non-charter need membership agreement for every two year. Moreover, 21% NGO charter and 36% NGO non-charter agreed in renew membership agreement. 100% NGO charter and non-charter shown that provided agreement on time to Chab Dai coalition.

6.3 EFFICIENCY

Understanding the range of variation in the socio-cultural and economic landscape prevailing in the Country, Chab Dai chose to implement the

program as a set of principally uniform, yet practically distinct interventions. The Coalition members were noted to be highly appreciative of the presence

of well-defined progress markers and credited the same for much of the ease with which they were able to develop an understanding of their roles and responsibilities. The Charter and Non charter members were appreciative of the fact that Chab Dai provided them trainings free of cost and were provided opportunity to customise and prioritise the trainings that the members feel is a requirement and necessity. They said that these changes were necessary in order to ensure that the envisioned theory of change can be customised to suit the local socio-cultural context.

An assessment of the program management framework deployed by Chab Dai clearly highlights the entity's experience and reflects an element of clarity in its vision. Managed by a designated staff and constantly guided through the oversight of a Monitoring Mechanisms; the program has been executed under through a lucid yet simple reporting format that captures progress against key milestones.

The Coalition member reported that progress markers were easy to work with, and that there was no particular parameter(s) on which they were unable to record progress.

Some Keys findings for Efficiency level has mentioned below:

- ❖ Evaluation found that NGO members said that 70% for Cost-effectiveness and 10% for Very cost-effectiveness but 10% respondents for none related to their NGO's activities because help members' activities on training without charge fee thus they use fee for training to use other activities for beneficiaries instead.
- ❖ Evaluation found that project for Efficiency by 60% and for Very efficiency by 20% but 10% said that for none to help their project implementation.
- ❖ Evaluation found that project activities, outputs and outcomes been delivered in accordance with planned timelines shown that by 70% and 20% for maybe and 10% for none for their NGOs.

PROGRESS MARKER ASSESSMENT

Coalition Member Organization

EXPECT TO SEE



The evaluation found that out of 12 expected to see results 11 results shows positive progress during project period while there were hiccups with one results only.

LIKE TO SEE



The evaluation found that out of 6 like to see results all 6 shows positive progress during the project period.

LOVE TO SEE



The evaluation found that out of 7 love to see results all 3 shows positive progress during the project period. One result partially achieved while 3 results were not achieved fully.

6.4 IMPACT

The various charter and non-charter organization participated in the projects under Chab Dai have shown mixed evidence in terms of the effectiveness and efficiency. However given that the project had set in place multiple activities and components towards realizing the intended outcomes; an analysis of the final impact in each of the intervention can be considered the final indicator of the project's success. In this regard, the most important expected impact of the program was that Chab Dai members were running their organization following organization's vision, government laws and regulations. Further, the organizations understand the importance of care for children and other victims/survivors of trafficking.

The program's impact has been determined through a combination of the following two approaches:

- In the first approach, the findings of the current evaluation have been compared with the past evaluations so as to determine presence and or degree of change.
- In the second, the end-line values from the intervention charter member organization have been compared

against the end-line values of the intervention non-charter member organization.

Major findings for impact level to this project implementation related to KAP survey among indirect beneficiaries (children) and community are stated below:

1. KAP found that Child protection training has shown that 98% respondents from children and 94% respondents from parents have received and participated in the training that NGO member conducted. Moreover, 82% respondents from children and mothers have knowledge on Prevention, all forms of abuse on children, Know children protection focal point or duty bearer and Known how to report on child case incident.
2. KAP shown that 100% respondents from children have known how to report of child case incident to directly their parent, elder by 95%, directly report to local authorities (Village, commune, police..) by 98% and directly report to authority or NGOs by 59%. Child protection course is very useful that reported by 84% respondents from children and 84% respondents from mothers. Moreover, 71% respondents from children and 58% respondents from mothers have suggested continuing with

improvement for next cycle of project activity.

3. KAP found that 90% respondents from children and 84% respondents from mothers have received and participated in the basic human trafficking. Moreover, 90% respondents from children and 84% respondents from mothers have knowledge on Sex trafficking, Force of labor, Debt bondage and other. While 66% respondents from children and 63% respondents from mothers have reported that it is very useful. However, 66% respondents from children and 61% respondents from mother have suggested continuing with improvement training for next project cycle.
4. Related to child participation training have found that 62% respondents from children and 90% respondents from mother received and participated in the training and they have knowledge on Manipulation, Decoration, Tokenism, Assigned but informed, Consulted and informed, Adult-initiated, share decisions with you, Children initiated, shared decisions with you, and Children initiated, shared decisions with adults by 53% respondents from children and 47% respondents from mothers. It is very useful for 34% respondents from children and 71% respondents from mothers and suggested continuing with improvement activity by 36% respondents from

children and 52% respondents from mothers.

5. Child development training was received and participated by 71% respondents from children and 90% respondents from mothers. 39% respondents from children and 54% respondents from mothers have knowledge on Cognitive development, Social and emotional development, Speech and language development, Fine Skill development and Gross skill development. It is very useful by 45% respondents from children and 74% respondents from mothers and they suggested continuing with improvement activity for next project cycle by 45% children and 61% from mothers.
6. KAP found that 53% children reported that received the training on first Aids and children have knowledge by 81% on Assist person who become danger and 90% on Emergency situation until help arrive. However, 61% children have rated it is very useful for their life.
7. By 94% mothers received and participated in First Aids training and 74% mothers received and participated in women health training and by 82% mothers have knowledge on Assist person who become danger and Emergency situation until help arrive. Moreover, 67% mothers have knowledge on Reproductive health, Hygiene, and Physical health

development. Moreover, 81% mothers reported it is very useful for their life. By 61% mothers have suggested continuing with improvement of activity for next project cycle.

8. For additional training that mother reported to receive and participate in 68% for Trauma Informed Care Training, EMDR, 16% for Forum Theater Training, 35% for Basic Counseling Training (Provided to Teen challenge), 6% for Science of Happiness (Provided to MMF), 19% for Good touch and bad touch (Provided to Asian Hope) and 87% for Covid-19 awareness. By 65% mothers reported to it is very useful for their life and work to help the children by 61% mothers suggested to continuing with improvement activity for next cycle of project.
9. For Need based forum for caregiver forum was reported by 81% mothers have participated in the forum. Moreover, 50% mothers have knowledge on good caregiver such as, Compassion, Good communication, Observation, Interpersonal skill, Time management, Organizing, Cleanliness, Patience, Flexible, Initiative, and Physical strength and stamina. While by 61% mothers reported that the caregiver forum is very useful. Moreover, 61% mothers have suggested continuing with improvement activity for next project life cycle.

10. KAP shown that 76% children reported that caregivers are very useful to take care and educate them to change the life and by 71% children suggested keeping with improvement of caregivers.
11. KAP shown that Shelter Monitoring and Evaluation from Department of Anti-Human Trafficking, MOSVY was report by 42% mothers is conducted, but 32% mothers reported with none. Moreover, 62% mother reported that MOVY conducted M&E on shelter by annually. By 85% mothers reported it is very useful for children and shelter of NGO members and suggested keeping activity for M&E for next cycle of project by 62% mothers reported.

6.5 SUSTAINABILITY

A thorough Evaluation of the impact of the program provides for a mixed result, suggesting that while some components and activities targeted towards Coalition Member Organization have delivered a notable change, but the activities targeted towards Cambodian Government have not achieve their objective fully.

Further, the success or failure of program components and activities varies from one charter member to the other. However, it is also important to gauge whether (and how) the impact of the various program components will be sustained post program completion. The organization who are capable to retain trained staffs could are able to sustain the capacity while the organization who failed to retain their trained staffs will lose the capacity.

Further, the program's sustainability needs to be evaluated under two distinct lenses:

- Sustainability of the capacity gain through project
- Sustainable utilization of the capacity in field based actions

The project was envisioned with multiple program components and activities. This

was done so as to address the multiple factors to enhance individual member organizations capacity to address vulnerability of people especially children from being trafficked. The sustainability of the various program components and activities can be evaluated using two distinct lenses. The first lens should seek to examine the sustainability of the capacity gain through project. The second lens should seek to assess the sustainable utilization of the capacity in field based actions or interventions.

During KII, it has been observed that most of the implementing NGOs will not be in a position to financially support/sustain their projects in the absence of funding commitments for the interventions. There is no doubt that the organizational capacity has enhanced, however field base delivery required programme with financial commitment from the donor. Thus, in the absence of funding commitments, the issue of sustainability is doubtful. Thus, the organization need to clearly define the parameters related to sustainability, so that it is easy to measure the sustainability of the project.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND LESSON LEARNED

7.1 RELEVANCE

The program is observed to be highly relevant to the background against which it is expected to deliver its results. Almost all the intervention areas present a landscape where women and girls can be considered vulnerable to getting trafficked. The factors leading to vulnerability clearly map against the factors internalized while designing the program. However, the program design is not able to capture the actual work charter members are doing and the variance that originates out of combinations of trafficking process in Cambodia. In a number of intervention areas, the most at risk are not just women/girls from the family but the family as a whole. Further, it is observed that in the latter case, the vulnerability of women/girls is a sub-set of the

vulnerability of the family as a whole. In this scenario, running a program that seeks to primarily work with the one section of vulnerable group could not have sufficiently addressed the vulnerability of the family. Further, in a number of instances, community were observed to be fully aware of these risk factors and yet continued to ignore the same. Especially in rural community women and girls in the community were not fully aware of the risks associated with migrating to cities or to neighbouring countries and many ended up as sex workers. However, they prefer to continue to do so as they consider the same to be a part of their fate. These unique contextual factors were not sufficiently captured while designing the program.

7.2 EFFECTIVENESS

There is clear evidence that the activities designed for the coalition member organization are effective despite being various challenges pose by Covid 19 pandemic. The progress marker analysis reflects that in most cases achievement were significant. However, a deep analysis of the capacity development initiatives undertaken by Chab Dai through various training programs seems not fully adequate. The coalition members cited that there is a shortage of qualified national and international trainers in the country and many qualified international trainers lack in depth understanding about the culture. The training programmes are standard training component on Anti trafficking projects, mostly designed by experts for global audience. Contextualization and localization of the training was missing. There was also a reflection that training activities provide only a brief introduction to the human trafficking

7.3 EFFICIENCY

While it is clear that Chab Dai have been able to utilise their project budget wisely despite Covid 19 pandemic which provide restrictions in movements and physical meetings. The addition of new training component on mental health and psychological self-care

situation, and do not teach skills to enable staff to deal with specific problems and issues. There is a need for having more emphasis on developing training curriculum and communication materials in local language. Many open-source training materials are not applicable to the country context, and many require translation from a foreign language.

The activities targeted towards Cambodian government lacks comprehensive engagement of various government departments. National Committee on Counter Trafficking (NCCT) being the coordination body of the government, which supposed in bring in all stakeholder lack resources and capacity. Various ministries and departments also have complex bureaucratic structures which also limits NCCT for proper coordination for anti-trafficking activities.

seems to be the need of the hour. It also reflects the accountability of Chab Dai towards its member organization. This clearly confirms the efficiency of the Chab Dai to achieve the goal of value for money.

It is also evident that the efficiency with which Chab Dai have gone about working against the prescribed program outputs and outcomes is heavily dependent on the model or method of

delivery. Quick adaptation to technology and rearranging activity calendar to deliver the intended project outputs reflects efficiency of the project team.

7.4 IMPACT

Most significant impact of the project is that in all project intervention area victims/survivors have access to legal service due to engagement of member NGOs. In majority of the cases victims/survivors have access to information. Chab Dai could bale to provide platform for advocacy to all the member organization. To some extant basic needs of victims/survivors are fulfilled. Safe shelter, education, skill training, access to credits etc. are some examples.

The coalition project and the Chab Dai member organization has however been able to make contributions towards ensuring that the members of the target communities understand the risks attached with unsafe migration and how the same leaves them exposed to elements that can exploit their vulnerability. This improved understanding can primarily be attributed to the work done by the coalition members in the community through awareness/sensitization activities under various other projects

7.5 SUSTAINABILITY

The NGO GPP (NGO Governance, Professional and practice) from CCC (Cambodia Commission Cooperation) award received by the member organization can be considered sustainable as it is key milestone in organization development. These awards can be expected to help continue organization works beyond project period. The implementation of Charter Self-assessment tool where members learn to conduct baseline and end line assessment is also considered

sustainable for the organization in accountability, transparency, systematic, professional, governance and practice.

Some of the coalition members work with the local authorities and officers can only be considered sustainable till the point the personnel at the local authority office do not get transferred to another area or office. Post this eventuality; there would once again be a need to build the capacity of the

local authority officers who come to main the local authority office.

In addition to this there were various forums created through the project and managed by Chab Dai directly can also be considered sustainable as Chab Dai's existences are for coalition. The Need based forum such as Financial Forum, Manager Forum, Human

Resource Forum, Caregiver Forum, National Leadership Forum (Director only), Expat networking Forum (for expat only) etc. will seems to be continued even after withdrawal of the support form donor by NGO members could share cost for organizer to arrangement forum.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Recommendations for the Coalition Members

8.1.1 Overall recommendations

Members' Suggestions and Recommendations from previous evaluation reports which are still relevant:⁶

- ❖ Several members echoed the suggestion that Chab Dai be more proactive and intentional about facilitating members to learn from each other and to document best practice.
- ❖ Chab Dai should help the members how to analyse the social context. So the organisation does the right thing in the right time!
- ❖ Chab Dai has developed trust with many small Christian NGOs, organizations that tend to be wary

rather than welcoming of external engagement and transparency, and reticent to engage in collective action.

- ❖ It is possible to conclude that the Coalition is doing a lot of activities fairly well, as witnessed by the majority of responding members who are complimentary of Chab Dai and the Coalition.
- ❖ Likewise, members may appreciate Coalition trainings, but this does not necessarily mean those trainings lead to learning or organizational change, or improvement of implementation. Indeed, there are many ways that the effectiveness of many Coalition activities could be improved.
- ❖ It would be very useful for the Coalition team to look at the member perspectives on importance, usefulness, etc. of various activities as

⁶ Reimer, J.K. (2019). *One Should Only Run Fast When on the Right Road: Evaluation of Coalition Project, 2016-2018*. Phnom Penh, Cambodia: Chab Dai

contained in this Evaluation Report and compare those with where Team resources are being allocated.

- ❖ Set up a system for regularly gathering data from members regarding their view of the Coalition, rather than

8.1.2 Specific recommendations

8.1.2.1 Relevance

Project should be designed based on clear evidence then on assumptions (Baseline)

Despite increasing interest in human trafficking and related exploitation, a great deal of anti-trafficking work still appears to be based on assumptions

8.1.2.2 Effectiveness

❖ Training should be more aligned with social and cultural practices

In depth understanding of the conditions of vulnerability is important and that requires to be brought out by NGOs working directly in the communities and with victims. The social and cultural practices that place for individuals to a situation where they feel helplessness and have no choice then to submit to a harmful alternatives. Many a time these alternatives or choice-less-ness contribute to an individual's vulnerability to various forms of exploitation, abuse and hardship, including human trafficking. Domestic

waiting for periodic external evaluations to do this important work. The report annex contains a long list of tools that can potentially be used for this purpose.

that are not well-proven or adequately questioned. The issue of the Anti-Trafficking evidence, research and data in anti-trafficking work and how they influence our understanding of the issue and responses to it need to be explored while designing the project.

violence that are prevalent in a society and accepted as normal may also contribute to human trafficking to some extent. Widespread poverty and access to resources contribute to child neglect. Further to this is added by parents or caregivers in ability to take care of their children. Parents and Caregivers ignores various issues related to safe environment due to their Lack of knowledge and understanding also contribute to neglect and child vulnerability in Cambodia. Thus, we recommend to design training based on understanding of underlying vulnerability related from social and cultural

practices then simply translating standard training documents alone.

❖ **Project should emphasize engaging more with local authorities:**

Local authorities are neither active nor proactive in combating human trafficking, and many rely mainly on NGOs and other organizations to carry out activities in their area. Local authorities' involvement varies from one

province to another province. Due to existing legal framework it is sometime also difficult to determine a case of trafficking crime because it can take different forms, such as sex trafficking, pornography, labour trafficking, and fraudulent adoption etc. Thus, better engagement with local authorities will minimize confusion and help trafficking projects.

8.1.2.3 Efficiency

❖ **Develop joint consortium project proposals in the future with other coalitions**

Collaborative working in a consortium has many advantages. It facilitates the development of innovative project solutions, including how commercial risks should be managed. It may also help combine different sources of project funding and complementary Chab Dai vision and missions. It will ensure too that bidding costs are shared among the consortium members. Its value comes from the proper combination of the members' strengths, capabilities, and resources. Chab Dai should develop joint consortium project proposals in the future with other coalitions so that Chab Dai can build more credit for fundraising and have bigger impact to select NGO members provide budget/ fundraising

under umbrella to achieve Chab Dai goal, objective and mission by implementation behalf of coalition members.

❖ **Develop fundraising strategies which also involve fundraising with private sectors.**

When Chab Dai is tasked with raising funds, having effective its fundraising strategies is a key element to success. Before Chab Dai begin to organize any fundraising campaign, it's important to first develop a clear vision with specific goals in mind. Many fundraising professionals find that it's helpful to start with an impact-oriented goal when starting to develop a fundraising vision or strategy. Chab Dai should develop fundraising strategies which also involve fundraising with private sectors.

❖ **Align with government's strategy and ensure Chab Dai strategy for supporting to government's SDG 2016-2030**

There are many benefits to supporting the national strategy – it means that everyone is working towards the same goal (endorsed by the government), using similar activities, and avoiding duplication and parallel systems. Chab Dai should review/revisit its strategy to align with government's strategy and ensure Chab Dai strategy for supporting to government's SDG 2016-2030 that suggestion from CNCC.

❖ **Use Project cost competition in order to Match funding for members and networks**

The benefit of foundation matching fund is that they provide greater incentive leverage when a coalition/alliance is fundraising from its constituency. On the other side, foundations who give matching grants receive assurance of the non-profit's capacity to raise adequate funds. Match funding may be chosen for several reasons. Importantly, it has key benefits over traditional funding mechanisms, which makes it

attractive to both providers and recipients of grant funding. Chab Dai should use Project cost competition in order to match funding - Complementary activities among alliance and Chab Dai to make Consortium for funding raise among alliance civil society, Members for prevention, protection, rehabilitation, reintegration for survival, beneficiaries of trafficking and advocacy purpose.

8.1.2.4 Impact

❖ **Strengthen local authority capacity on human trafficking, Prevention human trafficking on online (digital)**

Ever since more and more functions at subnational has been delegated to communal, municipal or district authorities. This is a positive

development, as decisions indeed need to be made as close to the citizens as possible. Yet if the local administrations are to efficiently perform these new roles and become responsive to the public's demands, then much more must be done to increase their institutional capacity. Officials must learn how to accomplish their mandates in a professional and accountable way. Chab Dai should strengthen local authority capacity on human trafficking, Prevention human trafficking on online (digital), Update guideline for rescue victimized trafficking, continue to help survivors of trafficking and reimbursement (damages), Participate in creating Data base Management system for survivors of trafficking, Continue support mid-term NSP 2019-2023

8.1.2.5 Sustainability

❖ Strengthen capacity building relevance ministry to strengthen quality training to government

There were clear successes in building capacity for policy making and strategic planning within the government ministries, including better planned, more timely and in-depth responses to policy assignments. Embedding career development as a

❖ Determine the core needs for members and victim and look for new members for current context in Cambodia

It's important to get Chab Dai member needs assessment process right to gain access to valuable input. When Chab Dai understands what's top of mind with Chab Dai members, Chab Dai is able to identify gaps, areas of success, and room for improvement. And that leads to a better member experience, retention and acquisition. Flexible to adapt the situation to determine the core needs for members and victim and look for new members for current context in Cambodia and outside source beyond existing members and source existing

part of this process was more challenging. Strengthen capacity building relevance ministry to strengthen quality training to government and NGO with deeply training such as training session, coaching and evaluation.

❖ Involve with beneficiaries and stakeholders to determine level of sustainable beneficiaries and stakeholder.

One of the biggest challenges any organisation faces is ensuring strong engagement from beneficiary groups, community stakeholders and other groups involved with or affected by that organisation's work. Most projects have in place good systems that enable accountability to donors, the Chab Dai network and partners. However, it is equally important to be accountable to the communities and stakeholders with

whom Chab Dai works for sustained improved impact. Chab Dai should involve with beneficiaries and stakeholders to determine level of sustainable beneficiaries and stakeholder.

9 RECOMMENDATION FOR THE CHAB DAI

❖ **Due Positioning of Chab Dai- Civil Society Organization or a Coalition**

It has been observed that many Charter Members Perceive Chab Dai as a coalition while many non-charter members and government agencies perceive Chab Dai as another civil society Organization. The organization website also does not provide a clear answer whether Chab Dai is a Coalition of Civil society Organization or not. Thus, positioning of Chab Dai is the essential need of the hour. If Chab Dai intent to fill the vacuum created by closure of other coalitions, then Chab Dai should urgently change its positioning form an implementing agency to a coalition of agencies, where members determine course of action and decide directions.

❖ **Project should consider including response of activity in selected areas.**

Protection and rehabilitation programs play a crucial role in supporting trafficking victims after their return. If the returned victims cannot earn a living and reintegrate socially with others in their community, they are easily re-trafficked. The evaluation feels that the capacity or resources are not adequate for protection and rehabilitation services, including shelter,

to trafficking victims. It seems that the government, the primary duty bearers rely heavily on donor countries, international organizations, and NGOs to provide or support provision of such services to trafficking victims. Thus, ERIKS consideration of having protection and rehabilitation services will further improve the work of protecting children and minimizing their vulnerabilities.

❖ **Programme logical frame should be considered part of the programme design to help monitor against clear deliverables and parameters**

The project should consider having programme logical frame to develop common understanding among charter members about the deliverables and parameters. This will strengthen the focus on objectives, and help identifying various risk and assumption. This will further strengthen the current monitoring systems and help in evaluation. This will also help in building better understanding among all stakeholders about the key concepts, application, potential benefits and limitations of the project.

❖ **Evaluation process for next cycle to consider evaluation time period**

Consultant observed that some NGO members face difficulty to cooperate with Evaluation timeline so the consultant suggested that next evaluation should start early so that NGO members are not disturbed during their annual reporting and compilation activities. Also evaluation timeline should avoid national events such as elections, festivals etc.

❖ **Need improvement Training for next cycle:**

Consultant observed many members have no specific suggestions related to improvement in next cycle. Thus, the consultant suggested Chab Dai should conduct training need assessment related to length of time, topic, mentoring and coaching to find advice or feedback for next improvement.

10 APPENDIXES:

Appendix 1.1 Draft Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) Questionnaire

Questionnaire No. _____

INTRODUCTION

Hello, my name is _____. Today we are conducting a End line survey on the **Coalition Project, 2019-2021** in Phnom Penh and other province. The information we collect will help the Chab Dai to find the strength and weaknesses of project implementation and specific recommendations which also include lessons learnt and best practices that can improve the next phase of implementation.

Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. You can answer the questions asked or refuse to answer if you think that you don't want to share information. You can also stop at any time if you don't wish to participate further.

Your participation in the project will not be affected by whether or not you decide to answer these questions so you can speak openly and honestly. This would help us make a better project!

Do you have any questions before I begin the interview?

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Name of Interviewer		Tel. No.	
Name of Supervisor		Tel. No.	
Date of Interview	__/__/2021	Time begin	Time ended
Name of Encoder		Tel. No.	

I. General

1.1 Location	
Name of the Province:	
Name of the District:	
Name of the Commune:	
Name of the village:	

1.2 Personal Data of Respondent	
Respondent's Name:	
Respondent/s' Contact Number/s:	
Sex of Respondent : <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Female	
Age of Respondent (Yrs.):	Highest Education:

Representatives from local governments and field offices will serve as key informants:

Representatives from national governments, Charter members, and other network-based organizations will serve as key informants to assess the validate the outputs, outcome, and impact from findings – there will be at least 12 KIIs will conduct with Key Informants from Chab Dai, Charter and Non-Charter members, NGO Partners both network-based and Foreigner NGOs and Government Stakeholders at National level.

Part I	Introduction	
Q1.	Are you aware about the Chab Dai coalition project? Answer Record:	
Q2.	If yes, can you please highlight how this project is associated with you?	

	Answer Record:	
Q3.	Are you collaborating with your department/organization? If yes, can you please explain how these collaboration are happening and what level? Answer Record:	
Part II	Relevance Part	
Q1.	To what extent are the project's intended results relevant for the context within which it operates? Answer Record:	
Q2.	To what extent does the project support or complement the priorities of 14 Coalition members focused on migration (cross border and country office activities)? Answer Record:	
Q3.	To what extent does the project support or	

	<p>complement the priorities of the donor (CHAB DAI) in the cross border or country office?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
Q4.	<p>What are the project's objectives and has it been validated by the project's implementation? How appropriate is project design to achieve its objectives in the context in which it operates?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
Part III	Efficiency Part	
Q1.	<p>To what extent has the project been cost-effective?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
Q2.	<p>To what extent has the project been efficiently managed?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
Q3.	<p>Have project activities, outputs and outcomes been</p>	

	<p>delivered in accordance with planned timelines?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
Part IV	Effectiveness:	
Q1.	<p>To what extent has the project met its stated objectives in terms of outputs and outcomes</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
Q2.	<p>What has been the quality of the project outputs?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
Q3.	<p>To what extent has engaging at strengthened the capacity of network and capacities of duty bearers and enhanced coordination and collaboration between relevant stakeholders?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
Q4.	<p>To what extent are key stakeholders able and willing to intervene the case unsafe migrant in their community?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	

Q5.	<p>To what extent do alliances and networks supported by the CHAB DAI, both between National and Subnational to contribute to increase support ID poor for risky migrant and change?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
Q5.	<p>To what extent, has strengthened national and sub-national level relationships of preventing unsafe migration (inclusive ethnic group, children, disabilities, etc.) ?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
Part V	Impact:	
Q1.	<p>What has happened as a result of the program or project? Do you think that this project is contributing to protect children and vulnerable people from human trafficking exploitation and abuse? If yes, please explain how? If no, please elaborate the reason?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	

<p>Q2.</p>	<p>What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries? Do you think that the project could able to support victims/survivor with high quality care?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
<p>Q3.</p>	<p>How many people have been affected? What are the unintended outcomes of the project, both positive and negative?</p> <p>Do you think the victims/survivors have access to rights and entitlements? Can you please elaborate what entitlements those survivors have?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
<p>Q4.</p>	<p>Have the right partners and stakeholders been appropriately engaged by the project to bring about the outcomes sought?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
<p>Q5.</p>	<p>To what extent has the program considered gender and disability inclusion in design and delivery?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	

Q6.	<p>For partners that have received capacity building support, what enables them to apply and use new knowledge and skills, and what hinders and prevents them?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
Part VI	Sustainability:	
Q1.	<p>Are there mechanisms to extend funding of project activities beyond the project lifetime? What policies/laws/mandated agencies have been put in place and continued to be pursued or used for future actions or similar programmes?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
Q2.	<p>What outputs from the projects are still in place and can still being used to continue the program?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
Q3.	<p>What are the major factors which have influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the program or project?</p>	

	Answer Record:	
Q4.	<p>What key challenges have been encountered and how effectively have they been overcome?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
Part VII	Lesson Learning	
	<p>What are success stories in behaviour change and what can be learned from these successes?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
	<p>What was your major learning, which you want to adopt in next project?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	
	<p>What was your major mistakes which you would like to prevent in any future projects?</p> <p>Answer Record:</p>	

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Thanking you!

Appendix 1.2 Progress Marker Assessment

Questionnaire No. _____

INTRODUCTION

Hello, my name is _____. Today we are conducting a End line survey on the **Coalition Project, 2019-2021** in Phnom Penh and other province. The information we collect will help the Chab Dai to find the strength and weaknesses of project implementation and specific recommendations which also include lessons learnt and best practices that can improve the next phase of implementation.

Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. You can answer the questions asked or refuse to answer if you think that you don't want to share information. You can also stop at any time if you don't wish to participate further.

Your participation in the project will not be affected by whether or not you decide to answer these questions so you can speak openly and honestly. This would help us make a better project!

Would you grade progress against Progress Markers (as defined in the below) as;

- **Green** – the progress is on track
- **Amber** – the progress is not on track, however, delays/challenges are under control
- **Red** – the progress is not on track. Delays/challenges are not under control. Action needs

Do you have any questions before I begin the interview?

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Progress Markers: Coalition Member Organizations	Progress Status			Explanation of Each Progress Marker	Evidence to Justify
	Green	Amber	Red		
Expect to See					
· Staffs are implementing knowledge from Project Cycle Management, Organizational					

Development, Counselling, and other coalition-provided trainings.					
· Chab Dai member organisations are developing capability to reach and work in line with recognized Charter and other Relevant Standards frameworks on organisational & program levels.					
· Chab Dai Members are well connected and are working collaboratively with one another and with other stakeholders.					
· Member organizations and other interested stakeholders are subscribing and reading Chab Dai Coalition Weekly Newsletter.					
· Coalition Member Organizations (leadership, management and staff) are attending and participating in bi-annual Members Meetings.					
· Members are sharing new knowledge and new trends in trafficking with each other.					
· Members are applying and finalizing government requirements and legal framework.					
· Members are training children on how to report on abuse/exploitation.					

· Member organizations are conducting criminal checks before hiring staff and volunteers.					
· Members and visitors are using the Chab Dai resource library.					
· Members are networking and collaborating with one another through increased communication					
· Members are networking and working with government to ensure they understand legal frameworks and relevant policies about human trafficking.					
Like to See					
· Members are including staff care and wellbeing in their NGO to better care for clients					
· Members are expanding their partnership networks independent of Chab Dai's facilitation and provision.					
· Members are implementing standard policies that ensure standard of care to their clients					
· Members are collaborating with duty bearers to protect children and communities					

· Children are feeling empowered to report all forms of abuse in their communities to moral duty bearers.					
· Members are responding appropriately and efficiently to reports of abuse and exploitation.					

Love to See

· Member organizations are confidently and competently working with government to ensure standards are in place at the organizational level.					
· Member organizations are registering under relevant ministries and comply with financial, taxation, and policy requirements.					
· Other networks/coalitions are developing and growing throughout Cambodia and other countries due to the example of Chab Dai.					
· Children and vulnerable members of society are protecting themselves from human trafficking and exploitation.					
· Children and communities are feeling empowered and fulfilled in their daily lives.					
· Children and communities are building a safe and secure environment for themselves.					

· Members are perceiving Chab Dai as a role model and leader in the anti-human trafficking community.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION!

Appendix 1.3 Draft KAP Questionnaires for Chab Dai Members both Charter and Non-Charter

Questionnaire No. _____

INTRODUCTION

Hello, my name is _____. Today we are conducting a End line survey on the **Coalition Project, 2019-2021** in Phnom Penh and other province. The information we collect will help the Chab Dai to find the strength and weaknesses of project implementation and specific recommendations which also include lessons learnt and best practices that can improve the next phase of implementation.

Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. You can answer the questions asked or refuse to answer if you think that you don't want to share information. You can also stop at any time if you don't wish to participate further.

Your participation in the project will not be affected by whether or not you decide to answer these questions so you can speak openly and honestly. This would help us make a better project!

Do you have any questions before I begin the interview?

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Name of Interviewer		Tel. No.	
Name of Supervisor		Tel. No.	
Date of Interview	__/__/2021	Time begin	Time ended
Name of Encoder		Tel. No.	

1.1 Location	
Name of NGO:	
Kind of NGO: 1= Charter Members, 2= Non-Charter Members	
Name of the Province:	
Name of the District:	
Name of the Commune:	
Name of the village:	

1.2 Personal Data of Respondent	
Respondent's Name:	
Respondent/s' Contact Number/s:	
Sex of Respondent : <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Female	
Age of Respondent (Yrs.):	Highest Education:

I-Core Training (provide to members, partners)			
Child Protection Training	Q1.	Did your NGO get training on Child Protection Training from Chab Dai? 0=No 1=Yes	
	Q2.	Is Child Protection training advantage or disadvantage for your NGO? 0=Disadvantage 1= Advantage	
	Q3.	If q1 and q2 code=1 How child protection training is importance for your work? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful	
	Q4.	What is your comment on Child protection training, your feedback or your recommendation? 1=Keep this activities of project for next cycle	

		<p>2=Remove next cycle</p> <p>3=Up on to Chab Dai</p> <p>4=Continue with improvement</p> <p>5=Other</p>	
Basic Human Trafficking Training	Q5.	<p>Did your NGO get Basic Human Trafficking Training?</p> <p>0=No</p> <p>1=Yes</p>	
	Q6.	<p>Is Basic Human Trafficking Training advantage or disadvantage for your NGO?</p> <p>0=Disadvantage</p> <p>1= Advantage</p>	
	Q7.	<p>How is your rate for Basic Human Trafficking to your</p> <p>Please rate from 1 to 5</p> <p>1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful</p>	
	Q8.	<p>What is your comment on Basic Human Trafficking, your feedback or your recommendation?</p> <p>1=Keep this activities of project for next cycle</p> <p>2=Remove next cycle</p> <p>3=Up on to Chab Dai</p> <p>4=Continue with improvement</p> <p>5=Other</p>	
Child Participation Training (ToT)- cooperate with CNCC to provide this training	Q9.	<p>Did you get Child Participation Training (ToT)-cooperate with CNCC to provide this training?</p> <p>0=No</p> <p>1=Yes</p>	
	Q10.	<p>Is Child Participation Training (ToT)-cooperate with CNCC to provide this training advantage or disadvantage for your NGO?</p> <p>0=Disadvantage</p> <p>1= Advantage</p>	
	Q11.	<p>How Child Participation Training is importance for your work?</p> <p>Please rate from 1 to 5</p> <p>1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very</p>	

		useful	
	Q12.	<p>What is your comment on Basic Human Trafficking, your feedback or your recommendation?</p> <p>1=Keep this activities of project for next cycle 2=Remove next cycle 3=Up on to Chab Dai 4=Continue with improvement 5=Other</p>	
II-Need based Training (Set in planned)			
Need based Training (Set in planned)	Q13.	<p>Do your NGO get need based Training (Set in planned) such as</p> <p>1=Proposal Writing Training 2=Monitoring &Evaluation Training 3=Project Cycle Management 4=Financial Management Training 5=Child Development Training 6=Medical Training (first aid and woman health) 7=Child participation training) to organization (For member who already received ToT</p>	
	Q14.	<p>Topics from 1 to 7 in above questions please select those topics for next cycle?</p> <p>1=Proposal Writing Training 2=Monitoring &Evaluation Training 3=Project Cycle Management 4=Financial Management Training 5=Child Development Training 6=Medical Training (first aid and woman health) 7=Child participation training) to organization (For member who already received ToT</p>	
	Q15.	<p>What is new topic for next cycle that your NGO to add? Please write the topic only one.....</p>	
	Q16.	<p>What is your comment on need based Training (Set in planned), your feedback or your recommendation?</p> <p>1=Keep this activities of project for next cycle 2=Remove next cycle</p>	

		<p>3=Up on to Chab Dai</p> <p>4=Continue with improvement</p> <p>5=Other</p>	
III-Additional Trainings (upon request)			
Additional Trainings (upon request)	Q17.	<p>Do you get Mental Health Care Training on</p> <p>1=(Psychological Self Care,</p> <p>2=EMDR (Covid-19 respond)</p> <p>3=Trauma Informed Care Training, EMDR</p> <p>4=Forum Theater Training</p> <p>5=Basic Counseling Training (Provided to Teen challenge)</p> <p>6=Science of Happiness (Provided to MMF)</p> <p>7=Online Quickbook Training</p> <p>8=Good touch and bad touch (Provided to Asian Hope)</p> <p>9=Covid-19 awareness</p>	
	Q18.	<p>Topics from 1 to 9 in above question please select those topic for next cycle?</p> <p>1=(Psychological Self Care,</p> <p>2=EMDR (Covid-19 respond)</p> <p>3=Trauma Informed Care Training, EMDR</p> <p>4=Forum Theater Training</p> <p>5=Basic Counseling Training (Provided to Teen challenge)</p> <p>6=Science of Happiness (Provided to MMF)</p> <p>7=Online QuickBooks Training</p> <p>8=Good touch and bad touch (Provided to Asian Hope)</p> <p>9=Covid-19 awareness</p>	
	Q19.	<p>What is new topic for next cycle that your NGO to add?</p> <p>Please write the topic only one.....</p>	
	Q20.	<p>What is your comment on need Additional Trainings (upon request) your feedback or your recommendation?</p> <p>1=Keep this activities of project for next cycle</p> <p>2=Remove next cycle</p> <p>3=Up on to Chab Dai</p> <p>4=Continue with improvement</p> <p>5=Other</p>	

IV-Charter (How useful of Charter Self-Assessment Tool)

Charter (How useful of Charter Self- Assessment Tool)	Q21.	Is useful of Charter Self-Assessment Tool for your NGO? 0=No 1=Yes	Interview only NGO Charter
	Q22.	Did your NGO conduct Baseline Assessment? 0=No 1=Yes	Interview only NGO Charter
	Q23.	Will your NGO conduct Final Assessment? 0=No 1=Yes	Interview only NGO Charter
	Q24.	How is your rate for Charter Self-Assessment Tool to your NGO? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful	Interview only NGO Charter
	Q25.	What is your comment on Charter Self-Assessment Tool, your feedback or your recommendation? 1=Keep this activities of project for next cycle 2=Remove next cycle 3=Up on to Chab Dai 4=Continue with improvement 5=Other	Interview only NGO Charter
	Q26.	Did your NGO award GPP certified? 0=No 1=Yes	Interview only NGO Charter

V-Need based Forums

Need based Forums	Q27.	Did you join Need based Forums as follow? 1=Financial Forum 2=Manager Forum 3=Human Resource Forum 4=Caregiver Forum (PP) 5=Caregiver Forum (Province) 6=National Leadership Forum (Director only) 7=Expat networking Forum (for expat only)	
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	<p>Q28. Topics from 1 to 7 in above question please select those topics for next cycle?</p> <p>1=Financial Forum 2=Manager Forum 3=Human Resource Forum 4=Caregiver Forum (PP) 5=Caregiver Forum (Province) 6=National Leadership Forum (Director only) 7=Expat networking Forum (for expat only)</p>	
	<p>Q29. What is new topic for next cycle that your NGO to add? Please write the topic only one.....</p>	
	<p>Q30. How is your rate for Need based Forums to your NGO? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful</p>	
	<p>Q31. What is your comment on Need based Forums, your feedback or your recommendation? 1=Keep this activities of project for next cycle 2=Remove next cycle 3=Up on to Chab Dai 4=Continue with improvement 5=Other</p>	

VI-Conference/ Meeting

Conference/ Meeting	<p>Q32. Did you join Conference/ Meeting as below? 1=Charter Feedback Meeting (PP) 2=Bi-annual Member Meeting/Bi-Annual Coalition Conference (May) 3=Annual Provincial Member Meeting (March) 4=Bi-annual Member Meeting/Bi-Annual Coalition Conference (November)</p>	
	<p>Q33. Topics from 1 to 4 in above question please select those topic for next cycle? 1=Charter Feedback Meeting (PP) 2=Bi-annual Member Meeting/Bi-Annual Coalition Conference (May) 3=Annual Provincial Member Meeting (March)</p>	

		4=Bi-annual Member Meeting/Bi-Annual Coalition Conference(November)	
	Q34.	What is new topic for next cycle that your NGO to add? Please write the topic only one.....	
	Q35.	How is your rate for Conference/ Meeting to your NGO? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful	
	Q36.	What is your comment on Need based Forums, your feedback or your recommendation? 1=Keep this activities of project for next cycle 2=Remove next cycle 3=Up on to Chab Dai 4=Continue with improvement 5=Other	

VII-External Meeting/conference

External Meeting/conference	Q37.	Is External Meeting/conference advantage or disadvantage for your NGO? 0=Disadvantage 1= Advantage	
	Q38.	How is your rate for External Meeting/conference to your NGO? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful	
	Q39.	What is your comment on External Meeting/conference, your feedback or your recommendation? 1=Keep this activities of project for next cycle 2=Remove next cycle 3=Up on to Chab Dai 4=Continue with improvement 5=Other	

VIII-Members support (No longer have road trip)

Members support (No longer have road trip)	Q40.	Is Member Request Meetings & Technical Support advantage or disadvantage for your NGO? 0=Disadvantage 1= Advantage	
	Q41.	How is your rate for Member Request Meetings & Technical Support to your NGO? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful	
	Q42.	What is your comment on Member Request Meetings & Technical Support, your feedback or your recommendation? 1=Keep this activities of project for next cycle 2=Remove next cycle 3=Up on to Chab Dai 4=Continue with improvement 5=Other	
IX-Members Follow Up (Face to face, online, phone call)			
Members Follow Up (Face to face, online, phone call)	Q43.	Is Project M&E and Activity Follow Up (Outcome gathering) advantage or disadvantage for your NGO? 0=Disadvantage 1= Advantage	
	Q44.	How is your rate for Project M&E and Activity Follow Up (Outcome gathering) to your NGO? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful	
	Q45.	What is your comment on Project M&E and Activity Follow Up (Outcome gathering), your feedback or your recommendation? 1=Keep this activities of project for next cycle 2=Remove next cycle 3=Up on to Chab Dai 4=Continue with improvement	

		5=Other	
X-Library at Chab Dai			
Library at Chab Dai	Q46.	Is Library at Chab Dai advantage or disadvantage for your NGO? 0=Disadvantage 1= Advantage	
	Q47.	How is your rate for Library at Chab Dai to your NGO? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful	
	Q48.	What is your comment on Library at Chab Dai, your feedback or your recommendation? 1=Keep this activities of project for next cycle 2=Remove next cycle 3=Up on to Chab Dai 4=Continue with improvement 5=Other	
XI-Member Communication			
Member Communic ation	Q49.	Is Weekly Newsletters (Number of send out, subscriber...) advantage or disadvantage for your NGO? 0=Disadvantage 1= Advantage	
	Q50.	How is your rate for Weekly Newsletters (Number of send out, subscriber...) to your NGO? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful	
	Q51.	What is your comment Weekly Newsletters (Number of send out, subscribe...), your feedback or your recommendation? 1=Keep this activities of project for next cycle 2=Remove next cycle 3=Up on to Chab Dai 4=Continue with improvement 5=Other	

	Q52.	Is Chab Dai Member Directory advantage or disadvantage for your NGO? 0=Disadvantage 1= Advantage	
	Q53.	How is your rate for Chab Dai Member Directory to your NGO? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful	
	Q54.	What is your comment Chab Dai Member Directory, your feedback or your recommendation? 1=Keep this activities of project for next cycle 2=Remove next cycle 3=Up on to Chab Dai 4=Continue with improvement 5=Other	
Membershi p Fee	Q55.	Should your NGO pay annual membership fee for Chab Dai coalition to strengthen members in combating in child trafficking in Cambodia? 0=No 1=Yes	
	Q56.	If yes How much could your NGO pay for annual membership fee? 1=30\$ per year 2=50\$ per year 3=100\$ per year 4=Percentage of annual budget 5=Up to your NGO contribute	
	Q57.	When will your NGO pay annual membership fee? 1=2022 2=2023 3=2024	

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION!

Appendix 1.4 Draft KAP Questionnaires for Children and Community members

Questionnaire No. _____

INTRODUCTION

Hello, my name is _____. Today we are conducting a End line survey on the **Coalition Project, 2019-2021** in Phnom Penh and other province. The information we collect will help the Chab Dai to find the strength and weaknesses of project implementation and specific recommendations which also include lessons learnt and best practices that can improve the next phase of implementation.

Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. You can answer the questions asked or refuse to answer if you think that you don't want to share information. You can also stop at any time if you don't wish to participate further.

Your participation in the project will not be affected by whether or not you decide to answer these questions so you can speak openly and honestly. This would help us make a better project!

Do you have any questions before I begin the interview?

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Name of Interviewer		Tel. No.	
Name of Supervisor		Tel. No.	
Date of Interview	__/__/2021	Time begin	Time ended
Name of Encoder		Tel. No.	

II. General

1.1 Location	
Name of the Province:	
Name of the District:	
Name of the Commune:	
Name of the village:	

1.2 Personal Data of Respondent	
Respondent's Name:	
Indirect beneficiary (<input type="checkbox"/> 1=Children out of school, <input type="checkbox"/> 2=Children in school, <input type="checkbox"/> 3=Children in residential care)	
Indirect beneficiary community (<input type="checkbox"/> 1=Parent, <input type="checkbox"/> 2=House parent, <input type="checkbox"/> 3=Guardian ship, <input type="checkbox"/> 4=CBCPM's member)	
Respondent/s' Contact Number/s:	
Sex of Child Respondent : <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Female	
Age of Respondent (Yrs.):	Highest Education:

I-Core Training (provide to members, partners)			
I-Child Protection Training	Q58.	Did you get Child Protection Training? 0=No 1=Yes	
	Q59.	If yes, What do you understand about child protection knowledge? 1=Prevention all kind of abuse on children 2=Know children protection focal point or duty barer 3=Know how to report on child case incident 4=Other	
	Q60.	Do you know to report on abuse/exploitation incident case? 0=No	

		1=Yes	
	Q61.	How do you report on abuse/exploitation incident case? 1=Report direct to their parent, elder 2= Report direct to local authority (Village, commune, police..) 3= Report direct to authority or NGOs 4=Report by phone call 5=Hot line 6=Other.....	
	Q62.	How is your rate for Child Protection Training for you? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful	
	Q63.	What is your comment on Child Protection Training,? 1=Keep this activities update for your knowledge 2=No need more 3=Up on to your NGO 4=Continue with improvement 5=Other	
Basic Human Trafficking Training	Q64.	Did you get Basic Human Trafficking Training? 0=No 1=Yes	
	Q65.	If yes, What do you understand about Basic Human Trafficking knowledge? 1=Sex of trafficking 2=Force of labour 3=Debt bondage ចំណងបំណុល (យកកូនទៅបំរើដោះបំណុល) 4=Other	

	<p>Q66. How is your rate for Basic Human Trafficking Training for you? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful</p>	
	<p>Q67. What is your comment on Basic Human Trafficking Training for you? 1=Keep this activities update for your knowledge 2=No need more 3=Up on to your NGO 4=Continue with improvement 5=Other</p>	
<p>Child Participation Training (ToT)- cooperate with CNCC to provide this training</p>	<p>Q68. Did you get Child Participation Training? 0=No 1=Yes</p>	
	<p>Q69. If yes, What do you understand about Child Participation knowledge? 1=Manipulation 2=Decoration 3=Tokenism 4=Assigned but informed 5=Consulted and informed 6=Adult-initiated, share decisions with you 7= Children initiated, shared decisions with you 8=Children initiated, shared decisions with adults</p>	
	<p>Q70. How is your rate for Child Participation for you? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful</p>	

	Q71.	<p>What is your comment Child Participation for you?</p> <p>1=Keep this activities update for your knowledge</p> <p>2=No need more</p> <p>3=Up on to your NGO</p> <p>4=Continue with improvement</p> <p>5=Other</p>	
II-Need based Training (Set in planned)			
Child Development Training	Q72.	<p>Did you get Child Development Training?</p> <p>0=No</p> <p>1=Yes</p>	
	Q73.	<p>If yes, What do you understand about Child Development knowledge?</p> <p>1=Cognitive development</p> <p>2=Social and emotion development</p> <p>3=Speech and language development</p> <p>4=Find Skill development</p> <p>5=Gross skill development</p>	
	Q74.	<p>How is your rate for Child Development for you?</p> <p>Please rate from 1 to 5</p> <p>1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful</p>	
	Q75.	<p>What is your comment Child Development for you?</p> <p>1=Keep this activities update for your knowledge</p> <p>2=No need more</p> <p>3=Up on to your NGO</p> <p>4=Continue with improvement</p> <p>5=Other</p>	
Medical Training (first	Q76.	<p>Did you get Medical Training (first aid and woman health)?</p>	

aid and woman health)		0=No 1=Yes	
	Q77.	If yes, What do you understand about first aid Training knowledge? 1=Assist person who become danger 2=Emergency situation until help arrive 3=Other	
	Q78.	If yes, What do you understand about woman health Training knowledge? 1=Reproductive health 2=Hygiene 3=Physical health development	
	Q79.	How is your rate for Medical for you? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful	
	Q80.	What is your comment Medical for you? 1=Keep this activities update for your knowledge 2=No need more 3=Up on to your NGO 4=Continue with improvement 5=Other	
III-Additional Trainings (upon request)			
Mental Health Care Training (Psychological Self Care, EMDR (Covid-19	Q81.	Do you get Mental Health Care Training on 1=Trauma Informed Care Training, EMDR 2=Forum Theater Training 3=Basic Counseling Training (Provided to Teen-challenge) 4=Science of Happiness (Provided to MMF) 5=Good touch and bad touch (Provided to Asian	

respond)		Hope) 6=Covid-19 awareness	
	Q82.	How is your rate for Mental Health Care I for you? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful	
	Q83.	What is your comment Mental Health Care for you? 1=Keep this activities update for your knowledge 2=No need more 3=Up on to your NGO 4=Continue with improvement 5=Other	
IV-Need based Forums			
	Q84.	Do you attend Caregiver Forum? 0=No 1=Yes	for Caregiver only
	Q85.	If yes, what did you understand a good caregiver? 1=Compassion 2=Good communication 3=Observation 4=Interpersonal skill 5=Time management 6=Organizing 7=Cleanliness 8=Patience 9=Flexible 10=Initiative 11=Physical strength and stamina	
	Q86.	How is your rate for Caregiver Forum for you? Please rate from 1 to 5	

	1=Un-useful , 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful	
Q87.	What is your comment Caregiver Forum for you? 1=Keep this activities update for your knowledge 2=No need more 3=Up on to your NGO 4=Continue with improvement 5=Other	
Q88.	How is your rate for Caregiver for you? Please rate from 1 to 5 1=Unhelpful, 2=Helpful less , 3=Helpful , 4=More helpful , 5=Very helpful	for child only
Q89.	What is your comment Caregiver for you? 1=Keep caregiver improvement on caregiver standard 2=Enough 3=Up on to your NGO 4=Other	
V-Collaboration With Government		
Q90.	Did Shelter Monitoring and Evaluation from Department of Anti-Human Trafficking, MoSVY? 0=No 1=Yes	For shelter only
Q91.	How often did Department of Anti-Human Trafficking, MoSVY conduct M &E? 1=semi annual 2=Annual 3=Bi-annual	
Q92.	How is your rate for Monitoring and Evaluation for your shelter?	

	<p>Please rate from 1 to 5</p> <p>1=Un-useful, 2=Useful less , 3=Useful , 4=More useful , 5=Very useful</p>	
	<p>Q93. What is your comment Monitoring and Evaluation for your shelter?</p> <p>1=Keep this activities for M&E form Department of Anti-Human Trafficking, MoSVY</p> <p>2=No need more</p> <p>3=Continue with improvement</p> <p>4=Other</p>	

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION!