



Final Evaluation Report

Promoting Gender Equality and Improving Access to Justice for Female Survivors and Victims of Gender-Based Violence under the Khmer Rouge Regime: Final Evaluation of the ECCC Non-Judicial Gender Project (Phase 2)

Cambodia, September 2019

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This evaluation report has been developed by an independent evaluation team. The analysis presented in this report reflects the views of the authors and may not necessarily represent those of VSS/ECCC, TPO Cambodia or the UN Trust Fund.

The United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) is the only global grant-making mechanism exclusively dedicated to eradicating all forms of violence against women and girls. In the 23 years of its existence, it has supported almost 500 organizations, investing in innovative and evidence-based civil society-led solutions and life-changing projects. The projects it has funded focus on preventing violence, implementing laws and policies to address and eliminate violence against women and girls, and improving access to essential services for survivors. The UN Trust Fund is managed by UN Women on behalf of the UN system and involves 24 UN organs and bodies in its decision-making processes through Regional and Global Programme Advisory Committees (PAC).

The Victims Support Section (VSS) of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) is the central contact point between the ECCC and Victims or their representatives. The VSS aims to facilitate the effective participation of Victims in the proceedings by helping them directly take part in hearings, dialogues, workshops and training and ensuring that they have access to legal representation of a high quality by providing legal and administrative support to the Civil Party lawyers. The Section, in cooperation with national and non-governmental agencies and international communities, is mandated to work on the identification, design and implementation of projects recognized as reparations. In addition, the Section is entrusted with the development and implementation of non-judicial programs and measures addressing the broader interests of victims.

Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Cambodia (TPO), established in 1995, is Cambodia's leading NGO in the field of mental health care and psychosocial support. It is the only psychosocial organization in Cambodia engaged in transitional justice activities in the context of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). Since 2007, and based on a Memorandum of Understanding with the ECCC, TPO has been providing comprehensive psychosocial services to ECCC Civil Parties. These range from on-site support at the tribunal, culturally-sensitive trauma therapy and self-help groups to truth-telling activities and research projects. TPO also has many years of experience in designing and implementing community-based programs aimed at combatting and preventing gender-based violence in Cambodia.

Cover Photo

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Presentations of the project's mobile exhibition on gender-based violence during the Khmer Rouge.

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Promoting gender equality and improving access to justice for female survivors and victims of gender-based violence under the Khmer Rouge regime: Final evaluation of the ECCC non-judicial gender project (Phase 2).

Cambodia, September 2019

Period of the project covered: January 2016 to April 2019

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Submitted to the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, the Victims Support Section of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, and the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Cambodia.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|--|
| BMZ | Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit |
| CCWC | Commune Committee for Women and Children |
| CDP | Cambodian Defenders Project |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| CNCW | Cambodian National Council for Women |
| CP | Civil Party |
| CPS | Civil Peace Service (Ziviler Friedensdienst) |
| CRP | Community Resource Person |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DAC | Development Assistance Criteria |
| DV | Domestic Violence |
| ECCC | Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| GO | Governmental Organization |
| GIZ | German Society for International Cooperation |
| IEC | Information, Education, and Communication |
| LcL | Lead Co-Lawyer Section of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia |
| LGBTQI | Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex |
| LTC | Lawyer Training Centre |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MoEYS | Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport |
| MoLVT | Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training |
| MoWA | Ministry of Women's Affairs |
| NAPVAW | National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women |
| NGO | Non-Government Organization |
| NSDP | National Strategic Development Plan |
| OCIJ | Office of Co-Investigative Judges |
| OCP | Office of the Co-Prosecutors |
| PAS | Public Affairs Section |
| PTSD | Post-traumatic Stress Disorder |

| | |
|--------------|---|
| RAJP | Royal Academy for Judicial Professions |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender-Based Violence |
| SHG | Self-help Group |
| TJ | Transitional Justice |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| TPO Cambodia | Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Cambodia |
| TT | Testimonial Therapy |
| TWG-G | Technical Working Group on Gender and GBV |
| UNAKRT | United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials |
| UNEG | United Nations Evaluation Group |
| UNTFVAW | United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women |
| VAW | Violence against Women |
| VSS | Victims Support Section |
| WESU | Witness and Expert Support Unit |

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CONTEXT AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Under the Khmer Rouge, Cambodians experienced various forms of gender-based violence (GBV) including mass rape before executions, sexual mutilation, sexual exploitation and slavery, and forced marriage. In 2001, the Cambodian National Assembly passed a law to create the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), a court to try the most serious crimes committed during the Khmer Rouge period. Case 002/02 included one specific form of GBV, namely ‘forced marriage and rape inside of forced marriage’ in its indictment. These crimes were qualified as crimes against humanity and those most responsible were sentenced to life-imprisonment.

The ECCC is the first hybrid tribunal to implement a Civil Party mechanism that gives survivors additional procedural rights allowing for more active involvement in the legal proceedings, and the right to seek collective and moral reparations. ‘Non-judicial measures’ are an additional mechanism to provide all Khmer Rouge survivors with some form of justice regardless of their status before the ECCC.

The project under evaluation represents the most comprehensive and long-lasting project among the ECCC’s reparation projects and non-judicial measures, and the main initiative to address GBV under the Khmer Rouge including forced marriage in Cambodia.

The project was designed by the Victims Support Section (VSS) of the ECCC, the Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation Cambodia (TPO) and the Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP), in collaboration with and through funding from the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTFVAW).

A first project phase from October 2011 to November 2014 led to considerable results in numerous areas; however, there was clear evidence for the need to further sustain and strengthen the project’s efforts. Thus, a second project phase was conducted from January 2016 to April 2019 with funding of approximately 1.000.000 USD from the UNTFVAW and approximately 234,000 USD from the applicants.

The project has been implemented nationwide and targets all the 2200 female CPs in Case 002 as well as 240 male CPs as primary beneficiaries. In particular, the project targeted those CPs who were admitted based on forced marriage and rape inside of forced marriage because they faced high obstacles in the transitional justice (TJ) process. Other primary beneficiaries include 633 female and 162 male survivors of GBV under the KR who were not admitted as CPs.

Secondary beneficiaries include CP representatives; members of community- and faith-based organizations; educational professionals; legal professionals of the ECCC; staff of governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGO); Cambodian lawyers; uniformed personnel; health professionals; and the public.

Logical Framework¹

Project Goal: Female CPs of the ECCC, in particular GBV survivors of the KR regime, fully enjoy and exercise their TJ rights and have access to improved psychological services and rehabilitation by the end 2018.

Outcome 1: ECCC staff, Bar Association members, student lawyers, and NGO partners have better attitudes and behaviors toward the needs of survivors of GBV in order to provide better services.

- Output 1.1: Staff of the ECCC and NGO partners have reinforced and improved knowledge on GBV and can apply it to their work.
- Output 1.2: Bar members and student lawyers have improved knowledge related to gender sensitivity in their specific field of work.

Outcome 2: Female CPs, particularly GBV survivors of the KR regime, are provided with resources and effective Case Management to ensure that their participation at the court and in relevant activities outside the court is meaningful, that their stories are heard, and that they are satisfied with their redress.

- Output 2.1: Female CPs and GBV survivors are legally represented and have logistic means to attend trials at the ECCC.
- Output 2.2: Female CPs and GBV survivors have strengthened legal knowledge in legal proceedings.

Outcome 3: The general public, communities and government officials have better understanding of GBV during the KR and its link to current gender issues; and hence, the attitude, behaviors, interventions and policy are improved and sensitive to the needs of GBV victims.

- Output 3.1: General public have better understanding of GBV under the KR and its link to the present through public information and dialogues.
- Output 3.2: Relevant government institutions are well informed on GBV during the KR and its link to the present and pay more attention to the issues.
- Output 3.3: Information on GBV under the KR, women's rights and "good practice" examples for gender sensitive TJ measures are documented and accessible to the public.

Outcome 4: Psychological well-being and mutual support among victims of GBV and female CPs are improved.

- Output 4.1: Community-based resource persons are identified, selected and trained on basic mental health.
- Output 4.2: Female CPs and victims of GBV have better psychological health through trauma treatment services including testimonial therapy, self-help groups, hotline counseling, and psychiatric treatment.
- Output 4.3: 100 families (survivors or their children) have better means to support their living.

¹ For details, please refer to Table I

EVALUATION PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The VSS of the ECCC commissioned this mandatory and external final project evaluation required by the UNTFVAW. The evaluation's primary purpose was to provide an assessment of the project implementation and identify and document best practices and lessons learnt. It further aims to provide accountability and transparency toward beneficiaries, donors, management, governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, and the public. The results will be used to inform the direction of any continuing or new activities of the project partners, and to provide evidence for funding proposals to support such activities.

Against the standard OECD DAC criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact and knowledge development, the evaluation objectives as outlined in the ToR, have been to:

- Evaluate the entire project in terms of effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, impact, and knowledge development with a focus on assessing the results at the outcome and goal levels;
- Determine if the results contribute to the project's overall goal;
- Generate key lessons and identify promising practices for learning;
- Determine the project's achievements and gaps; and
- Provide best practices/recommendations that may be used in future programming.

Target audiences for this evaluation report include the VSS and TPO; the ECCC's implementing partners and other NGOs active in the fields of TJ and GBV; national and international donors; the Cambodian Ministry of Women's Affairs; and the Cambodian National Council for Women.

Also, the evaluation aims to inform policy and practice of international judicial institutions by contributing to the evidence base through the identification of lessons learned and best practice.

The evaluation findings were presented during a large-scale workshop, which brought together staff from the various sections of the partner organizations, governmental and non-governmental representatives, and experts.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

A mixed methodology was adopted to allow for the triangulation of qualitative and quantitative findings. Data collection strategies included a desk review, semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions (FGD), a beneficiary survey along with site visits and participatory observations. The evaluation was conducted as a post-test; however, the evaluation results were compared to the project's monitoring results and baseline.

Data was collected through one international and two national evaluation consultants from 12th October to 17th December 2018 as well as in June 2019 due to the project's extension.

In total, the evaluators conducted individual semi-structured interviews with 84 (43 f / 41 m) respondents. Ten FGDs were conducted with a total of 63 (46 f / 12 m) participants. 28 respondents participated in the evaluation's beneficiary survey. Finally, the evaluators conducted eight site visits, and participated in one provincial outreach forum as well as in the verdict in Case 002/02.

The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation and the UN Evaluation Group (UNEG)

Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation. In addition, the evaluators produced a risk and safety plan with a risk assessment matrix detailing the evaluation's specific risks, potential harms, and mitigation strategies.

Respondents comprised a wide range of stakeholders including CPs and their representatives, CPs' relatives, CPs' community peers, local authorities such as village leaders and representatives of the Commune Committees for Women and Children, national and international lawyers including CP lawyers, service providers like educational professionals and health center staff, VSS and TPO staff, and representatives from the ECCC, ministries and NGOs.

The results were analyzed and triangulated with the project's monitoring results. The draft report was discussed in the partner organizations and all feedback was integrated in the final report.

Getting access to informants was at times challenging due to CPs' limited contact information and dense work schedules around the ECCC's judgment. The evaluators anticipated a few additional risks and constraints ahead of the field missions including the potential interference by local authorities, gender- and power-related dimensions during group discussions, and a lack of privacy in community settings. However, it was possible to mitigate these constraints through careful planning.

KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Relevance

The project has been a unique and forward-looking endeavor in the Cambodian TJ context due to its importance as the first large-scale effort to bring justice and healing to survivors of GBV under the KR. The overall strength of the project is its inclusiveness and comprehensiveness. The project took wide-ranging measures in identifying the needs and interests of the target groups throughout the project cycle. Monitoring conducted in this project was instrumental in responding to key challenges of the first phase.

The project assumptions were realistic and the project's holistic combination of services in the areas of justice, memorialization, and mental health (MH) were clearly responsive to the context and survivors' needs. Most CPs continue to support the ECCC as well as truth-telling and memorialization and emphasize the need to further share their experiences with the younger generation.

Despite CPs' wish to receive monetary reparations, most CPs in this project understand the ECCC's limitations and its concept of 'moral and collective' reparations.

CPs have additional needs in the areas of education, parenting skills, poverty reduction, and health care, especially those who are responsible for raising their grandchildren. However, given the service gap, the project cannot not be expected to address all CP needs.

The project contributed to transformative change with regard to women's capacities to deal with family conflicts and to participate in decision-making; however, future projects could integrate additional initiatives aimed at transforming the power dynamics and structures that serve to reinforce gendered inequalities.

Effectiveness

Outcome 1

Staff of the ECCC, Cambodian lawyers, NGO partners and the police have effectively improved their gender knowledge and have become more sensitive to GBV survivors' needs. Gender focal points have an important function in improving gender equality and sensitivity at the ECCC; however, they were not equipped to engage in any of the project's outreach activities.

Numerous large-scale network meetings effectively enhanced knowledge sharing and communication between diverse stakeholder organizations in the working field.

Outcome 2

CPs were legally represented at the court and were effectively provided with logistic and psychological services to ensure their meaningful participation at the ECCC.

Outreach activities conducted in this project effectively brought legal information to large numbers of CPs with clear knowledge gains on the ECCC's proceedings. In addition, CP representatives in this project were comprehensively equipped with gender and MH knowledge.

CP lawyers funded through this project provided quality legal services and information to their clients; however, other CP lawyers work on a voluntary basis, and many of their clients have requested additional legal counseling.

CPs were effectively engaged in numerous initiatives designed to foster advocacy and knowledge sharing. Most CPs feel that their experiences have been heard and are generally satisfied with their engagement.

Outcome 3

Comprehensive information and awareness raising activities (mobile exhibitions, community-based education and dialogues, internet platform, IEC material, radio- and video productions, network meetings, etc.) effectively ensured access to information on GBV under the KR, women's rights, and 'good practice' examples for gender-sensitive TJ work both at the national and subnational level.

Advocacy and networking activities substantially contributed to the inclusion of services for survivors of GBV under the KR in the third National Action Plan to End Violence against Women (NAPVAW III). Community-based authorities, in particular, are more aware of GBV during the KR and now pay more attention to the needs of survivors.

The project created multiple leverage effects including civil society's design of additional projects for the benefit of survivors of GBV under the KR, and comprehensive reporting by researchers and the media on the issue.

Outcome 4

Female Civil Parties and other survivors of GBV under the KR received a diverse set of rights-based and culturally adapted psychological services (testimonial therapy, self-help groups, psychiatric assessment and treatment, phone counseling, etc.) effectively improving their coping strategies, resilience, and mental well-being.

Comprehensive in-house trainings effectively enhanced gender knowledge and therapeutic skills among TPO's project staff

Community assessments and the training of community resource persons enhanced local capacities and ensured beneficiaries' ownership of the project's psychosocial interventions; however, there is a need for follow-up training and continued support.

The introduction of savings groups has been a very practical and highly successful approach in ensuring CPs' free access to health care in selected communities.

Efficiency

The implementation of a project of this scope and size is a unique achievement in the Cambodian TJ context.

Barriers to efficient implementation mostly related to external challenges and limited human resources; however, good management practices as well as the partners' high expertise and commitment ensured the delivery of all outputs and the efficient and timely spending of funding.

Impact

The project is an exceptional effort in making the ECCC and its judicial processes more accessible to survivors through legal representation and information, logistic support, gender training, awareness raising, and psychological support.

Beneficiaries had comprehensive access to the TJ process and are generally very satisfied with their participation at the ECCC and in the project's services. Whereas most CPs would like to receive financial reparations, they are clearly aware of the ECCC's limitations and remain satisfied with the project's interventions.

The project generated clear positive change in the lives of targeted CPs especially in the areas of stress management and cognitive enhancement, social and interpersonal communication, family and community support, and, to some extent, access to health care.

CPs in Case 002, the project's primary beneficiaries, received a higher level of services than other survivors resulting in some dissatisfaction among those excluded. Most community stakeholders support truth-telling and memorialization related to the KR past; however, some prefer to remain silent out of fear of new conflicts.

Sustainability

Gender knowledge improvements through this project have been substantial both at the national and community level. Governmental and non-governmental actors both at the national and community level pay additional attention to the needs of survivors of GBV under the KR; however, relatively little attention has been given to the development of provincial strategies for the benefit of survivors.

Community resources have been effectively built; however, there appears to be a need for follow-up training and the provision of small grants to sustain the project's results.

Establishing savings groups to cover survivors' transport costs to health centers has been a major contribution to improving sustained care for elderly GBV survivors.

Knowledge Development

The project contributed substantially to the documentation of project activities and new knowledge and shared its experiences through various channels.

LESSONS LEARNED

- International tribunals that aim for CP participation and a positive legacy for those involved require a multi-faceted approach with comprehensive services in the areas of outreach, legal counselling and representation including transport to a trial's hearings, psychosocial support, memorialization and truth-telling among other services. Such an approach requires comprehensive collaboration of diverse governmental institutions and non-governmental stakeholders and the establishment of network and reporting mechanisms.
- CP participation requires a long-term approach and sustained engagement to prevent any CP dissatisfaction threatening the positive legacy of a tribunal.
- TJ measures for survivors of GBV require a gender perspective in operations and procedures and concerted efforts in the areas of gender-mainstreaming including gender training for concerned staff. Women's concerns and experiences should be at the center of the design, implementation and evaluation of any TJ program.
- CP participation requires outreach that is accessible to and understandable for survivors. Outreach should target CPs but also engage CP applicants and other survivors.
- CP participation in international trials requires services that respond to CPs' health and livelihood needs, especially for those survivors who experienced physical harm or loss of their property.
- CP participation requires rights-based and culturally adapted psychosocial interventions with a focus on SHGs and the enhancement of social cohesion. Psychosocial activities should integrate innovative practices to foster truth-telling such as the "Testimonial Therapy" approach in Cambodia.
- Truth-telling and memorialization initiatives should be at the center of CP participation and should focus on participatory approaches that allow for the engagement of other survivors and community members, especially the younger generation. In addition, it is important to raise public awareness and foster understanding about past atrocities and the prevention of new violence.
- CP participation requires sustained financial resources by a court in addition to external funding. This calls for a comprehensive assessment of CPs' needs and the related costs. One way to ensure funding could be the establishment of a trust fund as demonstrated in other TJ contexts.
- CP participation requires technical and financial support for the establishment of victims' organizations, CP networks and community groups to foster their advocacy and empowerment.
- To ensure the relevance of a program, TJ measures require needs assessments before and throughout the project cycle in particular when designing reparation projects. Also, survivors' ownership can be effectively increased through training of and support for community-based focal points or victims' representatives. These representatives could also be trained in conflict resolution, non-violent communication, dialogue facilitation, and MH support.
- Unrealistic expectations and dissatisfaction, for instance, by rejected CP applicants or other survivors can be mitigated through comprehensive information and communication on the limitations of TJ measures.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Relevance

The approach of creating partnerships and consulting beneficiaries throughout the project cycle ensured the project's relevance and should be used as a best practice in similar interventions.

The evaluation results show that most CPs continue to support the ECCC as well as truth-telling and memorialization. Most respondents recommend sustained awareness raising and education initiatives with special focus on the engagement of youth.

Complementary TJ projects could include additional services in areas such as income generation, family life education, and health care.

Many forms of GBV against KR survivors are prevalent in Cambodia; suggesting the need for more enhanced future interventions to ensure equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men survivors.

Effectiveness

Outcome 1

Gender focal points should be equipped with the necessary time, financial assets, and resources to effectively engage in the court's outreach activities. Alternatively, one could consider the establishment of additional positions for gender experts that ensure gender-mainstreaming in the court's outreach work.

Supplementary 'Legal Aid Network' meetings could be used to enhance referral mechanisms and to develop collaborative programs for the benefit of GBV survivors.

Outcome 2

Despite comprehensive legal support by some CP lawyers, more resources are needed to strengthen CP lawyers' services.

Outcome 3

The project partners are advised to continue networking with the Cambodian Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Cambodian National Council for Women to advocate for the inclusion of services for survivors of GBV during the KR period.

Outcome 4

CRPs, CP Focal Persons, and dedicated SHG members could be equipped with follow-up training, practical means (e.g. banners, DVDs, T-Shirts, business cards, movie collections, etc.) and limited financial aid to conduct community services beyond the project period.

In any similar project, the project partners could conduct a more comprehensive assessment of local and regional service providers to facilitate survivors' referrals. To solve the problem of transportation costs, savings groups such as those used in this project may be a practical and cost-effective solution.

Efficiency

In any similar intervention, the partners are advised to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of necessary inputs. This will allow for more realistic objectives in terms of human resources.

Impact

International donors and the government should continue their financial support to the VSS until the termination of the ECCC.

Donors should extend their financial support for relevant NGOs beyond the end of the tribunal. This would enable NGOs to sustainably support and provide follow-up services for CPs.

NGOs are advised to provide legal information, rights-based psychosocial support, and memorialization for CPs and other KR survivors. Services should also include health and income generation activities and should target a wider range of KR survivors.

In case of a discontinuation of the ECCC, the VSS and partners are advised to conduct information campaigns to mitigate dissatisfaction among Case 003 and 004 CP applicants.

Sustainability

To keep the issue of GBV under the KR on the agenda, the project partners are advised to continue maintaining and updating the project's website and to strengthen networking for the benefit of KR survivors.

Enhanced government engagement and support in the development of strategies at the provincial level could improve service delivery for KR survivors.

While acknowledging funding limitations, there is room to further strengthen the project's OPAs and SHGs to serve economic, advocacy and psychosocial agendas for their members.

Knowledge Development

The VSS and TPO are advised to continue their dissemination of experiences and “best practice” in- and outside the transitional justice field. The partners could, for instance, improve their knowledge exchange with human rights groups and multilateral bodies to integrate gender considerations into their transitional justice work.

The VSS and TPO are advised to document and preserve all outputs of the Legal Aid Network meetings. These have been praised as a major mechanism for knowledge sharing and included multiple high-quality presentations.

I. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

In 2001, the Cambodian National Assembly passed a law to create the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), a court to try the most serious crimes committed during the Khmer Rouge (KR) period. The court applies both Cambodian and international law, and combines national and international judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers. The ECCC is the first hybrid tribunal to implement a Civil Party (CP) mechanism that gives survivors additional procedural rights allowing for more active involvement in the legal proceedings, and the right to seek collective and moral reparations. The Victims Support Section (VSS) of the ECCC has been given the responsibility to collect funding, and to design and implement moral and collective reparations. ‘Non-judicial measures’ are an additional mechanism to provide all KR survivors with some form of justice regardless of their status before the ECCC and the crimes charged.

There is ample evidence that Cambodians experienced various forms of GBV including mass rape before executions, sexual mutilation, sexual exploitation and slavery, forced nudity in prisons and detention centers, and forced marriage. According to a survey in 2011 for instance, among Cambodians who survived the KR, 65.4% were aware of rape perpetrated by agents of the KR during Democratic Kampuchea, and 28.8% of all respondents were direct witnesses.² The majority of GBV victims reported were women, especially those who were classified as the so-called “new people”³; however, victims originated from all sectors of society and also included men and lesbians, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI) people. Some research demonstrates that ethnic minorities such as the Vietnamese, Cham, and ethnic Chinese were specifically targeted.⁴

Case 002/02 included one specific form of GBV, namely forced marriage and rape inside of forced marriage in its indictment. Among a number of publications on this issue⁵, the most controversial is a study by Peg Levine that comprehensively described diverse forms of abuse in marriages under the KR but did not define these marriages as forced.⁶

However, on 16 November 2018, the ECCC rendered their second judgment against former KR leaders Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea, and found them guilty of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes committed in Cambodia between 1975 and 1979. The crimes of forced marriage and rape in the context of forced marriage were qualified as crimes against humanity and the perpetrators were sentenced to life-imprisonment.

2 Natale, K. (2011). I could feel my soul flying away from my body: A study on gender-based violence during Democratic Kampuchea in Battambang and Svay Rieng provinces. Phnom Penh, Cambodia: Cambodian Defenders Project.

3 During Democratic Kampuchea society was classified into peasant “old people” and urban “new people”, who were to be re-educated or liquidated.

4 Braaf, R. (2014). Sexual violence against ethnic minorities during the KR regime. Phnom Penh, Cambodia: Cambodian Defenders Project.

5 See, for example, Strasser, J., Kim, T., Studzinsky, S., & Taing, S. (2015); de Langis, T., Strasser, J., Kim, T., & Taing, S. (2014), Nakagawa, K. (2008, 2017).

6 LeVine, P. (2010). Love and Dread in Cambodia: Weddings, Births, and Ritual Harm Under the KR. Singapore, Singapore: NUS Press.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

As a result of a service gap for female CPs and survivors of GBV under the KR in Case 002, the VSS of the ECCC in collaboration with TPO Cambodia (TPO) and the Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP) designed a non-judicial measure to ensure their meaningful participation at the court.

The project is titled: “Promoting Gender Equality and Improving Access to Justice for Female Survivors and Victims of Gender-Based Violence under the KR Regime”. The project partners were awarded funding by the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTFVAW).

The first phase of this six-year program was designed and implemented in a collaborative effort by the VSS, TPO, and CDP. The goal was that ‘Female survivors of the Khmer Rouge regime, particularly survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, fully enjoy and exercise their transitional justice rights, namely, the right to truth, criminal justice, rehabilitation, and non-recurrence’. The duration of the project was 37 months (October 2011 to November 2014) and targeted locations in fifteen Cambodian provinces.

This project phase led to considerable results in various areas; however, there was clear evidence for the need to further sustain and strengthen the project’s interventions. For this reason, UNTFVAW granted funding for a second project phase from January 2016 to April 2019 with a total amount of approximately 1,000,000 USD and a contribution from the applicants of approximately 234,000 USD.

The VSS is implementing this project phase in collaboration with TPO Cambodia. Listed as additional collaborating organizations are UN Women Cambodia, Bophana Audio Center, Help Age Cambodia, University of South East Asia, Cambodian University of Specialists, Build Bright University, Royal University of Phnom Penh, and the provincial departments of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) in Siem Reap and Koh Kong.

This non-judicial justice measure is one of only two of the ECCC’s non-judicial and reparation projects specifically designed for survivors of GBV. It represents the most comprehensive and long-lasting project of the ECCC for the benefit of Khmer Rouge (KR) survivors, and the main initiative to address GBV under the Khmer Rouge including forced marriage in Cambodia. With its focus on services for GBV survivors among CPs and survivors of forced marriage, it is unique in the international criminal justice system.

The project’s primary beneficiaries include the 2200 female CPs in Case 002 and 240 male survivors of GBV under the KR who were admitted as CPs. In particular, the project targeted those CPs among the 3,867 CPs who were admitted based on forced marriage and rape inside of forced marriage because they faced particularly high obstacles in the transitional justice (TJ) process. Other primary beneficiaries include 633 female and 162 male survivors of GBV under the KR who are not CPs.

Secondary beneficiaries include CP representatives; members of community- and faith-based organizations; educational professionals; legal professionals of the ECCC; staff of governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGO); Cambodian lawyers; uniformed personnel; health professionals; and the public.

The project was implemented nationwide, especially in Phnom Penh and selected districts of 23 provinces including Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Kandal, Kep, Koh Kong, Rattanakiri, Kratie, Mondulakiri, Odor Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng, and Takeo.

Table 1: Logical Framework

| Project Goal: Female CPs of the ECCC, in particular GBV survivors of the KR regime, fully enjoy and exercise their TJ rights and have access to improved psychological services and rehabilitation by the end of 2018. | | |
|---|--|---|
| Outcome 1: ECCC staff, Bar Association members, student lawyers, and NGO partners have better attitudes and behaviors toward the needs of survivors of GBV in order to provide better services. | Output 1.1: Staff of the ECCC and NGO partners have reinforced and improved knowledge on GBV and can apply it to their work. | Activity 1.1.1: Provide a one-day workshop and 2 follow-up workshops on gender sensitivity in project management for 40 ECCC and NGO staff. |
| | | Activity 1.1.2: Conduct a one-day workshop and one follow-up workshop for 45 ECCC legal staff on gender-sensitivity in interrogation and preparing witnesses. |
| | | Activity 1.1.3: Prepare ToRs for gender-focal points, promote their roles, and lobby NGO partners to establish a gender-focal point. |
| | Output 1.2: Bar members and student lawyers have improved knowledge related to gender sensitivity in their specific field of work. | Activity 1.2.1: Conduct a one-day workshop and 2 follow-up workshops for 25 members of the Bar on gender-sensitivity in preparing GBV clients in judicial proceedings. |
| | | Activity 1.2.2: Conduct a one-day workshop and 2 follow-up workshops for 55 student lawyers on gender-sensitivity in preparing GBV clients in judicial proceedings. |
| | | Activity 1.2.3: Conduct 9 thematic gender workshops for NGOs with the goal of improving knowledge sharing and to assess and develop response strategies to gender related challenges in the TJ process. |
| Outcome 2: Female CPs, particularly GBV survivors of the KR regime, are provided with resources and effective Case Management to ensure that their participation at the court and in relevant activities outside the court is | Output 2.1: Female CPs and GBV survivors are legally represented and have logistic means to attend trials at the ECCC. | Activity 2.1.1: Provide logistic support for approx. 1,500 females CPs and GBV survivors to attend the hearings at the ECCC. |
| | | Activity 2.1.2: Support legal representation to female CPs and victims of GBV in the ECCC's proceedings. |
| | | Activity 2.1.2: Support legal representation to female CPs and victims of GBV in the ECCC's proceedings. |

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| meaningful, that their stories are heard, and that they are satisfied with their redress. | | Activity 2.1.3: Provide mental support for CPs attending hearings. |
| | | Activity 2.1.4: Invite female CPs and GBV survivors to attend the Supreme Court Chamber's verdict announcement on Case 002/01, and the Trial Chamber's verdict announcement on Case 002/02 (180 CPs) |
| | Output 2.2: Female CPs and GBV survivors have strengthened legal knowledge in legal proceedings. | Activity 2.2.1: Organize client-lawyer meetings with app. 300 female CPs and GBV survivors for legal up-dates, mental health training, trust-building. |
| | | Activity 2.2.2: Organize CP National Forum (175 CPs x 4 times). |
| | | Activity 2.2.3: Conduct a follow-up training with app. 150 male and female CP representatives (CP focal persons) on GBV under the KR and today and on the gender-related aspects of the ECCC's laws, policies, action plan, conflict resolution, non-violent communication, dialogue facilitation, and mental health support. |
| Outcome 3: The general public, communities and government officials have better understanding of GBV during the KR and its link to current gender issues; and hence, the attitude, behaviors, interventions and policy are improved and sensitive to the needs of GBV victims. | Output 3.1: General public have better understanding of GBV under KR and its link to the present through public information and dialogues. | Activity 3.1.1: Conduct 3 women hearings (truth telling/ mobile exhibitions) and public awareness raising on GBV under the KR and women's rights today. |
| | | Activity 3.1.2: Conduct a regular nationwide radio program which addresses issues on GBV under the KR, experiences of women and men who combat GBV, the progress of legal proceedings by the ECCC and its implications for gender issues in Cambodian society today. |
| | | Activity 3.1.3: Create and maintain social media networks (such as Twitter, Facebook) to upload materials on GBV during the KR regime. |
| | Output 3.2: Relevant government institutions are | Activity 3.2.1: Meet with relevant government institutions to have discussions on the GBV during the KR and its link to present situations of GBV in Cambodia. |

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| | better aware on GBV during the KR and its link to the present and pay more attention to the issues. | Activity 3.2.2: Join meetings/discussions about GBV to respond to CEDAW's Concluding Observations, and write progress reports on ECCC's activities related to GBV during KR. |
| | | Activity 3.2.3: Support and join the International 16-Day Campaign on Violence Against Women (VAW). |
| | | Activity 3.2.4: Empower GBV survivors and support them to speak at public events. |
| | | Activity 3.2.5: Organize and celebrate International Women's Day on 8 March at the ECCC and raise specific GBV issues for discussion on that day. |
| | Output 3.3: Information on GBV under the KR, women's rights and good practice examples for gender sensitive TJ measures are documented and accessible to the public. | Activity 3.3.1: Maintain and upgrade the existing GBV website. |
| | | Activity 3.3.2: Translate documents, videos and films related to GBV during the KR from the English language to the Khmer language. |
| | | Activity 3.3.3: Produce outreach materials and printed documents (1 video on women hearings, 1 video on project achievement, 1 video spot, 20 posters, 1 flyer, 1 brochure). |
| | | Activity 3.3.4: Conduct film outreach at the community level and record the outreach activity on video. |
| | | Activity 3.3.5: Conduct research on "Idiom Stress", document best practices and lessons learned, and conduct national workshops to disseminate information. |
| Outcome 4: Psychological well-being and mutual support among victims of GBV and female CPs are improved. | Output 4.1: Community-based resource persons are identified, selected and trained on basic mental health. | Activity 4.1.1: Conduct need assessments to identify key resource persons in the targeted communities. |
| | | Activity 4.1.2: Provide training on basic mental health, mental health first aid and basic legal information to 100 CRPs. |

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| | | Activity 4.1.3: Provide training on basic mental health and gender guidelines to 20 legal professional/ support staff and 2 follow-up trainings. |
| | | Activity 4.1.4: Provide training and in-house follow-ups to 8 psychologists by Senior clinical advisor. |
| | Output 4.2: Female CPs and victims of GBV have better psychological health through trauma treatment services including testimonial therapy, self-help groups, hotline counseling, and psychiatric treatment. | Activity 4.2.1: Conduct community-based Self-Help Groups. |
| | | Activity 4.2.2: Provide telephone counseling as well as psychiatric and medical treatment to female CPs and Victims of GBV. |
| | | Activity 4.2.3: Provide testimonial therapy to female CPs and GBV survivors. |
| | Output 4.3: 100 families (survivors or their children) have better means to support their living. | Activity 4.3.1: Provide financial support for skills training to poor families receiving psychological treatment and facilitate the process with micro-credit institutions for small credit/ grants to support start-up businesses. |

3. EVALUATION OVERVIEW

Evaluation Purpose and Scope

The ToR emphasize the evaluation's purpose of accountability and transparency toward primary and secondary beneficiaries, donors, senior management, governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, and the public. As agreed during the inception stage, the evaluation put special emphasis on the project's impact, outcomes, and outputs. The evaluation further identified emerging needs, gaps, and priorities, and thus aims to guide the decision on whether to continue the project or to inform its future direction. Finally, the evaluation informs policy and practice of external stakeholders by contributing to the evidence base through the identification of 'lessons learnt'.

Evaluation Objectives

As articulated in the ToR, the evaluation objectives covered the following areas:

- Evaluate the entire project in terms of effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and impact, knowledge development with a focus on the results at the outcome and goal levels;
- Determine if the results contribute to the project's overall goal;
- Generate key lessons and identify promising practices for learning;
- Determine the project's achievements and gaps;
- Provide best practices and recommendations that may be used in future programming.

Evaluation Team

The evaluation team consisted of three consultants with evaluation experience in the fields of TJ, GBV, and MH. The team further collaborated with one technical editor to prepare the evaluation report for publication. Together, they formed a multi-professional, gender-balanced, and multicultural team.

Specializing in the fields of TJ, GBV and MH, **Julian Poluda** has served as evaluation consultant and program development advisor in Cambodia and other world regions. With an interest in cross-disciplinary programs, he is passionate about participatory and utilization-focused mixed-method evaluations. His clients include the UN, EU, bilateral agencies, government ministries, international/national NGOs, and grassroot organizations.

Sineth Siv has nine years of experience at APSARA Authority in Siem Reap and is currently a senior project manager for eco-tourism community development and cultural preservation within Angkor Archaeological Park. She also freelances as a consultant with an emphasis on women's issues. Her recent evaluation work focused on TJ and gender programs by the ECCC and NGOs.

Sotheary Yim is a clinical psychologist with extensive counselling experience for KR survivors, especially victims of GBV. Her book "Past and the Present of Forced Marriage Survivors: Experiences toward Healing" reflects on her work as program coordinator of Kdei Karuna's reparation project on the issue of forced marriage. Relevant consultancy experiences include evaluations for GIZ and UN Women in Cambodia and beyond.

Mercy Ananeh-Frempong has 10 years of experience as a writer, technical editor and project adviser. She has been based in Cambodia since 2012 working with local nonprofit organizations in capacity development, project monitoring, and technical editing. She is also a published writer and supports various independent publishing projects.

Division of Responsibilities

Julian Poluda had the final responsibility for the evaluation design, data collection, analysis, and report writing. Further responsibilities included the evaluation's coordination, quality control of all deliverables and the evaluation's presentation.

Sineth Siv and Sotheary Yim were (co-)responsible for the evaluation design, data collection and analysis, as well as translation and facilitation during data collection and presentations.

Mercy Ananeh-Frempong was responsible for the technical editing and quality assurance of content and style.

Evaluation Work Plan and Deliverables

The evaluation work was conducted from the end of October 2018 to July 2019 due to the project's extension. The evaluators produced (i) an inception report, (ii) a draft evaluation report, (iii) a power point presentation summarizing all key findings and recommendations, and (iv) a final evaluation report. The report Appendices include the Terms of Reference; Evaluation Matrix; Beneficiary Data Sheet; data collection instruments; a list of persons and institutions interviewed, and sites visited; and a list of supporting documents reviewed.

Evaluation Criteria and Questions

The evaluators reviewed the ToR and Theory of Change and re-assessed the evaluation objectives and key questions. To this end, the evaluators defined their approach to each question in an evaluation matrix indicating the a) evaluation criteria, b) evaluation questions, c) sources of information and data, and d) data collection methods and tools.

The evaluation questions were developed in relation to five of the OECD/DAC criteria: Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability. In addition, the ToR requested the evaluation of the project's Knowledge Development. Key questions were designed during the evaluation's inception stage in consultation with senior management.

Relevance: The extent to which the activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target groups, recipients, and donors.

- Evaluation Question 1: To what extent were the project strategy and activities relevant in responding to the needs of female CPs, especially, survivors of GBV under the KR?
- Evaluation Question 2: Are there any other needs of female CPs that ought to be addressed should the project be implemented in a next phase? How can these be realized?

Effectiveness: the level of achievement of the project's outcomes and outputs.

- Evaluation Question 3: To what extent were the intended project outcomes and outputs achieved and how? How many beneficiaries have been reached?
- Evaluation Question 4: What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project outcomes and outputs? How?

Efficiency: the quality of processes by which the project is delivered to produce outputs.

- Evaluation Question 5: How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the project proposal?

Impact: whether there has been a change toward the project goal as a result of the achievement of the outcomes (positive/negative/intended/unintended)?

- Evaluation Question 6: To what extent was the intended project goal achieved and how? How many beneficiaries have been reached?
- Evaluation Question 7: To what extent has this project generated positive change in the lives of targeted women and girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project? Why?
- Evaluation Question 8: What unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?

Sustainability: the degree to which the benefits produced by the project continue after external assistance comes to an end.

- Evaluation Question 9: How are the achieved results going to be sustained after this project ends, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of female CPs at the project goal level?
- Evaluation Question 10: What elements of the project (in order of priority) should continue if further funding becomes available?

Knowledge Generation: the degree of documentation of practices and the identification of key lessons on ending violence against women (EVAW).

- Evaluation Question 11: What documentation of project activities, new knowledge, and practice has been conducted?
- Evaluation Question 12: What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on ending violence against women and girls?

4. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Evaluation design

The evaluation was conducted as a post-test; however, the evaluation results were compared to the project's monitoring results and baseline.

The evaluators intentionally planned for the use of mixed methods to allow for the triangulation of qualitative and quantitative findings. By comparing information obtained from different methods of data collection, the evaluators aimed to broaden and deepen understanding and to enhance the validity and credibility of the evaluation findings.

Data collection methods included a desk review, semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), a beneficiary survey, site visits, and participatory observation. A total of 147 interview and FGD respondents (86 women and 56 men) contributed to the evaluation, and 28 respondents participated in the evaluation's beneficiary survey.

Data was collected from 12th October to 17th December 2018 as well as in June 2019 to evaluate the project's extension. Besides interviews and FGDs in Phnom Penh, one seven-day field mission was carried out to the project's target districts in Banteay Meanchey, one seven-day field mission was conducted in Siem Reap, and one two-day mission was realized in Kampong Chhnang.

In addition, the evaluators joined one of the project's large-scale CP outreach forums in Kampong Chhnang as well as the judgement in Case 002.

Consistent with a participatory and utilization-focused approach, the consultants carried out their tasks in close and continuous collaboration with concerned staff. The evaluators ensured opportunities for reflection on the evaluation questions and methodology, and continuously communicated with the VSS to monitor the relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency of the evaluation strategy.

To ensure that the evaluation results are used effectively, the evaluators aimed for accurate and useful findings which may enable project partners to improve processes and outcomes.

Sampling, data collection and analysis

Selection of target provinces

The ToR anticipated the collection of data not only at the national level, but also through visits to three selected provinces. One selection criterion was to evaluate the project's impact in provinces that had not been assessed during the project's previous evaluations. Additional considerations included the geographic location, and the number of TJ initiatives in each province. The objective was to include at least one of Cambodia's more remote provinces with less access to the court and related outreach measures. When selecting the evaluation's target districts, the evaluators aimed to minimize travel time and thereby maximize data collection.

With these factors in mind, and after consulting with the project partners, the evaluators selected Siem Reap as a province with a large number of CPs and a comparatively high number of reparation initiatives that had not yet been evaluated during previous project evaluations, and Banteay Meanchey as a province with a comparatively low number of CPs and limited access to reparation initiatives. Kampong Chhnang was selected for the evaluation of activities during the project's extension in 2019.

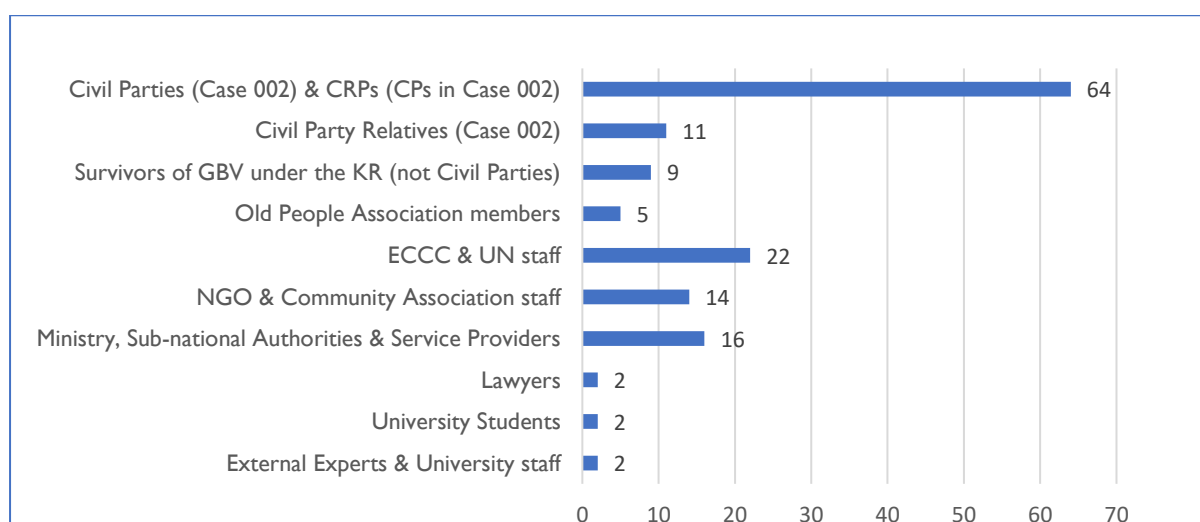
Desk review

As part of the inception stage, the evaluators were equipped with numerous project documents prior to the field phase. The VSS monitoring plan includes all expected results, indicators, and data collection methods. Monitoring tools include six detailed questionnaires (via monkey survey) to collect information on the project's indicators for each outcome and output.

Secondary data was collected from the project's website, and several evaluation and survey reports were added by the evaluators.

Interview and FGD sampling

Figure 1: Distribution of Interview and FGD respondents (N=147 [86 female / 56 male])



Semi-structured interviews

In total, the evaluators conducted individual interviews with 43 female and 41 male respondents. The interviews were semi-structured with questions designed to respond to the evaluation questions. Each interview was conducted by two of the evaluation's consultants.

With regard to the project's primary beneficiaries, 28 CPs (Case 002) from three target provinces were randomly selected from the VSS data base for individual semi-structured interviews. Interview partners among the project's secondary beneficiaries were selected through purposive sampling to ensure a cross-section of representatives.

Beneficiary consultations were completed through key informant interviews who were identified by the evaluators or in consultation with the VSS and TPO.⁷

⁷ For details on the sampling strategy, please refer to Appendix 5.

FGDs and SWOT analysis workshop

To allow for the inclusion of a larger number of CPs and to develop a more in-depth understanding of beneficiaries' perceptions and experiences, the evaluators conducted eight FGDs in the target provinces, one FGD at TPO's headquarters, and one SWOT analysis workshop at the ECCC in Phnom Penh.

In total, 63 respondents (46 female/12 male) participated in the evaluation's FGDs.

Regarding the FGDs with primary beneficiaries, the evaluators selected CPs who were available and lived in one community but had the characteristics of the overall CP population (convenience sampling).

In addition, one FGD was conducted with CPs' relatives; one FGD was conducted with survivors of GBV under the KR who are not CPs; and one FGD was conducted with representatives of the project's 'Old People Associations' (OPA).

In each FGD, one of the evaluation consultants served as the facilitator while the other took notes and observed the group dynamics. FGDs were conducted in safe settings and each lasted for approximately 90 minutes.

FGDs in this evaluation gave participants a chance to stimulate ideas on the evaluation questions and to reinforce links between CPs. Analysis started immediately after each FGD through summary notes and a discussion on preliminary findings.

Beneficiary survey

To not only rely on qualitative methods and to enhance the accuracy of the evaluation's results, the evaluators conducted a quantitative survey with the project's primary beneficiaries.

However, most CPs cannot be reached by email or phone and many have difficulties completing written questionnaires. These factors make it difficult to conduct a random sample survey with CPs within an evaluation's budget and time frame.

Therefore, the evaluators decided to conduct the beneficiary survey during the evaluation's individual interviews with 28 CPs (convenience sampling). The objective was to provide a quantitative measure of CPs' perceptions and to further triangulate the results from the evaluation's semi-structured interviews and FGDs. Questions were developed in line with the evaluation questions and considered gaps in the VSS's quantitative monitoring results.⁸

Site visits and observational participation

The evaluators conducted eight site visits to learn in greater depth and detail about on-going memorialization initiatives and to gain insights for recommendations to inform similar projects. In addition, one of the evaluators participated in one of the project's large-scale CP outreach forums in Kampong Chhnang province. Finally, the evaluators were present during the rendition of the verdict in Case 002 and participated in the debriefings with CPs on November 16, 2018.

⁸ For details on the beneficiary survey, please refer to Appendix 4.

Synthesis and reporting

After data collection, the evaluators proceeded with a systematic analysis and synthesized all findings, conclusions, and recommendations into an overall draft evaluation report. Findings and results were discussed in each partner organization and during meetings between the evaluators and partner staff. All feedback by the project partners and the UNTFVAW has then been integrated into the final evaluation report.

The evaluation findings were presented during a large-scale workshop which brought together staff from the various sections of the partner organizations, governmental and non-governmental representatives, and experts. The objective was to use this opportunity for a veritable learning process, and to collect feedback on the evaluation results.

During follow-up, the evaluators clarified with the project partners whether the evaluation was satisfactory in view of the ToR. After final review and approval of the report, the project partners prepared management responses to the report's recommendations and disseminated the final report.

Safety and ethical considerations

The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation and the UN Evaluation Group (UNEG) Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation.

First and foremost, the composition of the evaluation team was carefully considered to ensure a mix of expertise and independence. It included two national female evaluators who are not connected to the implementing partner organizations ensuring gender balance, impartiality and independence as well as sensitivity to cultural and religious differences.

All members of the evaluation team have broad experiences in collecting sensitive information, specifically data related to violence against women. To prevent any potential re-traumatization, for instance, interview questions to survivors primarily focused on the impact of and CPs' views on the project rather than on their experiences of suffering. In addition, the professional MH background of two of the evaluators helped to respond to post-traumatic reactions.

Secondly, the evaluation team made sure to obtain informed consent from all interviewees, FGD participants, and survey respondents. To this end, it was decided to ensure verbal informed consent in view of CPs' frequent illiteracy and hesitancy to signing documents from a cultural, political, and social perspective. The evaluators developed a verbal consent form which contained all eight elements of informed consent, which was read to but not signed by the respondents. Obtaining consent involved informing all respondents about their rights, the purpose of the evaluation, potential risks and benefits of participation, and the confidentiality of personal identification and demographic data. This process ensured that their participation was based on a comprehensive understanding of the process.⁹

Field visits were conducted at appropriate times and locations to minimize risk to respondents. For instance, interviews were regularly conducted on the compounds of local pagodas to ensure confidentiality and to prevent any disturbance from relatives or neighbors. Prior to data collection, the evaluation team members met to discuss ethical issues related to the data collection process as well as risks and safety measures. During field missions all team members participated in meetings to identify potential security-related problems.

⁹ Please refer to the Appendices for details on the information sheet and consent form.

Preserving the anonymity of participants was particularly important to ensure respondents' protection and to guarantee that the evaluation process does not create problems. In particular, the evaluators have ensured that the names of individuals consulted during data collection are not made public. In addition, during FGDs, the evaluators ensured a neutral group composition so that participants felt comfortable and safe revealing relevant information.

Financial incentives were not offered for participating in the evaluation; however, when people encountered during the evaluation asked for help, they were directly referred to and/or provided with information on sources of support.

Finally, the evaluators produced a risk and safety plan with a risk assessment matrix (*Appendix 4*) detailing the evaluation's specific risks, potential harms, and mitigation strategies.

Limitations and constraints

Getting access to informants was at times challenging due to a number of factors. These included the limited availability of CPs' contact information as many CPs regularly switch their mobile plans or are either too poor or too unfamiliar with modern technology to own a phone.

In addition, national respondents such as government and NGO stakeholders or representatives of the ECCC had dense work schedules around the ECCC's judgment in Case 002/02. The high number of public holidays further constrained the planning of interviews or FGDs.

Finally, some key informants at the ECCC who were responsible for or participated in the project's interventions were not available because they had either left Cambodia or the institution. These factors at times constrained the evaluation's implementation although delays were minimized by flexibly adjusting the evaluation's work plan.

The evaluators anticipated a few additional risks and constraints ahead of the field missions. These include the potential interference by local authorities, gender- and power-related dimensions during group discussions, and a lack of privacy in community settings. However, it was possible to mitigate these constraints through careful planning in consultation with the project partners.

5. EVALUATION FINDINGS

Relevance

Evaluation Question 1: To what extent were the project strategy and activities relevant in responding to the needs of female CPs, in particular survivors of GBV under the KR?

Key Finding: The project was informed on the needs and interests of the target groups through comprehensive consultation prior to and throughout the project implementation.

The project strategy was grounded on robust primary data collection and national evidence on gender inequalities, and the situation of KR survivors in Cambodia.

A number of examples of conducting need assessments were observed. For instance, in phase 2 of the project, the project design was preceded by an assessment of the evaluation findings of the first project phase detailing achievements and key challenges for each outcome and output. This baseline assessment was instrumental in adjusting project activities in response to challenges of the first project phase.

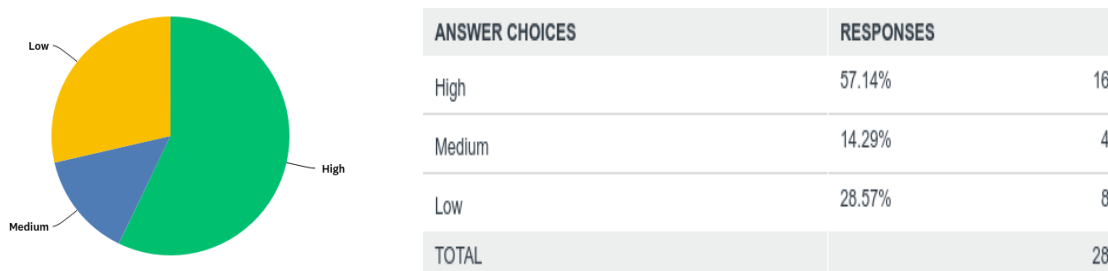
The partners' monitoring plan also foresees comprehensive measures to frequently identify the needs and interests of the project's beneficiaries. For instance, monitoring tools include six detailed questionnaires (via monkey survey) to collect information on the project's indicators for each outcome and output. VSS monitoring staff also conducts regular field missions to systematically monitor and collect feedback from CPs on the project's activities, and conducts beneficiary surveys after all training activities of the VSS.

Other examples include TPO's community assessments prior to and in follow up to each psychosocial intervention. This assessment includes gathering information on knowledge, attitude and practices around psychosocial issues and a mapping of community resources and beneficiaries.

In this evaluation's interviews and FGDs with CPs, respondents stated that they were adequately consulted before and throughout the project implementation. However, survivors who are not CPs asked for more comprehensive participation during consultations.

The above-mentioned findings are supported by the results of the beneficiary survey conducted during the evaluation.

Figure 2 (Beneficiary Survey): % of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report being satisfied with the level of consultations on their expectations from the ECCC as: High / Medium / Low



Key Finding: The project effectively identified the project assumptions and risks.

Regarding the risks for the project's primary beneficiaries, the strategy assumed that CPs want to remember the past and engage in truth-telling processes. The evaluation results indeed show that most CPs continue to support the ECCC as well as truth-telling and memorialization. Most beneficiaries consulted in this evaluation expressed the desire to learn more about the past and to engage in additional truth-telling processes on GBV during the KR period.

The project strategy assumed that the truth-telling processes conducted in this project will not reinitiate conflicts and will rather enhance community solidarity and support. The evaluation's results confirm this assumption and did not provide evidence for any negative impacts such as a desire for revenge or the promotion of further violence.

The project strategy also assumed that truth-telling processes would not lead to increased stigmatization of survivors. Indeed, GBV survivors who participate, for instance, in public truth-telling initiatives may face stigma and reprisals. However, activities conducted in this project appear to rather promote the acknowledgment of suffering and thereby destigmatize survivors. The evaluation could not provide any evidence for survivors' increased discrimination due to their engagement.

Additionally, the strategy assumed that government representatives would be supportive of the project. To foster collaboration and government support, the project partners comprehensively maintained links with government and community leaders at various levels. In summary, there is no evidence for political interference and/or the reluctance of government officials to support the project's activities related to the KR past.

Key Finding: CPs consider the goal, outcomes, and outputs of this project as highly relevant to their needs.

The project design correctly identified the need for a holistic and coordinated multi-stakeholder approach, which is represented in the outcomes, outputs and activities. Based on information from relevant secondary sources as well as discussions with beneficiaries contacted by the evaluation team, both at national and community levels, the evaluation concludes that the outcomes and expected results of the project were largely relevant to beneficiaries' needs and still remain so.

With regard to Outcome 1, beneficiaries confirmed the effectiveness of gender training efforts emphasizing significant gains with regard to gender-sensitivity among ECCC and NGO staff.

With regard to Outcome 2, most CPs consulted in this evaluation would like to see the continuation of the ECCC and would appreciate additional visits to the court. However, with the interim stay of proceedings in the trials of the three suspects Meas Muth, Ao An, and Yim Tith, it is unclear if there is a need to facilitate their court visits in the immediate future.

Most CPs consulted during this evaluation emphasized the relevance of the project's outreach forums and client-lawyer meetings; however, many CPs requested additional meetings with their lawyers to receive follow-up information.

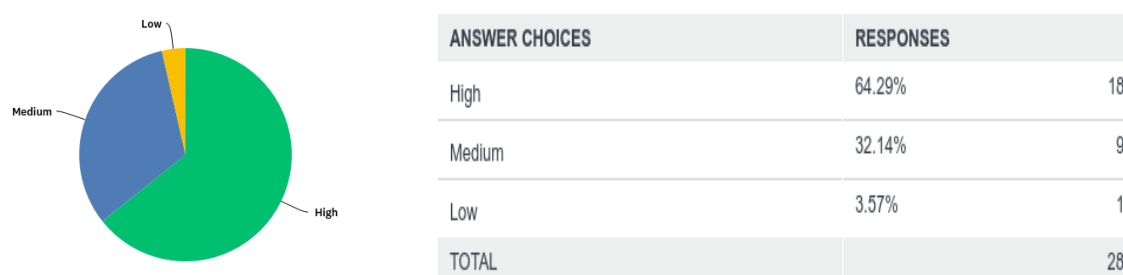
It also appears that CPs consider Outcome 3 of this project as very relevant. As detailed in the effectiveness chapter of this report, truth-telling and memorialization initiatives such as those used in this project allowed survivors to grieve, reconnect with their past, and share their experiences with families and communities. By engaging younger generations in the lessons of the past and the identification of linkages to the present, memorialization efforts were a force in advancing peace and gender equality. Most respondents emphasized the high relevance of such initiatives and suggested continued awareness raising and education initiatives, with special focus on the engagement of youth.

In addition, activities under Outcome 3 provided civil society and government actors with learning opportunities to improve services for GBV survivors.

Finally, CPs emphasized the importance of and reported multiple positive effects of the project's MH interventions (Outcome 4). The project engages directly with CPs and other survivors of GBV under the KR and trains local facilitators to become agents of change. CPs confirmed that this ownership-based approach served to identify and respond to local needs.

The above-mentioned findings are supported by the results of the beneficiary survey conducted during the evaluation.

Figure 3 (Beneficiary Survey): % of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report the correlation of the project with their needs as: High / Medium / Low



The above-mentioned findings are supported by the results of FGDs conducted during a monitoring mission in the third year of the project. When asked for their rights as a CP and their expectations from the ECCC, six out of ten respondents said they expected to file a complaint, to receive a lawyer, and ultimately, to receive justice from the ECCC. In addition, all respondents emphasized that they expected to tell people the truth about gender-based crimes under the KR. Four out of ten respondents said that they expected to receive reparations, although it was not possible (from the monitoring results) to identify whether they were talking about individual and/or collective reparations. When asked if the VSS's and TPO's services (legal, information, psychosocial) respond to their needs, all respondents expressed high satisfaction with the services received and eight respondents indicated a decrease in feelings of stress and depression.

Evaluation Question 2: Are there any other needs of female CPs that need to be addressed, if the project is implemented in a next phase? How can these be realized?

Key Finding: Despite CPs' wish to receive monetary reparations, most CPs in this project understand the ECCC's limitations.

Many CPs consulted in this evaluation requested financial reparations and monetary compensation from either the government or the ECCC. This is especially true for CPs who live in extreme poverty with no access to livelihood services by the government or NGOs.

However, the evaluation shows a significant increase of CP satisfaction as compared to the results of the project's previous evaluations, and the majority of CPs consulted were content with the ECCC's collective and moral reparations.

Key Finding: CPs highly appreciate the introduction of savings groups to cover healthcare-related expenses, in particular transport; however, many CPs emphasized a need for additional and more quality health services.

As mentioned in the project's previous evaluation reports, CPs suffer from health problems related to their age or experiences of violence. Also, alcohol-related disorders constitute a significant problem.

Many CPs describe their inability to access health care due to transport costs to the health center. As explained in the effectiveness chapter of this report, the VSS responded to this problem by introducing savings groups; however, many CPs stressed their need for additional and more quality health services.

Key Finding: Many CPs provide full-time care for their grandchildren with limited financial or practical support from service providers.

In Cambodia, there is a traditional belief that it is a child's duty to take care of their ageing parents. However, many young and middle-aged Cambodians are forced to look for work outside their home communities. They usually leave their children in the hands of their grandparents who generally get little help by service providers. For many CPs encountered during this evaluation, looking after their grandchildren was a major burden even when they were happy to take on this challenging task. This seems to be particularly true for elderly women who divorced or lost their husbands during the KR period.

These findings are confirmed by the results of a survey by the Ministry of Planning (CRUMP, 2011-2012), the currently most comprehensive study of Cambodian domestic migration. The survey found that of domestic migrants who left children behind, 82.4 per cent left their children with grandparents (usually a grandmother). This finding is similar to that of the primary data collection conducted by a recent UNICEF study on the impact of migration on children, with 21 out of 27 caregivers being grandparents. Most grandmothers lived in difficult circumstances and had limited education. The grandparents cared for between one and eight grandchildren each.¹⁰

Key Finding: Many forms of GBV are prevalent in Cambodia, suggesting the need for more enhanced and coordinated interventions to address GBV issues in the country.

Finally, a number of key respondents mentioned that many forms of GBV are prevalent in Cambodia; suggesting the need for more enhanced and coordinated interventions to address GBV prevention and response in Cambodia. The project engaged women and men in critically examining, challenging and questioning gender norms and power relations and thereby contributed to transformative change especially with regard to women's capacities to deal with family conflicts and to participate in decision-making mechanisms; however, future projects could integrate additional initiatives aimed at transforming the power dynamics and structures that serve to reinforce gendered inequalities. For instance, it was noted that the participation of Cambodian women in educational and economic activities is often impeded by cultural factors.

¹⁰ UNICEF (2012). Study on the Impact of Migration on Children in The Capital and Target Provinces, Cambodia. Phnom Penh: Cambodia

Effectiveness

Evaluation Question 3: To what extent were the intended project outcomes and outputs achieved and how? How many beneficiaries have been reached?

Evaluation Question 4: What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project outcomes and outputs?

Output 1.1: Staff of the ECCC and NGO partners have reinforced and improved knowledge on GBV and can apply it to their work.

Key Finding: Staff of the ECCC and NGO partners have effectively improved their skills in gender-responsive project design, monitoring and evaluation, and gender-sensitivity in GBV litigations.

Despite some significant knowledge gains, ECCC and NGO staff who were trained in the first project phase struggled to implement their newly acquired knowledge in their specific areas of work. Additional knowledge gaps were identified in relation to the psychological impact of GBV, leaving much staff unable to deal effectively with their clients.

In the second phase of the project, the VSS conducted four additional full-day workshops for ECCC and NGO staff. In total, 203 staff members of the ECCC and partner NGOs attended the four workshops.

The workshops were conducted through Cambodian and international experts and largely focused on (1) Project Management and Gender-Sensitivity, (2) Gender-Responsive Project Design, (3) Gender Sensitivity in SGBV litigations, and (4) Gender-Responsive Monitoring and Evaluation.

After each workshop, the partners conducted a comprehensive post-workshop survey which demonstrated high to very high achievement rates in beneficiary satisfaction and knowledge gains.

50% “strongly agreed” and 44% “agreed” that the workshops improved their knowledge on gender as it related to their area of work (Output 1.1 / Indicator 1). In addition, 55% “strongly agreed” and 38% “agreed” that they will be able to use GBV knowledge as gained through the workshops in their work.

Figure 4 (VSS Monitoring Year 1-3 / Post-Workshop Survey - Training Workshops for ECCC and NGO staff): Q05: “The workshop improved my gender knowledge in my area of work”

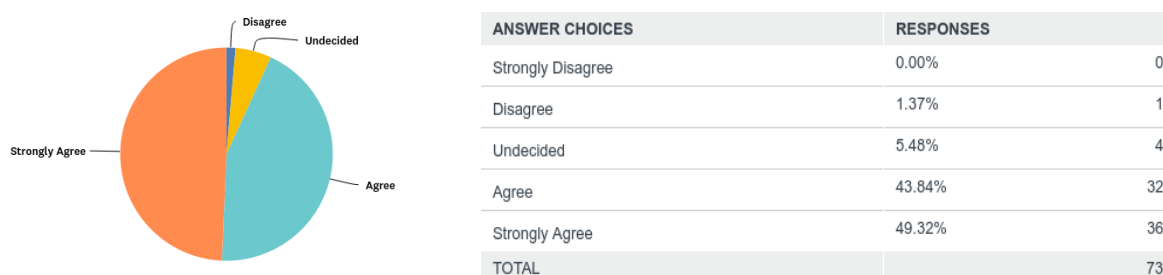
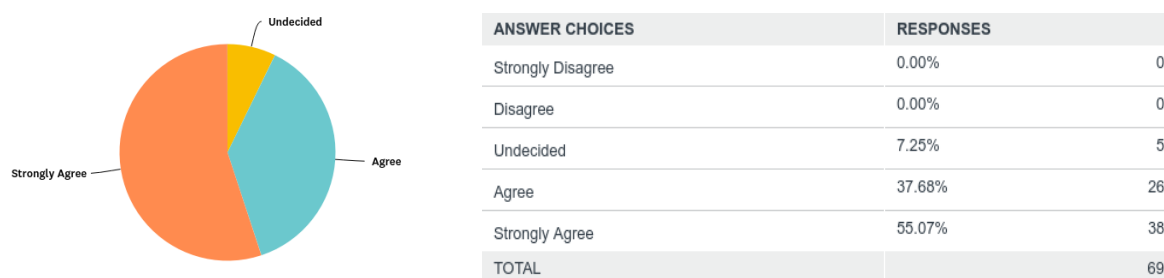


Figure 5 (VSS Monitoring Year 1-3 / Post-Workshop Survey - Training Workshops for ECCC and NGO staff): Q07: I will be able to use gender knowledge as acquired in this workshop in my work (Output 1.1/Indicator 1)



As confirmed through interviews in this evaluation, VSS's training for ECCC and NGO staff is in line with practitioners' needs. Most of the staff members emphasized that the skills they had acquired through the workshops, especially those related to gender-sensitive programming, monitoring and evaluation, were practical and easy to implement. Others valued the workshops' advanced training on gender-sensitive trial techniques as well as lessons on working with trauma-affected clients. When asked how they liked the workshop methods, most respondents praised the strong participation of senior Cambodian experts as well as the ample use of interactive group discussions.

Key Finding: Legal staff at the ECCC have been effectively trained on gender-sensitivity in interviewing and preparing witnesses for interrogation.

In the second phase of the project, the VSS conducted two additional full-day workshops for the ECCC's legal staff on gender-sensitivity in preparing witnesses for interrogation. In total, 81 legal staff members of the ECCC attended the two workshops. The workshops were conducted through Cambodian and international experts and included the following eight training sessions:

- Gender dynamics and GBV in Cambodia;
- GBV during the Khmer Rouge regime;
- CEDAW and Security Council Resolution 1325 - Women, Peace and Security;
- Working with trauma survivors for non-mental health professionals;
- Gender sensitivity in SGBV litigations;
- International tribunals' rules of evidence and procedures concerning the collection, management and presentation of evidence related to SGBV cases;
- Best practices for interviewing victims and witnesses of SGBV - Collecting, managing, and presenting the evidence in SGBV cases;
- Cambodian law, best practices and rules of evidence and effective collection, management and presentation of evidence in the court, especially in relation to SGBV cases.

The VSS's post-workshop surveys demonstrate high to very high achievement rates of beneficiary satisfaction and knowledge gains acquired through the workshops:

Figure 6 (VSS Monitoring Year 1-3 / Post-Workshop Survey - Workshops on gender-sensitivity in preparing witnesses and interrogation for ECCC legal staff): Q05: “The workshop improved my gender knowledge in my area of work”

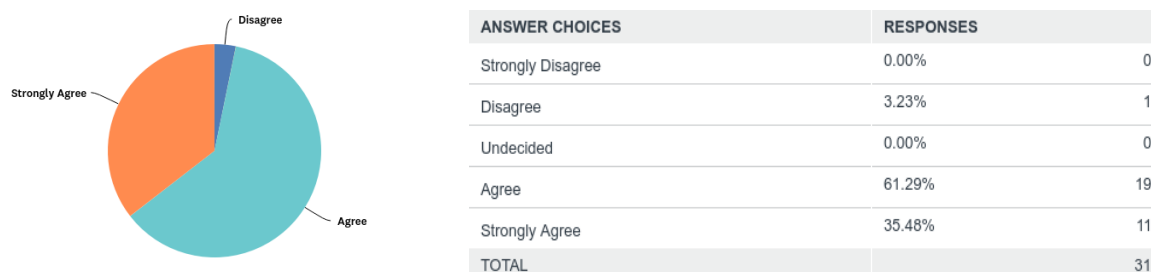
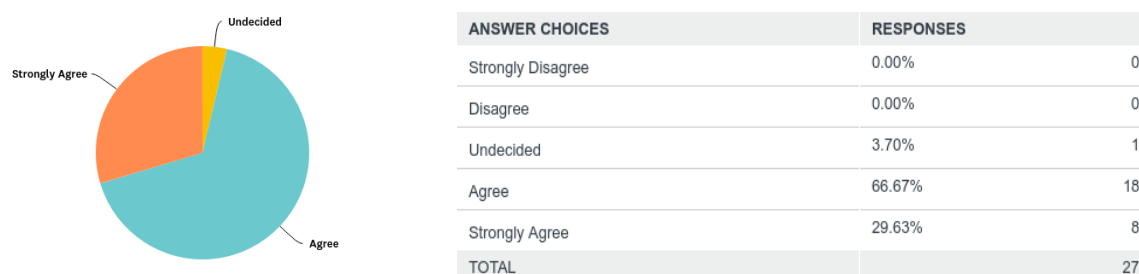


Figure 7 (VSS Monitoring Year 1-3 / Post-Workshop Survey - Workshops on gender-sensitivity in preparing witnesses and interrogation for ECCC legal staff): Q07: “I will be able to use gender knowledge as acquired in this workshop in my work”.



Key Finding: Gender focal points have grown in status and have an important function in improving gender-sensitivity at the ECCC; however, they were not equipped to participate in the project’s outreach activities.

In phase 2 of the project, two gender focal points continued to promote gender-sensitivity at the court. Their activities included a comprehensive anonymous gender survey with 129 respondents from most sections of the ECCC. Gender focal points also take part in job interviews at the ECCC and support the professional development of female staff. When an ECCC staff member leaves the organization, gender focal points conduct debriefings during which they ask about gender-sensitivity at their offices. Gender focal points further disseminate the Secretary-General’s bulletin on the prohibition of discrimination; harassment, including sexual harassment and abuse of authority; and they are the main contact persons in cases of sexual harassment claims.

Finally, the international gender focal point also participates in the meetings of the Technical Working Group on Gender (TWG-G) established by the Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MoWA).

Gender focal points currently do not provide gender training at the ECCC; however, they provided examples of gender training activities conducted by other UN staff. In addition, all ECCC staff now have to take an online training on sexual harassment.

In summary, it appears that gender focal points have grown in status and have an important function in improving gender equality and sensitivity at the ECCC.

However, gender focal points do not participate in any of the project’s outreach activities. Such tasks are not part of their Terms of Reference, and they have not received training on, nor have they been provided with financial assets for such gender mainstreaming work.

Output 1.2: Bar members and student lawyers have improved knowledge related to gender sensitivity in their specific field of work.

Key Finding: Cambodian lawyers were effectively trained on gender-sensitivity in their work.

Phase 1 of the project effectively improved gender knowledge among many Cambodian lawyers; however, the intention to integrate a gender-training module in the curriculum of the Lawyer Training Centre (LTC) could not be realized.

In phase 2 of the project, three additional workshops were conducted for a total of 71 members of the LTC and the Cambodian Bar Association. The objective of the first two workshops was to strengthen gender sensitivity among staff in Cambodian legal institutions.

Training sessions covered the following topics:

- Gender stereotypes and discrimination;
- Gender-based violence;
- Trauma and sensitivity toward trauma victims in legal proceedings;
- International human rights framework and Cambodian legal framework;
- Victims' rights in legal proceedings;
- International human rights jurisprudence.

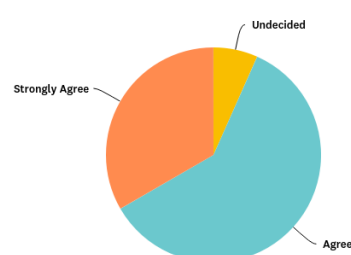
The third workshop focused on gender-sensitive trial techniques and the legal representation of GBV survivors as well as international tribunals' rules of evidence and procedures concerning the collection, management and presentation of evidence related to GBV cases.

The workshop instructors produced two comprehensive reports outlining the achievements and challenges of the workshops.

Achievements included the participatory engagement of Cambodian lawyers in discussions and exercises on gender stereotypes and forms of GBV; the provision of detailed information on trauma symptoms and methods for working with trauma survivors; the provision of advanced knowledge on the international human rights framework, the Cambodian legal framework, and victims' rights in legal proceedings; and the sharing of practical experiences in GBV litigation processes. Participants found the learning environment inclusive and appreciated the usefulness of the workshop's handouts.

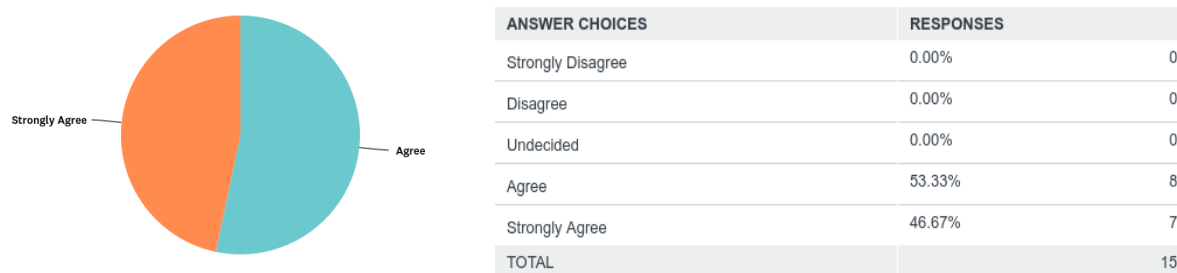
Challenges included participants' wide spectrum of awareness on gender norms and their hesitation to discuss local constraints in applying international standards.

Figure 8 (VSS Monitoring Year 1-3 / Post-Workshop Survey - Workshops for members of the Lawyer Training Center and the Cambodian Bar Association): Q05: "The workshop improved my gender knowledge in my area of work"



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Strongly Disagree | 0.00% 0 |
| Disagree | 0.00% 0 |
| Undecided | 6.67% 1 |
| Agree | 60.00% 9 |
| Strongly Agree | 33.33% 5 |
| TOTAL | 15 |

Figure 9 (VSS Monitoring Year 1-3 / Beneficiary Assessment 4 - Training workshop 3 for members of the Legal Training Center and the Cambodian Bar Association): Q07: : “I will be able to use gender knowledge as acquired in this workshop in my work”.



Key Finding: The project effectively trained police officers on gender-sensitivity in their work.

In addition to the project’s training for Cambodian lawyers, the VSS conducted a large-scale workshop for 88 police officers, an activity that had not been foreseen in the original project proposal.

Top senior officials of the Kandal provincial police department attended the opening sessions and ensured that most of their staff participated in the workshop. Thus, a higher than anticipated number of participants attended the workshop, a strong sign of the police department’s support for this type of training.

This gender-sensitivity workshop included training sessions on the definition of SGBV crimes, referral services for GBV survivors, gender-sensitive interviewing techniques, litigation techniques in SGBV cases, and law on evidence.

Although none of the participating police officers had ever received any form of gender training, most highly appreciated this effort. In particular, they appreciated the interactive group discussions, the debates on gender crimes and evidence, and the workshop’s practical guidance on how to interview GBV survivors.

As identified through a post-workshop survey, 43 of the 77 respondents “strongly agreed” and 34 “agreed” that it was beneficial to attend the workshop. In addition, 34 respondents “strongly agreed” and 43 “agreed” that the workshop helped them to gain advanced knowledge on GBV. 24 respondents “strongly agreed” and 42 “agreed” that they will be able to use GBV knowledge acquired through the workshop in their future work.

Key Finding: Large-scale network and training meetings fostered communication and built gender expertise among diverse stakeholder organizations.

In phase I of the project, the partners established the ‘End Violence against Women (EVAW) Legal Aid Network’ and conducted seven network and training meetings for NGO representatives and lawyers. Post-assessments demonstrated improved gender knowledge and high satisfaction among participants with the workshops. However, GBV under the KR was still seen as a specific working area that should be addressed by more specialized NGOs.

In phase 2 of the project, the VSS conducted nine additional half-day network and training meetings at the UN Women’s country office. Participants included law students and lawyers, representatives of governmental institutions, various NGOs, and staff from the ECCC and UN organizations.

The main objective was to enhance gender knowledge and to develop strategies in response to gender-related challenges in TJ work. Each workshop focused on a specific subject. Topics addressed included

gender stereotypes in Cambodian society, best practices in providing legal and health services, MH care and psychosocial interventions for GBV survivors, gender issues in migration among multiple other topics.

The VSS conducted a beneficiary satisfaction survey with participants of seven of the nine workshops. 16.1 % of the workshop participants were “highly satisfied” and 70.9 % were “satisfied” with the ‘EVAW Legal Aid Network’ meetings. Moreover, 17.5 % of the workshop participants were “highly satisfied” and 78.2 % were “satisfied” with the key speakers during the meetings.

92.3% of all participants of the EVAW meeting on legal services and 100% of all participants of the EVAW meeting on health services indicated that the meetings improved their understanding of service provision for survivors of GBV. All respondents were able to provide examples of challenges GBV survivors face when accessing services, and most respondents were able to describe practical solutions to these challenges in their work (Output 1.2 / Indicator 1).

Interview results in this evaluation confirm participants’ high satisfaction with the design and content of the workshops. Respondents indicated increased gender knowledge and a better understanding of gender dimensions in their work.

When asked what they liked most about the meetings, participants generally praised the workshops as the most important mechanism in Cambodia for knowledge exchange and collaboration among TJ actors. Others appreciated the meetings’ practical information on available services for GBV survivors.

When asked for any recommendations to improve the EVAW Legal Aid Network meetings, several respondents asked for longer meetings to allow for more comprehensive discussions among network members. Others requested for specific meetings that focus on the design of collaborative projects and the coordination of referral mechanisms.

Outcome 1: ECCC staff, Bar Association members, student lawyers, and NGO partners have better attitudes and behaviors toward the needs of survivors of GBV in order to provide better services.

Key Finding: Throughout the time of the tribunal, staff of the ECCC and NGOs became more sensitive to survivors’ needs.

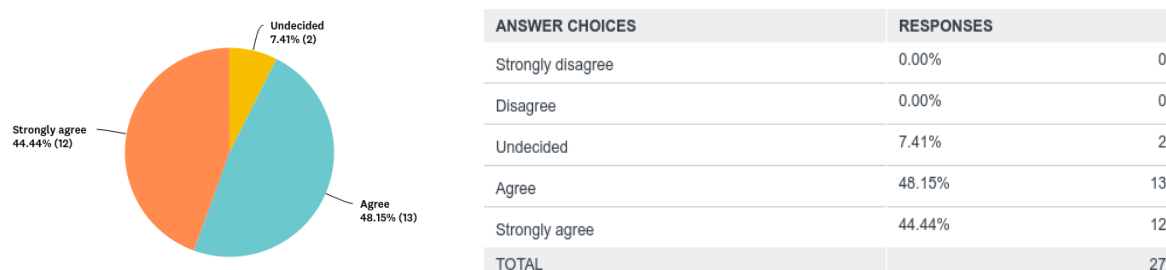
As detailed in previous sections of this chapter, this project effectively built gender knowledge and cultivated gender-sensitive practices among diverse stakeholders in the transitional justice field. It also deepened the engagement of and collaboration between government and civil society actors for the benefit of survivors of GBV.

Interview respondents among CPs generally experienced staff as friendly and non-threatening, and none was able to describe any misconduct by staff of NGOs or the ECCC. One respondent emphasized that judges and other trial staff showed more empathy toward CPs in Case 002 and allowed for more time to deal with painful emotions when CPs were testifying at court.

It appears that ECCC staff, Cambodian lawyers and NGO partners have indeed become more sensitive to survivors’ needs (Outcome 1 / Indicator 1).

These findings are confirmed by VSS's monitoring results presented in the following graph.

Figure 10 (VSS Monitoring Year 1-3 CP Questionnaire Case 002): Q17: "Over the time of the tribunal, legal officers of the ECCC became more sensitive to my needs."



Output 2.1: Female CPs and GBV survivors are legally represented and have logistic means to attend trials at the ECCC.

Key Finding: Despite the limited number of hearings in this project period, the partners effectively provided transport and logistic services for 459 CPs to ensure their participation at the court.

The evaluation of the first project phase provided evidence of repeated invitations of some CPs to the court whilst others could not be contacted as they were either too poor or too unfamiliar with modern technology to own a cell phone. Moreover, CP lawyers were not always able to provide contact information because of the large number of CPs they supported.

In this second phase of the project, the VSS took comprehensive measures to invite only those CPs who had not yet participated in any outreach measures or had not visited the court. The strategy included a review of the ECCC's reparation measures which enabled the VSS to identify those CPs who had not yet been sufficiently engaged. Based on this analysis, the VSS provided both its community-based focal points and its implementing partner organizations with the names and contact details of CPs who should be invited. Also, the VSS travelled to remote regions to engage more marginalized CPs in the project. When they encountered CPs, who were too old to travel, the VSS invited their relatives to represent them and to inform them on their case.

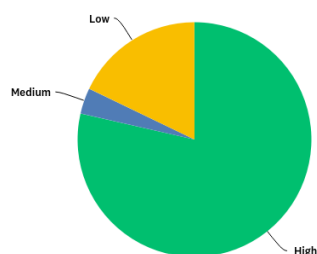
These combined measures effectively enhanced the engagement of more marginalized CPs. However, despite these concerted efforts, the VSS was not able to invite the envisioned number of 1500 CPs due to the limited number of court hearings in this second phase of the project.

In total, the VSS provided 631 female CPs and GBV survivors with transport and logistic services to attend the hearings at the ECCC (Output 2.1 / Indicator 1). Logistic support for CPs consisted of board and lodging in Phnom Penh and transportation. CP respondents were pleased with their hotels and the premises at the court and appreciated the quality of food served at the ECCC.

Most respondents in this evaluation expressed great appreciation for this form of support and shared that they would otherwise not have been able to visit the court.

The above-mentioned findings are supported by the results of the beneficiary survey conducted in this evaluation.

Figure 11 (Beneficiary Survey): % of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report support for female CPs during their participation at the court as: High / Medium / Low



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES |
|----------------|-----------|
| High | 78.57% 22 |
| Medium | 3.57% 1 |
| Low | 17.86% 5 |
| TOTAL | 28 |

Key Finding: CPs received effective legal representation at the ECCC; however, counseling services by the CP lawyers were unequally provided.

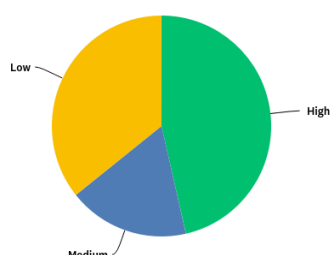
During the *pre-trial* stages, CPs participated in the ECCC proceedings individually and were represented by CP Lawyers. Once their case reached the trial stage, CPs formed one consolidated group whose interests were represented by the CP Lead Co-Lawyers. There is one Cambodian and one international CP Lead Co-Lawyer, and they have the ultimate responsibility for CPs' legal representation. They carry out their duties in close consultation with the CP Lawyers who support the CP Lead Co-Lawyers in representing the interests of their clients. At the *trial* stage, the CP Lawyers supported the work of the CP Lead Co-Lawyers, and they also served as contact points for individual CPs.

As identified through interviews and during observational participation, CPs highly appreciate the legal representation by the CP Lead Co-Lawyers as well as their engagement in the project's outreach measures.

CPs also appreciate the contact to and information from their CP lawyers. This appears to be especially true for those Cambodian CP lawyers who were partially funded through this project. They demonstrated high commitment to their work by providing comprehensive legal information to their clients, actively participating in network meetings, and engaging in volunteer activities in the project's outreach work.

However, other CP lawyers expressed frustration with resource constraints that prohibited them from having more meetings with their clients. These mixed findings are supported by the results of the evaluation's beneficiary survey presented in the following figure.

Figure 12 (Beneficiary Survey): % of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report legal representation as: High / Medium / Low



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES |
|----------------|-----------|
| High | 46.43% 13 |
| Medium | 17.86% 5 |
| Low | 35.71% 10 |
| TOTAL | 28 |

Key Finding: Female Civil Parties and GBV survivors were effectively provided with psychological support during the court's hearings.

To respond to the psychological burden of court participation, TPO provided individual psychological counselling during the pronouncement of the summary judgment in Case 002 and throughout the ECCC's hearings (Output 2.1 / Indicator 1).

This activity reportedly served to reduce stress and provided CPs with the necessary time to cope with emotions invoked by the hearings. TPO also provided psychosocial counseling and psychoeducation during client-lawyer meetings, the National Remembrance Day and the project's mobile exhibitions.

CP respondents expressed great appreciation for this form of support and articulated feelings of trust and empathy toward TPO's counselors.

Key Finding: The project effectively ensured the attendance of CPs at the Trial Chamber's verdict announcement in Case 002/02.

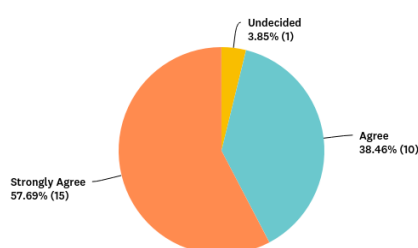
The project invited a total of 74 female CPs from 15 provinces to attend the pronouncement of summary judgment in Case 002/02 at the ECCC. After the announcement, all were invited to attend a discussion on the verdict at the Legal Documentation Center.

Output 2.2: Female CPs and GBV survivors have strengthened legal knowledge in legal proceedings.

Key Finding: In the project's second phase, lawyer-client meetings effectively provided 342 CPs with knowledge on GBV under the KR and updates on their case and the ECCC proceedings.

In phase 2 of the project, 342 CPs attended the project's lawyer-client meetings (Output 2.2. / Indicator 1). 57.69 % of the beneficiaries "strongly agree" and 38.46 % "agree" that the lawyer-client meetings improved their knowledge on the ECCC's judicial proceedings (Output 2.2 / Indicator 2).

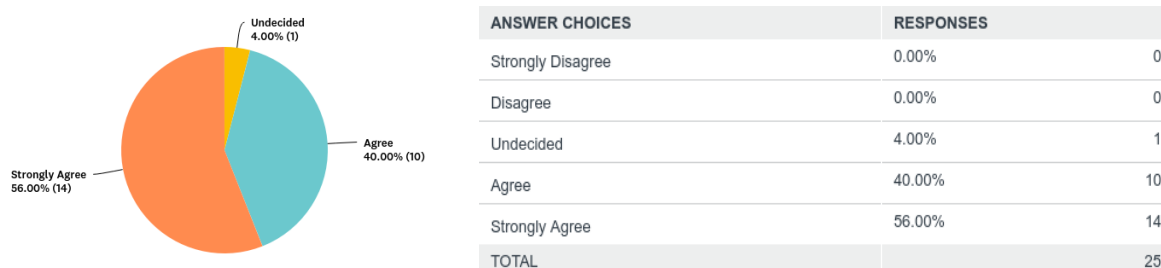
Figure 13 (VSS Monitoring Year 1-3 CP Questionnaire Case 002): Q4: Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement: "The meetings with lawyers improved my knowledge on the ECCC's judicial proceedings." (Output 2.2 / Indicator 2)



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|-------------------|-----------|----|
| Strongly Disagree | 0.00% | 0 |
| Disagree | 0.00% | 0 |
| Undecided | 3.85% | 1 |
| Agree | 38.46% | 10 |
| Strongly Agree | 57.69% | 15 |
| TOTAL | | 26 |

In addition, 56.00 % of all participants “strongly agree” and 40.00 % “agree” that the lawyer-client meetings improved their knowledge on GBV under the KR (Output 2.2 / Indicator 2).

Figure 14 (VSS Monitoring Year 1-3 CP Questionnaire Case 002): Q5: Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement: “The meetings with lawyers increased my knowledge on GBV under the KR.” (Output 2.2 / Indicator 2)



Key Finding: The project effectively conducted large-scale provincial outreach forums ensuring CPs’ knowledge on the ECCC’s proceedings.

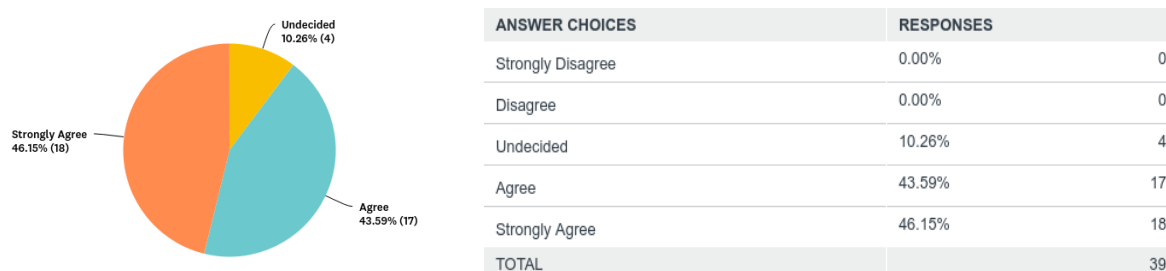
In phase 2 of the project, 1,570 participants attended the project’s large-scale provincial outreach forums (Output 2.2. / Indicator 1). The objective was to provide a higher number of CPs with updates on their case and the ECCC’s proceedings including comprehensive information on the court’s reparation measures.

According to VSS monitoring results, 46.15 % of all participants “strongly agree” and 43.59 % “agree” that the outreach forums improved their knowledge on the ECCC’s proceedings.

CPs confirmed through the evaluation interviews that they felt very satisfied with the level of legal information provided (Output 2.2 / Indicator 2).

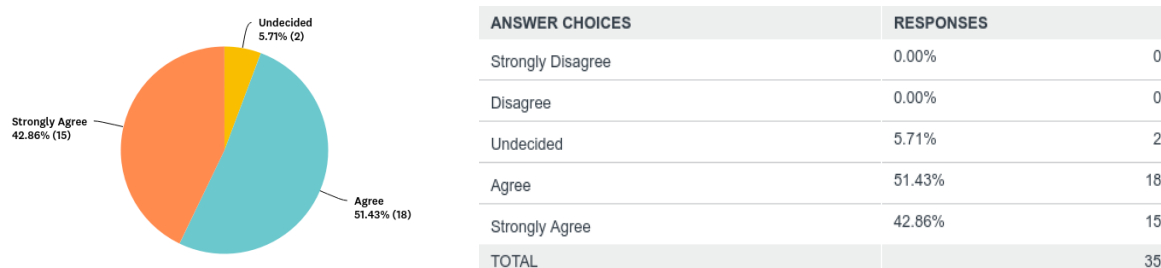
When asked for any reasons for their high satisfaction with the outreach forums, CPs indicated their appreciation for legal information related to their case, the updates on the ECCC’s reparation measures, and the opportunity to meet other survivors.

Figure 15 (VSS Monitoring Year 1-3 CP Questionnaire Case 002): Q8: Please indicate the extent to which extent you agree with the following statement: “The National Forum for CPs improved my knowledge on the ECCC’s judicial proceedings.” (Output 2.2 / Indicator 2)



In addition, 51.43 % of all CP respondents “agree” and 42.86 % of all CPs “strongly agree” that the outreach forums for CPs improved their knowledge on GBV under the KR (Output 2.2 / Indicator 2).

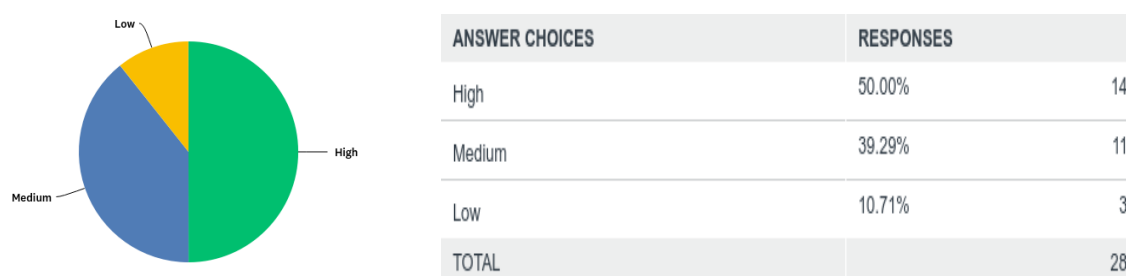
Figure 16 (VSS Monitoring Year 1-3 CP Questionnaire Case 002): Q8: Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement: “The National Forum for CPs improved my knowledge on gender-based violence (GBV) under the Khmer Rouge.” (Output 2.2 / Indicator 2)



VSS’s monitoring results under Output 2.3. demonstrate knowledge gains with regard to GBV under the KR both through the project’s client-lawyer meetings and the provincial outreach forums.

These monitoring findings are supported by the findings of the evaluation’s beneficiary survey, which equally point to significant knowledge gains with regard to GBV under the KR.

Figure 17 (Beneficiary Survey): % of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report improved understanding on GBV under the KR and its links to today as: High / Medium / Low



Key Finding: TPO Cambodia effectively provided training for the VSS’s community-based CP focal persons.

In phase 2 of the project, the project conducted a follow-up training for 148 of the VSS’s 150 CP focal persons (Output 2.2. / Indicator 1).

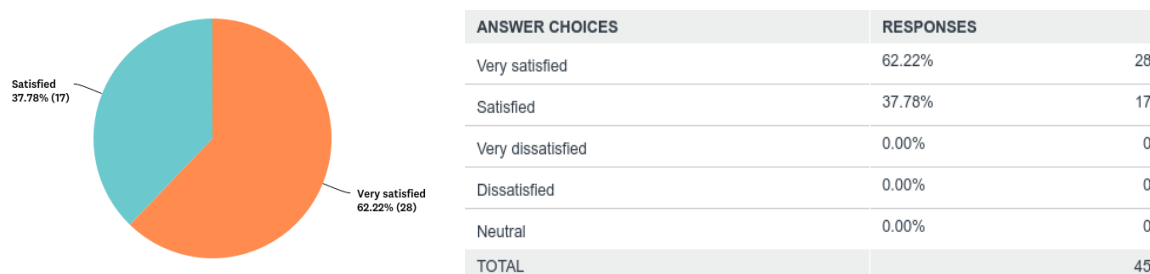
Training was provided on GBV under the KR and today; the ECCC’s laws, policies and action plans; conflict resolution, non-violent communication and dialogue facilitation; and MH support.

Outcome 2: Female CPs, particularly GBV survivors of the KR regime, are provided with resources and effective Case Management to ensure that their participation at the court and in relevant activities outside the court is meaningful, that their stories are heard, and that they are satisfied with their redress.

Key Finding: CPs were effectively provided with logistic support, legal counseling and psychological services to ensure their meaningful participation at the ECCC.

In summary, the evaluation's findings indicate CPs' high satisfaction with their participation in the hearings at the ECCC (Outcome 2 / Indicator 2).

Figure 18 (VSS Monitoring Year 1-3 CP Questionnaire Case 002): Q8: Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement: "To what extent are you satisfied with your participation in the hearings at the ECCC?" (Output 2.2 / Indicator 2)



When asked for reasons for their high level of satisfaction, most CP respondents felt very positive about the project's logistic support and psychological services at the court (Output 2.1.).

Others emphasized satisfaction with their legal representation and provision of updates on the ECCC's proceedings through the project's numerous outreach activities.

As detailed under Output 2.2., these activities contributed to CPs' good knowledge on the ECCC's judicial proceedings; however, some CPs requested more contact to their CP lawyers on an individual basis (Outcome 2 / Indicator 1).

Key Finding: CPs were effectively engaged in numerous initiatives aimed at advocacy and knowledge sharing.

Some CPs consulted in this evaluation had the opportunity to give testimony at the ECCC. They provided the Trial Chamber with detailed and compelling evidence on the suffering experienced under the KR. Respondents expressed satisfaction with being able to tell their stories in an official judicial setting in the presence of one or more of the Accused. They expressed satisfaction that their testimony assisted the Trial Chamber in assessing the gravity of the crimes and in determining the appropriateness of reparations claims.

The project's outreach activities provided CPs with additional opportunities for advocacy and knowledge sharing. These included the project's public forums and client-lawyer meetings (Outcome 2) and multiple awareness raising initiatives such as the VSS's mobile exhibitions and radio shows, activities during the national remembrance days, the 16 days of activism against GBV, and the international day for the elimination of violence against women (Outcome 3).

TPO's rights-based and culturally adapted psychosocial interventions equally placed emphasis on public truth-telling and community-based dialogues (Outcome 4). As identified in interviews and through

FGDs, these activities were effective in strengthening the voices of CPs at the community level and fostered dialogues on the KR crimes, its MH aftereffects, and GBV.

In summary, it appears that CPs in Case 002 had ample opportunities to share their experiences and to express their opinions related to the ECCC (Outcome 2 / Indicator 1).

As further detailed in the impact chapter of this report, most CPs who benefited from this project consider their participation as meaningful and are satisfied with the court's redress.

Output 3.1: The general public have better understanding of GBV under KR and its link to the present through public information and dialogues.

Key finding: The VSS effectively conducted mobile exhibitions and public dialogues on GBV under the KR and women's rights today in addition to TPO's comprehensive community-based awareness raising activities.

During the first project phase the partners conducted three international women's hearings with thousands of participants. In phase 2 of this project, the VSS decided to change its approach and to design a mobile exhibition on GBV. According to the evaluation's interview results, this approach was effective in reaching communities in more remote regions and in engaging Cambodian youth.

The mobile exhibition was conducted five times in three provinces with a total of 2,483 participants (Output 3.1/Indicator 1). The exhibition informed the public on forced marriage, family life under the KR and the suffering people endured. It displayed case studies and detailed information on the KR conflict, forced marriage, rape in the context of forced marriage, other forms of GBV during the KR period and today, the psychological impact of GBV, and currently available psychological services.

Opening events of the exhibition featured key government speakers and were attended by provincial and local government and NGO representatives. A theatre-play by Sophiline Arts Ensemble, a VSS partner in another reparation project, helped to engage a larger number of youth. Finally, dialogues with and presentations by KR survivors were instrumental in engaging young Cambodians in discussions on GBV.

In addition to the project's 'Testimonial Therapy' (TT) ceremonies, TPO also conducted community-based awareness raising through outreach interventions such as psychoeducation, film screenings and community dialogues on MH and GBV during the KR period. These measures reportedly led to a better understanding of GBV, its negative impacts, and the needs of survivors.

Key finding: The project conducted a regular nationwide radio program, which covered GBV under the KR, experiences of women and men survivors, the legal proceedings at the ECCC, and its implications for gender issues in Cambodian society.

The VSS produced and broadcasted approximately 50 radio shows on GBV under the KR. The radio shows addressed the experiences of women and men during the KR period, the progress of the ECCC's proceedings and its implications for the prevention of GBV today.

The level of active engagement remained high with approximately 200 listeners (70 % women) proactively participating by phone in the radio show (Output 3.1/Indicator 2). Radio listeners were open and willing to share their experiences and to discuss the prevention of GBV.

Interview results in this evaluation indicate that the radio show is well known among CPs. However, some CPs do not have a radio as many of the portable radios distributed by the VSS are no longer functioning.

Key finding: The project designed a social media strategy and effectively shared information through social media networks.

To further engage youth in discussions on the KR and gender norms, the project promoted its Facebook page. To this end, two VSS staff members received social media training and consequently developed the project's social media strategy.

Regular updates, quizzes, and pictures of the project's events helped to increase the number of visitors, especially students from Cambodian universities. In total, the number of registered followers increased from 237 to 2,186 throughout this second phase of the project.

Output 3.2: Relevant government institutions are better aware on GBV during the KR and its link to the present and pay more attention to the issue.

Key finding: The project effectively engaged government stakeholders and contributed to Cambodia's country CEDAW reports.

In phase I, the project effectively engaged national and international government stakeholders in the project's international women's forums. In addition, CDP submitted NGO proposals to CEDAW and the government requesting for services for survivors of GBV under the KR.

In phase 2, VSS participated in network meetings with MoWA's Technical Working Group on Gender (TWG-G) and the Cambodian National Council for Women (CNCW) to discuss action for supporting women survivors of GBV under the KR. Also, MoWA staff members were engaged as workshop instructors during the project's training activities. Finally, the VSS engaged local and provincial government stakeholders during outreach activities to disseminate information and to request for support (Output 3.2/Indicator 1).

The CNCW then made a request to the VSS to provide two detailed reports on the project's activities and subsequently published two follow-up reports to the CEDAW Committee outlining the project's achievements.

In addition, the 2017 mid-term review of Cambodia's second 'National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women' (NAPVAW II) details numerous activities of the project.

These activities led to the VSS's invitation to planning meetings to integrate its experiences in the formulation of the third National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women (NAPVAW 2019-2023), which now includes action for the provision of services for survivors of GBV under the KR.

Other leverages of this project include civil society's design of additional projects for the benefit of women survivors under the KR. Organizations like Kdei Karuna, Care Cambodia, Cambodian NGO Committee on CEDAW, Heinrich-Böll-Foundation Cambodia, Cambodian Women's Crisis Center, Meta House, Youth for Peace, Khmer Arts, Bophana, SILAKA, among others, have developed projects that either focus on or partially address GBV during the KR period. Whilst some of these organizations had previously conducted interventions on the issue of GBV under the KR, the project appears to have inspired the design of additional initiatives.

Finally, awareness raising efforts of this project, such as the large-scale international women's hearings in phase I or the project's mobile exhibition and innovative psychosocial interventions raised the interest of researchers and the media. This contributed to the multitude of national and international newspaper articles, and academic publications on GBV during the KR period.

Key finding: The project engaged in the International Women's Day at the ECCC and effectively raised awareness in universities during the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence.

On 4 March 2016, the VSS conducted an event to celebrate the 105th International Women's Day in cooperation with the administration of the ECCC. Approximately 100 participants including judges, prosecutors, legal officers, consultants, and interns of the ECCC and UNAKRT participated in the event. Two representatives from the UN and the Cambodian government were invited to discuss the importance of women in the workplace.

On 3 March 2017, the VSS in cooperation with the Psychology Department of the Royal University of Phnom Penh co-organized a debate on the topic "Gender-based violence under the Khmer Rouge should not be forgotten" to celebrate the 106th International Women's Day. 132 students joined and actively participated in this event.

Output 3.3: Information on GBV under the KR, women's rights and "good practice" examples for gender sensitive TJ measures are documented and accessible to the public.

Key finding: The project effectively maintained the project's internet platform; however, additional efforts are needed to disseminate the project's results.

The project's internet platform remains the most frequented website on GBV under the KR in Cambodia. It is now linked to international institutions and networks in the TJ sector; however, additional efforts are needed to disseminate the project's results and to enhance networking and knowledge sharing.

Key finding: The project produced a wide variety of outreach material including video productions and printed documents.

In phase 1, the project developed a wide range of brochures, flyers, newsletters and posters; video productions and radio shows; a collection of 'good practice' examples for TJ outreach work; and a comprehensive survey.¹¹

In Phase 2, the project produced additional outreach material such as a video on the project's mobile exhibition, which was disseminated through social media and community-based outreach events reaching thousands. Additional video productions include a video on survivors' struggle to break the silence and a video on the project's achievements (Output 3.3 / Indicator 1).

The VSS also produced additional posters, flyers and brochures, which were distributed during outreach events and among NGO partners.

¹¹ Strasser, J., Kim, T., Studzinsky, S., & Taing, S. (2015). A study about victims' participation at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia and Gender-Based Violence under the Khmer Rouge regime. Cambodia: Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Cambodia.

Outcome 3: The general public, communities and government officials have better understanding of GBV during the KR and its link to current gender issues; and hence, the attitude, behaviors, interventions and policy are improved and sensitive to the needs of GBV victims.

Key finding: The project did not conduct a survey to assess the gender knowledge of policy makers, communities, and government officials; however, there is clear evidence of increased awareness at the community level.

Understandably, the project did not conduct a survey to assess the gender knowledge of policy makers, communities and government officials, a task that would have required substantial time and resources. It is therefore not possible to indicate the number of people surveyed who can list at least two types of GBV during the KR period and its impact on Cambodian society today (Outcome 3 / Indicator 1).

However, project staff engaged in numerous meetings to discuss the project's activities and to raise awareness on GBV during the KR period. These include meetings with MoWA; the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training and its provincial vocational training centers; the Cambodian National Council for Women (CNCW); international partners such as UN Women; bilateral partners such as GIZ; and numerous national and international NGOs (Outcome 3 / Indicator 2).

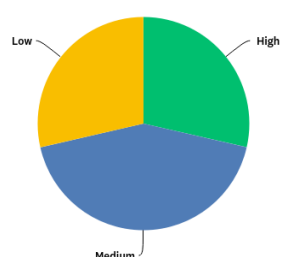
As detailed in this chapter's previous sections, the project also contributed to Cambodia's CEDAW country report and the development of Cambodia's 'Third National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women'.

Also, the project was widely covered by Cambodian media, including the Cambodian Television Broadcasting (CTVB), National Khmer Television, Folha De S. Paulo radio, Facebook, and the VSS's website and newsletters reaching thousands.

In summary, local and national awareness raising activities conducted by both project partners effectively improved awareness among government officials, communities and the public. Numerous government officials at the subnational level engaged in the project's activities and informed the public on GBV under the KR and its links to gender issues today.

These findings are supported by the evaluation's beneficiary survey as demonstrated in the following figure.

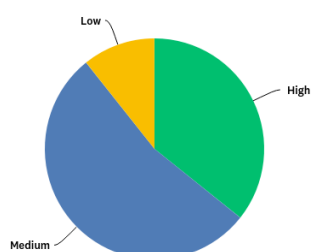
Figure 19 (Beneficiary Survey): % of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report government action to raise public awareness on the issue of gender-based violence under the Khmer Rouge and its links to today as: High / Medium / Low



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|----------------|-----------|----|
| High | 28.57% | 8 |
| Medium | 42.86% | 12 |
| Low | 28.57% | 8 |
| TOTAL | | 28 |

In addition, CPs reported improved understanding of community members and youth on GBV under the KR and its links to today. However, most respondents emphasized a need to further sustain and support truth-telling and awareness raising on the KR past, with additional focus on informing Cambodian youth.

Figure 20 (Beneficiary Survey): % of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report improved understanding of villagers and youth on GBV under the KR and its links to today as: High / Medium / Low



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|----------------|-----------|----|
| High | 35.71% | 10 |
| Medium | 53.57% | 15 |
| Low | 10.71% | 3 |
| TOTAL | | 28 |

Output 4.1: Community-based resource persons are identified, selected and trained on basic mental health.

Key Finding: TPO effectively conducted community needs assessments in each target location.

In phase 2 of the project, TPO conducted an assessment to identify beneficiaries' needs, key community stakeholders and potential referral mechanisms in each target location. The assessments also served to identify and select its 'Community Resource Persons' (CRP) in each target village. Candidates were selected in collaboration with CPs, local authorities and religious leaders and include village leaders, monks, female commune counsellors, teachers, and CP representatives, among other key community stakeholders.

Key Finding: Community-based resource persons have been trained on MH, GBV under the KR, and referral mechanisms, and effectively use their skills in their communities.

TPO then provided MH training to a total of 120 CRPs (Output 4.1 / Indicator 1). To this end, TPO further adjusted its 'MH First Aid' training guidelines to the needs of GBV survivors. Trainings were conducted over a period of three days and provided lessons on GBV, psychological disorders, MH first aid among other topics. Also, CRPs received follow-up training by phone through TPO's staff throughout the project cycle.

According to TPO's monitoring results of its training in Banteay Meanchey, 94% of all participants were satisfied with the training. 47% were especially content with the training on psychological disorders, 53% liked the training on MH first aid skills, and 11.7 % emphasized their satisfaction with the training on GBV. 82.3% of all participants felt confident in identifying people with MH problems (Output 4.1 / Indicator 1).

TPO's monitoring results do not provide the total number of clients who were identified by the project's CRPs (Output 4.1 / Indicator 2); however, at least 18 survivors of GBV were identified and referred by CRPs. They included clients with post-traumatic stress disorders, depression, as well as psychotic symptoms.

Throughout the project cycle, CRPs increasingly improved their skills and social reputation enabling them to provide personal assistance to community members with psychological problems. Assistance included psychoeducation, emotional and social support, mediation, and referrals. Common challenges included alcohol related disorders and the prevention of and response to domestic violence.

Some CRPs equally engaged in awareness raising on GBV under the KR and current forms of GBV and created support groups in their communities. Finally, several CRPs used their acquired skills in key community positions or were employed by NGOs and organizations such as the Red Cross.

Key Finding: Lawyers and legal professionals of the ECCC have received and highly appreciated training on MH and gender-sensitivity.

Phase I of the project did not foresee any specific MH training for lawyers and legal professionals of the ECCC. However, knowledge gaps were identified regarding the psychological impact of GBV, leaving much staff unable to deal with their clients' trauma symptoms. The situation was amplified by the fact that many legal professionals also experienced stress when interacting with survivors.

In phase 2, TPO provided two MH training workshops for a total of 39 legal professionals of the ECCC and NGOs, a higher number than the intended 20 participants (Output 4.1 / Indicator 1). The workshops informed on stress and coping skills, GBV in Cambodia, and its impact on mental well-being.

According to TPO's evaluation of the workshop results, most participants appreciated the acquired knowledge on how to interact with and provide services for clients with severe posttraumatic symptoms. When asked for any suggestions for follow-up workshops, several participants asked for additional information on self-care and stress management.

These results are supported by the findings of the project's midterm evaluation. According to interview results, the training helped legal professionals to identify challenges affecting the accuracy and consistency of the information provided when interviewing survivors. Participants further learned about the danger of, and how to prevent retraumatization.

Key Finding: TPO provided comprehensive in-house training effectively enhancing gender knowledge and therapeutic skills among project staff in addition to non-violent communication, advocacy, self-care, and database management.

To further strengthen field staff, TPO provided in-house training to 16 psychologists through its senior clinical advisers (Output 4.1 / Indicator 1). According to interview results, the training was effective in building new capacities among project staff and improved their quality of services.

Throughout the project cycle, project staff consistently improved their knowledge and skills on GBV and therapeutic techniques through training and supervision by TPO's clinical supervisors and international advisers.

From July to December 2018, TPO's project staff participated in five workshops on non-violent communication, advocacy/communication, self-care, and database management provided by GIZ and VBNK, a Cambodian-led capacity development organization.

Finally, TPO updated the SHG guidelines and added content related to trust and relationship building, group cohesion strengthening, and alcohol related disorders.

Output 4.2: Female CPs and victims of GBV have better psychological health through trauma treatment services including testimonial therapy, self-help groups, hotline counseling, and psychiatric treatment.

Psychological interventions provided by TPO include Testimonial Therapy, SHGs, psychiatric treatment, phone counseling, individual counseling, and on-site support at the ECCC (Output 4.2 / Indicator 1 and Outcome 4 / Indicator 2).

Key Finding: Female CPs and victims of GBV have comprehensive access to self-help groups, an effective approach to reaching a higher number of clients.

In total, 153 clients participated in SHGs in seven provinces throughout Cambodia. Each SHG has eight to 12 members and is conducted through nine sessions.

It is important to understand that TPO's SHGs are also open to a significant number of survivors who experienced GBV under the KR but who did not apply as CPs. This considerate decision was taken in order to offer some level of service provision for this particularly vulnerable group, to connect other GBV survivors to CPs in Case 002 and to mitigate any feelings of exclusion.

Participants included survivors of forced marriage and other forms of GBV under the KR and, to some extent, survivors of current forms of GBV, many of whom were identified by TPO's community-based CRPs. Other SHG members were identified during TPO's community assessments as well as during community-based MH and gender awareness raising activities.

Key Finding: Some CPs received psychiatric assessments and treatment; however, travel costs did not allow for a larger number of clients. Phone counseling was effective in providing follow-up support and in reaching clients from remote regions.

18 clients received free psychiatric assessments and treatment with a minimum of two appointments per client. Challenges included the project's low budget for free transport to TPO's clinic limiting the overall number of patients.

However, 169 clients were provided with phone counselling throughout the project cycle, an effective way to provide follow-up treatment and to reach clients from more remote regions.

Key Finding: Female CPs and victims of GBV had comprehensive access to 'Testimonial Therapy', a rights-based and culturally adapted treatment approach based on memorialization and truth-telling.

As in phase I of the project, TPO's psychosocial interventions are human rights-based and culturally adapted to the Cambodian context. One key strategy is the integration of truth-telling and community dialogues to foster the acknowledgement of survivors' suffering and to prevent discrimination.

'Testimonial Therapy' is a particularly innovative and effective form of treatment. Testimonial Therapy is a specific form of political and human rights-based therapy, that engages survivors in the narration and documentation of their traumatic experiences whilst providing opportunities to reconstruct traumatic memories. Over a series of five counselling sessions, the counsellor and the client identify time, place and sequence of each traumatic event. The memories are then converted into a 'testimony', a written document with gold letters placed in a velvet-red envelope. The testimonies are read aloud and handed over to the survivors during a public Buddhist ceremony. All clients then receive follow-up counselling through TPO's phone hotline.

In total, TPO conducted 22 ‘Testimonial Therapy’ circles for 108 clients from 14 provinces. Clients were identified during TPO’s community assessments, outreach activities such as film screenings, a survey after a KR related theatre performance, and during the VSS outreach activities. Others were referred by CRPs, the VSS, or CP lawyers.

TPO’s monitoring results provide evidence for the effectiveness of the Testimonial Therapy approach. The results of pre- and posttests show that symptoms of posttraumatic stress decreased significantly with 70% of all TT clients demonstrating a decrease with regard to depression and anxiety three and six months after the intervention.

Approximately 1,300 persons participated in the project’s ‘Testimonial Therapy’ ceremonies including community peers, family members, lawyers, students, and religious leaders (Output 4.2 / Indicator 2). The ‘Testimonial Therapy’ ceremonies generated wider community discussions on the KR period and many CPs reported an increased interest by community peers in their experiences.

Output 4.3: 100 families (survivors or their children) have better means to support their living.

Key Finding: The project redirected its approach and established four highly successful savings groups ensuring CPs’ free transport to health centers.

According to the evaluation results of the first project phase, many survivors of GBV under the KR are living in poverty, especially women who were widowed during the conflict or divorced from forced marriages. For many, poverty and the lack of monetary reparations contributed to dissatisfaction and poor MH.

In response, the project introduced an income generation component for the project’s second phase. The original objective was to collaborate with the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training and to equip CPs’ children or grandchildren with skills training enabling them to contribute to family income.

This initiative ensured skills training for a limited number of beneficiaries; however, the project faced challenges in engaging more young Cambodians as many are forced to look for jobs with immediate salary disbursement such as in the garment factories or prefer to migrate for work in Thailand.

Thus, the project flexibly changed its approach and installed saving groups to cover the transport costs to hospitals and health centers, a significant financial burden for most CPs. To this end, the project established community-based ‘Old People Associations’ (OPA) after the model of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY). OPAs are open to all community members over the age of 60 and most people in this target group appear to have joined the associations. At the health center, OPA members do not have to go through the usual administrative procedures and many reportedly received free treatment.

As identified through interviews and in one FGD, this initiative is highly successful and very much appreciated by all beneficiaries. Health center staff members consulted by the evaluators were engaged in the project design and reported a significant increase of patients from the target communities.

Additional benefits of this activity include the participation of CPs in the monthly OPA network meetings, which reportedly helped many to feel better integrated in the community. Future plans of the project’s OPA network include its extension to additional communities and an additional focus on the community reintegration of CPs.

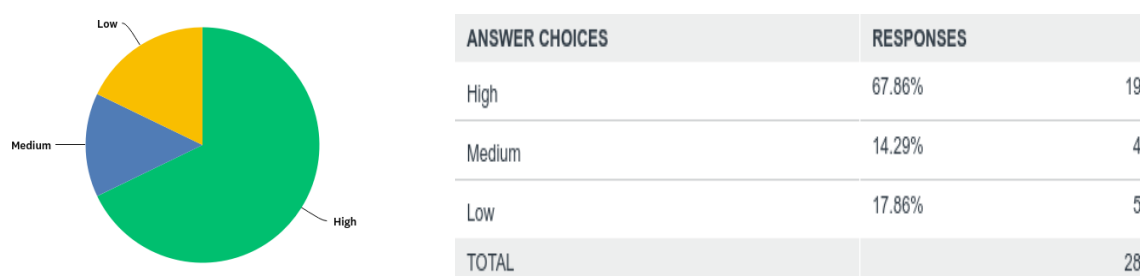
Outcome 4: Psychological well-being and mutual support among victims of GBV and female CPs are improved.

Key Finding: Survivors of GBV and female Civil Parties in Case 002 had access to a comprehensive set of psychological services reaching hundreds of clients.

Throughout the second project phase, TPO provided MH services to a total of 448 CPs and other survivors of GBV under the KR through TT, SHGs, psychiatric treatment and phone counseling. In addition, dozens of CPs received individual on-site support during outreach activities and the ECCC's hearings (Outcome 4 / Indicator 2).

This high level of access to psychosocial services for CPs in Case 002 is supported by the findings of the evaluation's beneficiary survey as demonstrated in the following graph.

Figure 21 (Beneficiary Survey): % of Civil Parties (Case 002) who report psychological support for female CPs and survivors of GBV as: High / Medium / Low



Key Finding: TPO's clients significantly improved their mental well-being and decreased their level of posttraumatic stress symptoms.

77.95% of targeted beneficiaries who received trauma treatment through TT and SHGs in year 2 and 73.7% of the target beneficiaries in year 3 exhibited improvements in their MH and indicated positive change as a result of the interventions, whereas only 46% of the beneficiaries in year 1 indicated such results (Outcome 4 / Indicator 3). According to key informant interviews, this difference can be explained by the enhancement of CRPs experiences and skills over the course of the project.

Key Finding: TPO's clients in this project improved their coping strategies, resilience and general wellbeing.

When asked for their perspectives on their psychological problems, coping strategies, resilience and general well-being (Outcome 4 / Indicator 1), respondents commonly emphasized improvements in all areas. None of TPO's clients indicated that the intervention made no difference, or that it actually worsened their pain, an important finding, as truth-telling activities such as in the TT approach may potentially invoke traumatic feelings.

Instead, many respondents who were struggling with their past prior to the intervention expressed feelings of 'closure'¹² and indicated that their traumatic experiences have been resolved through TPO's therapeutic interventions. They indicated improved knowledge of trauma symptoms and available forms of treatments and mentioned meditation and breathing techniques as useful coping strategies.

¹² Closure is any interaction, information, or practice that allows a person to feel that a traumatic, upsetting, or confusing life event has been resolved. The term has its origins in Gestalt psychology, but it is more commonly used to refer to the final resolution to a conflict or problem.

Others emphasized that the process was simply a starting point for moving past painful memories. Though their trauma was not completely resolved, they indicated that they are better able to deal with recurring memories and strong emotions.

Many of TPO's clients reported improvements in their social and interpersonal skills and, as a result, deeper and more meaningful relationships with others. In particular, many emphasized more openness with their husbands and children, and their ability to transform family conflicts into more supportive and empathetic relationships.

In addition, most of TPO's clients in this evaluation emphasized their close relationship with other survivors. They appreciated the opportunity to share experiences and emotions, and many expressed that they now feel less isolated.

Finally, many beneficiaries broke their silence and discussed their experiences in public and with their neighbors. They reported more acknowledgement of their suffering and some reported increased community support.¹³

Efficiency

Evaluation Question 5: How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the project proposal?

Key finding: The project was implemented in accordance with the project design and budget. Additional provincial outreach forums ensured legal updates for significantly more CPs than planned.

The project strategy was coherent and realistic within the established schedule and allocated resources. Based on information from a review of annual and mid-year reports as well as interviews with key informants, almost all of the budgeted funds and project activities have been delivered according to plan.

However, skills training for income generation could only be delivered to a very limited number of CPs' relatives. This partial shortcoming in the first two years of this second project phase was mainly due to CP relatives' lack of interest in such skills training as most prefer to work in factories or migrate to Thailand with the hope of earning better salaries.

The VSS flexibly responded to this challenge and remaining funds were used to establish savings groups for elderly people during the project extension. This approach effectively enhanced CPs' access to health care in selected communities.

Finally, additional provincial outreach forums allowed for the inclusion of significantly more CPs than originally planned. This achievement is remarkable when considering the project's limited human resources.

Key finding: Project resources were used efficiently due to quality management and financial practice.

The project benefited from the professional work planning and management by partners' staff. Both partner organizations are well-established with good administrative and managerial capacities. Additional strengths identified during a SWOT analysis and in interviews include staff's expertise in

¹³ Please refer to the impact chapter of this report for more information on positive changes in the lives of TPO's beneficiaries.

diverse working fields; strong team work within the VSS and TPO; good communication between the VSS's and TPO's staff; partners' strong commitment to engage survivors throughout all stages of the project; good outreach facilitation skills by VSS and TPO staff; good support from the ECCC's administration; and, last but not least, strong leadership and senior management within both partner organizations.

The project management structure was clear, and the division of tasks and responsibilities was well organized. Regular exchange between the project partners ensured effective communication. Comprehensive monitoring activities in both partner organizations allowed for the response to emerging needs and thereby contributed substantially to the project's achievements.

The financial management was efficient in spending funding in strict accordance with the original budget and financial plan. Whilst project adjustments required some minor budget modifications, the evaluators could not identify any untimely use of resources.

Financial information was reported bi-annually from TPO Cambodia and then transferred into the VSS's financial controlling system. In addition, regular phone contact ensured the progress of disbursement. Project expenditures were also controlled through regular financial reporting to the UNTFVAW and external financial audits.

Key informant interviews further point to the responsiveness of the UNTFVAW. Whereas some other donor organizations in Cambodia have a reputation for their bureaucracy, the same cannot be said for the UNTFVAW. In particular, UNTFVAW has been praised for its flexibility when needs arose to reallocate between budget lines. Finally, the UNTFVAW's new online-based financial reporting system has been described as convenient and effective in facilitating financial reporting.

However, as identified in a SWOT analysis and key informant interviews, several VSS staff members whose salaries were not covered by the UNTFVAW were disproportionately involved in the project's implementation. At times, human resources were stretched thin, especially toward the end of the project and throughout the project extension. Other challenges at the VSS include the limitation of work contracts to a duration of six months or less, and the daily long journey to and from the ECCC's remote location. Some VSS staff members would also like to receive additional gender and MH training as well as support in their career development.

TPO's field staff also reported an increase in workload in the second phase as compared to the first project phase, especially in the first half of the second project cycle.

Considering the project's ambitious objectives and high number of activities, this project achieved its objectives with limited human and financial resources. Partner staff must be commended for their skills and commitment way beyond regular working hours.

External threats to the project, as identified in the SWOT analysis and interviews, include the old age of and potential imminent death of the Accused. In addition, the old age and health conditions of some CPs limited their ability to participate in the project's activities. Finally, a reduction of funding and lack of donor support did not allow for VSS's design of additional non-judicial measures and reparation projects despite the need for continued CP services.

The above-mentioned findings are supported by the results of the SWOT analysis workshop at the VSS as presented in the following chart.

Table 2: Results SWOT Analysis

| SWOT Analysis: Evaluation of internal strengths/challenges, and opportunities/threats in the implementation of the project | |
|---|---|
| Strengths (internal capacities)s | Weaknesses (internal challenges) |
| Good knowledge in diverse working fields such as gender studies, TJ, human rights, financial administration, management (3) | High workload of most VSS staff in the project (4) |
| Good teamwork within the VSS (3) | |
| Good monitoring system and provision of CP contact information to partners (3) | Limited training and career development opportunities for VSS staff (2) |
| Strong focus on service provision for CPs (2) | Limited psychological expertise within the VSS |
| Strong commitment by VSS staff to facilitate victims' participation (2) | Limited gender knowledge within the VSS |
| Strong skills in facilitating training workshops, CP forums, network meetings, etc. | Long journeys due to the ECCC's location |
| Good leadership and senior management within the VSS | Limitation of work contracts to six months |
| Strong psychosocial partner organization | |
| Self-reliant procedures and reporting | |
| Good support by the ECCC administration | |
| Opportunities (positive external factors) | Threats (external challenges) |
| Interest in the VSS's unique experience in providing gender initiatives for CPs (3) | Old age of the Accused and potential termination of the trial |
| Request for the VSS's high expertise on KR related issues. | Old age of CPs and increasingly limited ability to participate in the trial |
| Follow-up outreach activities to inform on the verdict in Case 002 | Lack of donor support for Case 003 and 004 (4) |
| Information on and outreach in Case 003 and 004 | |
| Continued services for KR survivors | |
| Establishment of new partnerships with governmental and non-governmental partners (Ministries, provincial councils, etc.), e.g. to respond to the CEDAW recommendations (4) | |

Key Finding: Most activities were completed in accordance with the work plan; intermittent delays were mostly due to factors outside the project's control.

Timeliness was an issue in relation to some outputs, although this has been addressed over the last few months of the project and during the project extension. For instance, there were delays in commencing the project's mobile exhibition due to interruptions in the design of its content.

At times, CPs' visits to the court were also delayed due to the unpredictable court schedule; however, this potential risk was anticipated in the project design.

However, as detailed in the effectiveness chapter of this report, these partial delays were not due to design issues and had only limited impact on the project's achievements. In summary, the project was implemented in a timely manner, and almost all activities were completed in line with the work plan.

Impact

Evaluation Question 6: To what extent was the intended project goal achieved and how?

Project Goal: Female CPs of the ECCC, in particular GBV survivors of the KR regime, fully enjoy and exercise their TJ rights and have access to improved psychological services and rehabilitation by the end 2018.

Key Finding: Primary beneficiaries of this project are generally very satisfied with their participation as CPs at the ECCC.

In total, the project provided services to 2833 female (2200 *female* CPs and 633 other female survivors) and 402 male survivors of GBV under the KR (240 *male* CPs and 162 other male survivors of GBV under the KR).

As identified through interviews and in FGDs, Civil Parties who benefited from this project are generally very satisfied with their participation at the ECCC. CPs expressed appreciation for the legal representation and information received, as well as the project's logistic and psychological services facilitating their participation in the hearings.

Large numbers of CPs also had access to and greatly appreciated the CP outreach forums. Many participated in client-lawyer meetings and spoke highly of their CP lawyers; however, as explained in the effectiveness chapter of this report, most did not have frequent access to their lawyers.

CP respondents generally expressed satisfaction in seeing justice administered by the court, and most felt that a fair conviction had been secured, although some criticized the ECCC's focus on the highest leaders. CPs expressed satisfaction with having a voice in the proceedings, having the opportunity to express how they were affected, helping to convict the perpetrators, and informing the public on KR crimes.

CPs who testified at the ECCC appreciated the opportunity to tell their stories in a judicial setting in the presence of the Accused. However, some CPs also reported feelings of stress when visiting the court, although to a lesser extent than identified in the project's previous evaluations.

Most CPs consulted in this evaluation participated in one of the project's memorialization and truth-telling activities and feel that their stories served to establish the truth about the KR period.

Many CPs interviewed, especially those living in poverty, would like to see individual financial reparations. Some also saw value in imposing financial reparations for punitive and symbolic reasons. However, most CPs consulted in this evaluation are aware of the ECCC's limitations and its concept of 'moral and collective' reparations, and agree with the project's focus on legal counselling, psychosocial activities, awareness raising and memorialization.

Despite the lack of individual financial reparations, most CPs in Case 002 who were consulted appear to be satisfied with the TJ process and redress. This finding is remarkable when one considers CPs' high level of frustration regarding the ECCC's reparation measures toward the end of the first project phase, a finding that speaks for the quality of and beneficiary satisfaction with the project.

The above-mentioned interview and FGD discussion findings are supported by the VSS monitoring results as well as the results of the beneficiary survey conducted during the evaluation.

Figure 22 (VSS Monitoring Year 1-3 CP Questionnaire Case 002): Q20: How do you rate your overall satisfaction with your participation as CP at the ECCC?

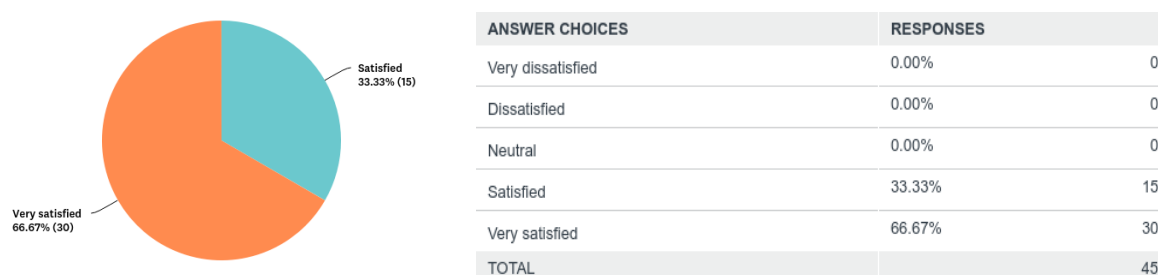
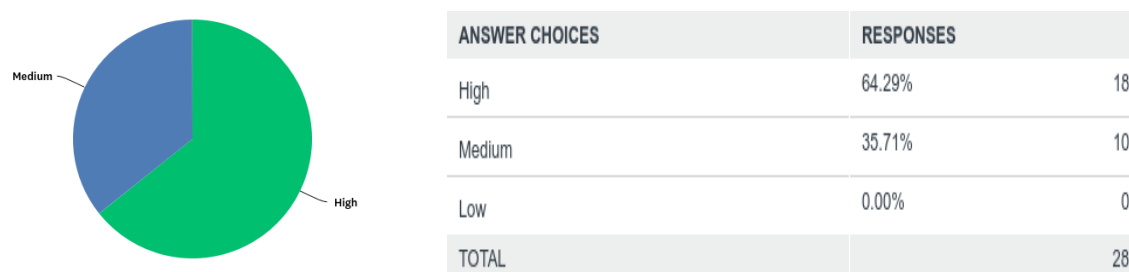


Figure 23 (Beneficiary Survey): % of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report being satisfied with the transitional justice process and redress as: High / Medium / Low



Key Finding: CPs' in Case 002 had comprehensive access to and were satisfied with the project's psychological services and rehabilitation.

As detailed in the effectiveness section of this report, CPs generally showed great appreciation for the project's psychosocial interventions. CPs learned how MH problems are diagnosed, what causes them, the factors that perpetuate traumatic symptoms, and which treatments are effective and available. In consideration of the project's budget and time frame, many CPs in Case 002 had access to a broad range of psychological services, which ensured a rights-based and culturally adapted treatment approach.

In general, TPO's clients appear to be very satisfied with the psychosocial services received. Beneficiaries of TPO's TT emphasized satisfaction with having told community peers the "truth" about the crimes under the KR, and SHG participants were especially grateful for the solidarity and support from other CPs.

Evaluation Question 7: To what extent has this project generated positive change in the lives of targeted women and girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project?

Key Finding: Many CPs report a greater acceptance of their suffering, the ability to find some peace and a higher satisfaction with their life.

CP participation required the ECCC to deal with numerous challenges such as gender-sensitivity at the court, legal support and information, and CPs' mental suffering. However, activities such as those delivered in this project were instrumental in responding to shortcomings that carried the risk of increasing CPs' suffering and being psychologically harmful.

Gender and MH training enabled staff to enhance their gender-sensitivity and to deal with potentially traumatized survivors. Outreach was essential in ensuring legal representation and information on the court's proceedings, in providing additional opportunities to be heard, and in recounting traumatic memories. In addition, awareness raising fostered the acknowledgement of suffering, an important factor in the process of healing. Finally, psychological services delivered through this project helped CPs to understand and deal with their suffering better.

Through these concerted efforts, the project helped many CPs to work through their traumatic experiences. It is too early to make final conclusions on the project's impact on healing; however, many CP respondents described greater acceptance of their suffering, the ability to find some peace and a higher satisfaction with their life.

Key Finding: CPs improved their relationship with other survivors and report benefits (physiological, psychological, economic, or social) since joining the project's SHGs.

Most CP respondents emphasized their close relationship with other survivors; and many report benefits (physiological, psychological, economic, or social) since joining the project's SHGs. Several respondents reported feelings of empowerment, and some appear to gain self-confidence from improving other survivors' lives.

Key Finding: CPs receive acknowledgement of their suffering and enhanced family and community support.

Community-based activities reportedly initiated family discussions on the issue of GBV and forced marriage, and many survivors shared their experiences with friends and neighbors. Many CPs indicated fewer family conflicts and increased support from relatives as well as more understanding and support from community peers.

Key Finding: CPs have gained empowerment through their engagement in the project.

Through participation at the court and in the project's outreach activities, many CPs have developed self-confidence in demanding their rights and speaking out in public events. Some also use these opportunities to express dissatisfaction with the lack of financial reparations and the limited scope of the ECCC. Given the numerous outspoken figures that emerged out of the CP group, there is no doubt that the project had an empowering effect on many CPs.

Key Finding: CPs in selected communities now have access to free transport and care in their community health centers.

The project brought about changes in the income of some CPs, although the number of CPs targeted by income generation activities was limited. The project's OPAs however, ensured free transport to and free treatment at health centers in selected communities.

Evaluation Question 8: What unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?

Key Finding: Despite the comprehensiveness and impact of this large-scale project, its services could not satisfy the needs of all CPs.

Despite the comprehensiveness and impact of this large-scale project, its services could not satisfy the needs of all CPs in Case 002. This reportedly led to dissatisfaction among some CPs who did not benefit from the project.

A significant number of survivors who are not CPs also benefited from this project such as in the mobile exhibitions, SHGs, and TT ceremonies. In addition, the project's savings groups set up to provide access to health care are not only provided for CPs. Nevertheless, the project caused some dissatisfaction among KR survivors who had not applied to or whose applications to become CPs were rejected.

Some suspected that CPs received financial incentives and emphasized their own poverty. However, this view appears to be the exception rather than the rule, and there is no evidence of widespread dissatisfaction in the target communities.

Key Finding: Most community stakeholders support truth-telling and memorialization related to the Khmer Rouge past; however, some prefer to remain silent out of fear of new conflicts.

Some community members do not want to talk about the past and have expressed the fear that this would lead to new violence; however, the vast majority of community stakeholders consulted in this evaluation have confirmed their support for truth-telling and expressed their desire to learn more about the past.

Sustainability

Evaluation Question 9: How are the achieved results going to be sustained after this project ends, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of female CPs at the project goal level?

Key Finding: The main factor that has ensured sustainability is the project's inclusiveness and comprehensiveness.

The overall strength of the project is its comprehensiveness, inclusiveness and long-term approach. The project responds to the most significant judicial and non-judicial justice needs and integrates diverse actors from GBV survivors to non-governmental and governmental (local and national) organizations. This approach has ensured that CPs received an extensive set of services including information and counselling, legal and psychosocial support, and to some extent, access to medical services and assistance toward economic recovery. This complex and multifaceted vision of TJ work has considerably contributed to the sustainability of the project's results.

Key Finding: The capacity development of the project's secondary beneficiaries has been effectively carried out, and newly acquired skills are likely to have a positive effect on their work.

Capacity building of key stakeholders and service providers was built into the project, and the most common response of key informants on questions around sustainability was that various governmental and non-governmental stakeholders as well as legal practitioners and the police benefited from the project's capacity building measures. Indeed, knowledge improvements through this project have been substantial as detailed in the effectiveness chapter of this report.

Most key informants expressed confidence in the fact that newly acquired knowledge and skills will continue to have a positive effect on their work. However, given the foreseeable closure of the ECCC and a current funding gap for additional TJ measures, it is questionable if most of the trained staff will continue their engagement in specialized TJ projects.

VSS and TPO staff have equally developed additional skills which will enable them to respond more effectively to the needs of survivors. TPO has continued to develop its TT and SHG approach as well as the clinical counselling skills of its staff members. New staff have been trained on TPO's therapeutic techniques and are using their newly acquired skills in their work.

Key Finding: Networking and advocacy activities conducted in this project enhanced government commitment and service provision to survivors of GBV under the KR.

The project had significant effects on national stakeholders such as the MoWa and the CNCW. Through collaboration and networking, the project contributed, for instance, to government action in response to the CEDAW recommendations related to KR survivors. The project was also addressed in the review of the 2nd National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women (NAPVAW II) with its related recommendations. This led to the VSS's invitation to planning meetings to integrate its experiences in the formulation of the third National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women (NAPVAW 2019-2023), which now includes action for the provision of services for survivors of GBV under the KR.

To some extent, the project has also helped to enhance government commitment at the provincial level, although some key informants commented that additional support will be required to sustain this result. However, the project has extensively engaged local authorities in outreach activities. This approach is likely to ensure their sustained attention to the needs of KR survivors.

Key Finding: Partnerships with and networking between legal practitioners and among NGOs can be expected to have a lasting effect for the benefit of KR survivors.

Training activities and the project's numerous 'EVAW Legal Aid Network' meetings at the office of UN Women Cambodia were instrumental in enhancing knowledge exchange and collaboration. A number of key informants from these meetings expressed the wish to collaborate in the design and implementation of future TJ projects. Some gender NGOs and a number of TJ NGOs now pay more attention to KR survivors and to the issue of GBV under the KR. This project result will contribute to the sustained provision of services for CPs and other survivors of GBV during the KR period.

Key Finding: Community resources have been effectively built; however, capacity building at the local level needs more attention to sustain the project's results.

Through capacity building for CRPs as well as training on GBV, service providers now have a better understanding of their responsibilities to survivors of GBV under the KR.

CPs' leadership and participation in awareness raising efforts fostered their empowerment and better engagement in community life. Many of the project's CRPs act as focal points for survivors' issues and raise awareness on GBV under the KR. In addition, several CPs provide volunteer support to other survivors and raise awareness on MH.

While some may change their role over time, many are likely to continue their work. However, there appears to be a need for follow-up training for CRPs or less experienced service staff. Such training could also contribute to the continuation of TPO's SHGs.

Establishing savings groups to cover survivors' transport costs to health centers has been a major contribution to improving care for elderly GBV survivors. This approach has been described as a substantial achievement and should be replicated in other provinces.

Evaluation Question 10: What elements of the project (in order of priority) should continue if more funding becomes available?

As detailed in the recommendations of this report, the following project elements should continue in case of future funding:

- Networking and advocacy efforts to keep the issue of GBV under the KR on the agenda.
- Government engagement and support in the development of policies and strategies at the provincial level for the benefit of KR survivors.
- Establishing referral networks for the improvement of service delivery for KR survivors.
- Strengthening of community based SHGs, savings groups, and capacities of CRPs, CP focal points, and local service providers.

Knowledge Development

Evaluation Question 11: What documentation of project activities, new knowledge and practice has been conducted?

Key Finding: Service providers and the public have better access to information on GBV under the KR, women's rights, and 'good practice' examples for gender-sensitive TJ work.

As detailed in the effectiveness chapter of this report, the project took comprehensive measures to share new knowledge and practice at the subnational and national level.

Regarding the documentation of project activities, the project's internet platform informs on GBV under the KR and the project's activities. It further gives access to a collection of research and conference reports, outreach and advocacy material, audio-visual material on the project's activities, and all of the project's radio shows.

The partners designed a mobile exhibition and contracted a film production firm to produce video spots on the project's activities. Project activities were further documented in IEC materials such as posters, brochures, flyers and newsletters, which were published and distributed among CPs, universities and NGOs.

The project partners also provided weekly updates through Facebook and some activities are documented on YouTube. Most of the project's outputs such as the mobile exhibition, posters and brochures have been delivered to the Cambodian Legal Documentation Center for research and study purposes.

6. LESSONS LEARNED

Evaluation Question 12: What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on ending violence against women and girls?

- International tribunals that aim for CP participation and a positive legacy for those involved require a multi-faceted approach with comprehensive services in the areas of outreach, legal counselling and representation including transport to a trial's hearings, psychosocial support, memorialization and truth-telling among other services. Such an approach requires comprehensive collaboration of diverse governmental institutions and non-governmental stakeholders and the establishment of network and reporting mechanisms.
- CP participation requires a long-term approach and sustained engagement to prevent any CP dissatisfaction threatening the positive legacy of a tribunal.
- TJ measures for survivors of GBV require a gender perspective in operations and procedures and concerted efforts in the areas of gender-mainstreaming including gender training for concerned staff. Women's concerns and experiences should be at the center of the design, implementation and evaluation of any TJ program.
- CP participation requires outreach that is accessible to and understandable for survivors. Outreach should target CPs but also engage CP applicants and other survivors.
- CP participation in international trials requires services that respond to CPs' health and livelihood needs, especially for those survivors who experienced physical harm or loss of their property.
- CP participation requires rights-based and culturally adapted psychosocial interventions with a focus on SHGs and the enhancement of social cohesion. Psychosocial activities should integrate innovative practices to foster truth-telling such as the "Testimonial Therapy" approach in Cambodia.
- Truth-telling and memorialization initiatives should be at the center of CP participation and focus on participatory approaches that allow for the engagement of other survivors and community members, especially the younger generation. In addition, it is important to raise public awareness fostering understanding about past atrocities and the prevention of new violence.
- CP participation requires sustained financial resources by a court in addition to external funding. This calls for a comprehensive assessment of CPs' needs and the related costs. One way to ensure funding could be the establishment of a trust fund as demonstrated in other TJ contexts.
- CP participation requires technical and financial support for the establishment of victims' organizations, CP networks and community groups to foster their advocacy and empowerment.
- To ensure the relevance of a program, TJ measures require needs assessments before and throughout the project cycle in particular when designing reparation projects. Also, survivors' ownership can be effectively increased through training of and support for community-based focal points or victims' representatives. These representatives could also be trained in conflict resolution, non-violent communication, dialogue facilitation, and MH support.
- Unrealistic expectations and dissatisfaction, for instance, by rejected CP applicants or other survivors can be mitigated through comprehensive information and communication on the limitations of TJ measures.

7. CONCLUSIONS

| Evaluation Criteria | Conclusions |
|----------------------|---|
| Relevance | The project has been a unique and forward-looking endeavor in the Cambodian TJ context due to its importance as the first large-scale effort to bring justice and healing to survivors of GBV under the KR. |
| | The project took comprehensive measures in identifying the needs and interests of the target groups throughout the project cycle. Monitoring conducted in this project was instrumental in responding to key challenges of the first phase. |
| | The project assumptions were realistic and the project's holistic combination of services in the areas of justice, memorialization, and MH were clearly responsive to the context and survivors' needs. The evaluation results show that most CPs continue to support the ECCC as well as truth-telling and memorialization and emphasize additional needs to share experiences of the Khmer Rouge regime with the younger generations. |
| | CPs have additional needs in the areas of education, parenting skills, poverty reduction, and health care, especially those who are responsible for raising their grandchildren. However, given the service gap, the project cannot not be expected to address all CP needs. |
| | The project contributed to transformative change with regard to women's capacities to deal with family conflicts and to participate in decision-making; however, future projects could integrate additional initiatives aimed at transforming the power dynamics and structures that serve to reinforce gendered inequalities. |
| Effectiveness | Outcome 1 |
| | Staff of the ECCC, Cambodian lawyers, NGO partners and the police have effectively improved their gender knowledge and have become more sensitive to GBV survivors' needs. |
| | Outcome 2 |
| | CP beneficiaries in this project were comprehensively equipped with gender and MH knowledge and are generally aware of their rights and the ECCC's legal proceedings. |

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| | Female Civil Parties and GBV survivors were legally represented at the court and received comprehensive logistical and psychosocial services to attend the ECCC's trials. |
| | Outreach activities conducted in this project effectively brought legal information to the largest possible number of CPs with clear knowledge gains on the ECCC's work. |
| | CP lawyers funded through this project effectively provided legal services and information to their clients; however, other CP lawyers work on a voluntary basis and many of their clients have requested additional legal counseling services. |
| | Numerous large-scale network meetings effectively enhanced knowledge sharing and communication between stakeholder organizations in the working field. |
| | Outcome 3 |
| | The public has better access to information on gender-based violence under the Khmer Rouge, women's rights, and 'good practice' examples for gender-sensitive TJ work. |
| | Government institutions are more aware of GBV during the KR and now pay more attention to the issue. |
| | The project's awareness raising strategies have led to clear results both at the national and subnational level. |
| | The project created multiple leverage effects, and improved government commitment, civil society engagement and media interest on the issue of gender-based violence during the Khmer Rouge period. |
| | Outcome 4 |
| | Female Civil Parties and other survivors of GBV under the KR received a diverse set of rights-based and culturally adapted psychological services and comprehensively improved their mental well-being. |
| | Community assessments and the training of community resource persons ensured beneficiaries' ownership of the project's psychosocial activities; however, there appears to be a need for follow-up training and continued support to strengthen community-based services. |
| | The introduction of savings groups has been a very practical and highly successful approach in ensuring CPs' free access to health care in selected communities. |

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| Efficiency | The implementation of a project of this scope and size is a unique achievement in the Cambodian TJ context. |
| | Barriers to efficient implementation mostly related to external challenges and limited human resources; however, good management practices and the partners' high expertise ensured the efficient and timely spending of funding and delivery of outputs. |
| Impact | The project is a unique effort in making the ECCC and its judicial processes more accessible to survivors, through legal representation and information, logistic support, gender training, awareness raising, and psychological support. |
| | Beneficiaries had comprehensive access to the TJ process and are generally very satisfied with their participation at the ECCC and the project's services. |
| | Whereas most CPs would like to receive financial reparations, they are clearly aware of the ECCC's limitations and remain satisfied with the project's interventions. |
| | The project generated clear positive change in the lives of targeted CPs especially in the areas of stress management and cognitive enhancement, social and interpersonal communication, family and community support, and, to some extent, access to health care. |
| | CPs in Case 002, the project's primary beneficiaries, received a higher level of services than other survivors resulting in some dissatisfaction among those excluded. |
| Sustainability | Most CPs in this project are satisfied with the redress by the court, although some request financial reparations and the sentencing of additional former KR leaders. |
| | Gender knowledge improvements through this project have been substantial both at the national and community level. |
| | Governmental and non-governmental actors enhanced their strategies, action plans and services with additional attention to the needs of survivors of GBV under the KR; however, relatively little attention has been given to the development of provincial strategies. |
| Knowledge Generation | Training of community-based CP representatives and key community stakeholders conducted in this project had multiple positive effects concerning advocacy, awareness raising and the rehabilitation of survivors; however, one challenge is their lack of resources and follow-up training to ensure their continued community services. |
| | The project contributed substantially to the documentation of project activities and new knowledge and shared its experiences through various channels. |

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

| Evaluation Criteria | Recommendations | Stakeholders |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Relevance | The approach of creating partnerships and consulting beneficiaries throughout the project cycle ensured the project’s relevance and should be used as a best practice in similar interventions. | Government ECCC VSS NGOs |
| | The evaluation results show that most CPs continue to support the ECCC as well as truth-telling and memorialization. Most respondents recommend sustained awareness raising and education initiatives with special focus on the engagement of youth. | |
| | Complementary TJ projects could include additional services in areas such as income generation, parenting and family life education, and health care. | |
| | Many forms of GBV against KR survivors are prevalent in Cambodia; suggesting the need for more enhanced future interventions to ensure equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men survivors. | |
| Effectiveness | Outcome 1 | |
| | Gender focal points should be equipped with the necessary time, financial assets, and resources to effectively engage in the court’s outreach activities. Alternatively, one could consider the establishment of additional positions for gender experts that ensure gender-mainstreaming in the court’s outreach work. | Government ECCC VSS NGOs |
| | Supplementary ‘Legal Aid Network’ meetings could be used to enhance referral mechanisms and to develop collaborative programs for the benefit of GBV survivors. | |
| | Outcome 2 | |
| | Despite comprehensive legal support by some CP lawyers, more resources are needed to strengthen CP lawyers’ services. | Government ECCC VSS NGOs |

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| | Outcome 3 | |
| | The project partners are advised to continue networking with the Cambodian Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Cambodian National Council for Women to advocate for the inclusion of services for survivors of GBV during the KR period. | Government ECCC VSS NGOs |
| | Outcome 4 | |
| | CRPs, CP Focal Persons, and dedicated SHG members could be equipped with follow-up training, practical means (e.g. banners, DVDs, T-Shirts, business cards, movie collections, etc.) and limited financial aid to conduct community services beyond the project period. | Government ECCC VSS NGOs |
| | In any similar project, the project partners could conduct a more comprehensive assessment of local and regional service providers to facilitate survivors' referrals. To solve the problem of transportation costs, savings groups such as those used in this project may be a practical and cost-effective solution. | |
| Efficiency | In any similar project, the partners are advised to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of necessary inputs. This will allow for more realistic objectives in terms of human resources. | ECCC VSS NGOs |
| Impact | International donors and the government should continue their financial support to the VSS until the termination of the ECCC. | Government Donors ECCC VSS NGOs |
| | Donors should extend their financial support for relevant NGOs beyond the end of the tribunal. This would enable NGOs to sustainably support and provide follow-up services for CPs. | |
| | NGOs are advised to provide legal information, rights-based psychosocial support, and memorialization for CPs and other KR survivors. Services should also include health and income generation activities and target a wider range of KR survivors. | |
| | In case of a discontinuation of the ECCC, the VSS and partners are advised to conduct information campaigns to mitigate dissatisfaction among Case 003 and 004 CP applicants. | |

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| Sustainability | To keep the issue of GBV under the KR on the agenda, the project partners are advised to continue maintaining and updating the project's website and to strengthen networking for the benefit of KR survivors. | Government ECCC VSS NGOs |
| | Enhanced government engagement and support in the development of strategies at the provincial level could improve service delivery for KR survivors. | |
| | While acknowledging funding limitations, there is room to further strengthen the project's OPAs and SHGs to serve economic, advocacy and psychosocial agendas for their members. | |
| Knowledge Generation | The VSS and TPO are advised to continue their dissemination of experiences and "best practice" in- and outside the transitional justice field. The partners could, for instance, improve their knowledge exchange with human rights groups and multilateral bodies to integrate gender considerations into their transitional justice work. | VSS NGOs |
| | The VSS and TPO are advised to document and preserve all outputs of the Legal Aid Network meetings. These have been praised as a major mechanism for knowledge exchange and networking. | |

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Terms of Reference



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Royaume du Cambodge
Nation Religion Roi

Terms of Reference

Final Evaluation Consultant

For Project on “Promoting Gender Equality and Improving Access to Justice for Female Survivors and Victims of GBV under the KR Regime - Phase 2”

Background and Context

Project description

The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) is a special Cambodian court which receives international assistance through the United Nations Assistance to the KR Trials (UNAKRT). The court currently prosecutes the leaders of the Democratic Kampuchea that ruled the country from 1975 to 1979. One of the major innovations of the ECCC is the enhanced recognition of Victims in its proceedings. Developments of other initiatives dealing with past violations by the civil society and various sections of the ECCC have so far evolved around the Tribunal.

The Victims Support Section (VSS) of the ECCC has been granted a 3-year joint project, “Promoting Gender Equality and Improving Access to Justice for Female Survivors and Victims of GBV under the KR Regime - Phase II”, funded by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTF) from January 2016 to December 2018 with a local non-governmental organization, namely Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO Cambodia).

The project has been designed to address the crimes of forced marriage committed by the KR (KR) regime and its related issues faced by survivors including psychological illness, lack of public attention to survivors of forced marriage, legal knowledge about ECCC’s proceedings. The goal is to ensure that “Female CPs of the ECCC, in particular GBV survivors of the KR regime, have access to and satisfied with the TJ process and redress by the end of 2018.”

Since early 2016, the VSS and TPO have carried out a wide variety of activities including gender-sensitivity training, truth-telling events, public forums, radio-call-in shows, vocational training support, CPs’ participation in the ECCC hearings, legal representation, and general awareness raising on violence against women committed during the KR regime.

Primary Beneficiaries:

(1) Female CPs (CPs) participating in the ECCC trial:

Female CPs were identified as the primary target group because they face particularly high obstacles when it comes to involvement in the TJ (TJ) process, and especially in the court. Overall, almost 4,000 victims have applied for CP status in the ECCC's second trial, but only 3867 were admitted joining the proceedings as CPs. Amongst those admitted, 2200 female CPs are the project's primary beneficiaries.

(2) Victims of gender-based crimes under the KR regime:

The victims admissible on the basis of forced marriage and GBV. These direct victims of gender-based crimes are a particularly vulnerable group of CPs and therefore a core target group the program seeks to engage with. Victims of GBV who CPs are have benefited from the project through logistic support during trial attendance, legal counseling services and gender training, participation in Self Help Groups (SHGs) and access to specialized psychological services.

Secondary beneficiaries:

(1) CP focal persons:

The approximately 150 CP Focal Persons, established by the VSS, are the main point of liaison between the ECCC and CPs who seek participation in the ECCC proceedings. The Focal Persons have benefited from the proposed program through logistic support during trial attendance, legal information services from VSS and CPs Lawyers (CPLs), as well as reinforced specialized training on gender and awareness raising techniques, non-violence communication, and conflict resolution by the VSS, participation in self-help groups and access to specialized psychological services, participation and active engagement in local and national truth-seeking forums, participation in the production and dissemination of audio-visual material on GBV, and increased gender sensitivity of ECCC and NGO staff during outreach and in the proceedings.

(2) Legal professionals of the ECCC:

Legal professionals of the ECCC have benefited from the proposed program through reinforced gender training, the provision of gender guidelines and tools, other gender mainstreaming activities implemented by the established gender focal persons, and improved access to information on gender sensitive TJ practice through access to the program's web platform.

(3) Staff of NGOs and governmental institutions engaged in TJ and gender work:

Staff of NGOs and governmental institutions from both the TJ and the gender fields have benefited through training, sharing of knowledge and experiences, and the collaborative analysis and design of prevention and response strategies to gender related challenges during thematic gender working groups. Staff also benefited from the proposed program through improved access to information on gender sensitive TJ practice through the provision of guidelines and tools, and access to the program's web platform designed as a community of practice.

(4) Cambodian Lawyers/ Legal practitioners

The program aims to extend capacities from the ECCC's experience toward the national judicial system. In doing so, the program has made an important contribution to the ECCC's legacy strategy. Future judicial professionals in particular could greatly learn from the experiences of the ECCC. As such, the VSS has provided training on gender sensitivity to members of the Bar Association of Cambodia and lawyer students/ legal practitioners.

Project strategy

To achieve its goal, the Project has envisaged the following strategies: a) gender-sensitivity capacity building and strengthening, b) improving and strengthening trial attendance, legal literacy and gender knowledge, c) truth-seeking, awareness raising and advocacy, d) improving psychological support for women CP and others GBV survivors and skill training support.

The Project is implemented with the intended ending change in ensuring that CPs are satisfied and healed after a long-awaited justice has been served. To obtain this, we have coordinated them to join the process of finding justice and empower them to meaningfully take part in activities that matter them and their young generation, hoping that they feel the achievement of ending result is a part of their decisions, recommendations and suggestions. The Project has also coordinated the involvements of other actors such as governmental and non-governmental institutions, international communities, lawyers, police, psychologists, religious leaders, and young generation to support GBV survivors and feel empathy toward them, hoping that they feel supportive and dignified in their daily life; and communal stigmatization is reduced/ eliminated.

In addition, the Project has been implemented in positive environments under the scheme of the ECCC's judicial and non-judicial reparation, and the support of government's policy to address the negative past legacy of KR regime. Currently, 14 proposed reparation projects in Case 002 have been implemented by various VSS/ECCC's partners. The impacts of these projects and those of the current Project have directly or indirectly benefited CPs, some of whom are the Project's first beneficiaries, and produced good environments conducive to positive memory work and survivors' healing.

Logical Framework

Project Goal: Female CPs of the ECCC, in particular GBV survivors of the KR regime, fully enjoy and exercise their TJ rights and have access to improved psychological services and rehabilitation by the end 2018.

Outcome I: ECCC staff, Bar Association members, student lawyers, and NGO partners have better attitudes and behaviors toward the needs of survivors of GBV in order to provide better services.

Output I.1: Staff of the ECCC and NGO partners have reinforced and improved knowledge on GBV and can apply it to their work.

- Key activity I.1.1: Provide a one-day workshop and 2 follow-up workshops on gender sensitivity in project management for 40 ECCC and NGO staff.
- Key activity I.1.2: Conduct a one-day workshop and one follow-up workshop for 45 ECCC legal staff on gender-sensitivity in interrogation and preparing witnesses.
- Key activity I.1.3: Prepare ToRs for gender-focal points, promote their roles, and lobby NGO partners to establish a gender-focal point.

Output 1.2: Bar members and student lawyers have improved knowledge related to gender sensitivity in their specific field of work.

- Key activity 1.2.1: Conduct a one-day workshop and 2 follow-up workshops for 25 members of the Bar on gender-sensitivity in preparing GBV clients in judicial proceedings.
- Key activity 1.2.2: Conduct a one-day workshop and 2 follow-up workshops for 55 student lawyers on gender-sensitivity in preparing GBV clients in judicial proceedings.
- Key activity 1.2.3: Conduct 9 thematic gender workshops for NGOs with the goal of improving knowledge sharing and to assess and develop response strategies to gender related challenges in the TJ process.

Outcome 2: Female CPs, particularly GBV survivors of the KR regime, are provided with resources and effective Case Management to ensure that their participation at the court and in relevant activities outside the court is meaningful, that their stories are heard, and that they are satisfied with their redress.

Output 2.1: Female CPs and GBV survivors are legally represented and have logistic means to attend trials at the ECCC.

- Key activity 2.1.1: Provide logistic support for approx. 1,500 females CPs and GBV survivors to attend the hearings at the ECCC.
- Key activity 2.1.2: Support legal representation to female CPs and victims of GBV in the ECCC's proceedings.
- Key activity 2.1.2: Support legal representation to female CPs and victims of GBV in the ECCC's proceedings.
- Key activity 2.1.3: Provide mental support for CPs attending hearings.
- Key activity 2.1.4: Invite female CPs and GBV survivors to attend the Supreme Court Chamber's verdict announcement on Case 002/01, and the Trial Chamber's verdict announcement on Case 002/02 (180 CPs)

Output 2.2: Female CPs and GBV survivors have strengthened legal knowledge in legal proceedings.

- Key activity 2.2.1: Organize client-lawyer meetings with app. 300 female CPs and GBV survivors for legal up-dates, MH training, trust-building.
- Key activity 2.2.2: Organize CP National Forum (175 CPs x 4 times).
- Key activity 2.2.3: Conduct a follow-up training with app. 150 male and female CP representatives (CP focal persons) on GBV under the KR and today and on the gender-related aspects of the ECCC's laws, policies, action plan, conflict resolution, non-violent communication, dialogue facilitation, and MH support.

Outcome 3: The general public, communities and government officials have better understanding of GBV during the KR and its link to current gender issues; and hence, the attitude, behaviors, interventions and policy are improved and sensitive to the needs of GBV victims.

Output 3.1: General public have better understanding of GBV under KR and its link to the present through public information and dialogues.

- Key activity 3.1.1: Conduct 3 women hearings (truth telling/ mobile exhibitions) and public awareness raising on GBV under the KR and women's rights today.
- Key activity 3.1.2: Conduct a regular nationwide radio program which addresses issues on GBV under the KR, experiences of women and men who combat GBV, the progress of legal proceedings by the ECCC and its implications for gender issues in Cambodian society today.
- Key activity 3.1.3: Create and maintain social media networks (such as Twitter, Facebook) to upload materials on GBV during the KR regime.

Output 3.2: Relevant government institutions are well informed on GBV during the KR and its link to the present and pay more attention to the issues.

- Key activity 3.2.1: Meet with relevant government institutions to have discussions on the GBV during the KR and its link to present situations of GBV in Cambodia.
- Key activity 3.2.2: Join meetings/ discussions about GBV to respond to CEDAW's Concluding Observations, and write progress reports on ECCC's activities related to GBV during KR.
- Key activity 3.2.3: Support and join the International 16-Day Campaign on Violence Against Women (VAW).
- Key activity 3.2.4: Empower GBV survivors and support them to speak at public events.
- Key activity 3.2.5: Organize and celebrate International Women's Day on 8 March at the ECCC and raise specific GBV issues for discussion on that day.

Output 3.3: Information on GBV under the KR, women's rights and "good practice" examples for gender sensitive TJ measures are documented and accessible to the public.

- Key activity 3.3.1: Maintain and upgrade the existing GBV website.
- Key activity 3.3.2: Translate documents, videos and films related to GBV during the KR from the English language to the Khmer language.
- Key activity 3.3.3: Produce outreach materials and printed documents (1 video on women hearings, 1 video on project achievement, 1 video spot, 20 posters, 1 flyer, 1 brochure).
- Key activity 3.3.4: Conduct film outreach at the community level and record the outreach activity on video.
- Key activity 3.3.5: Conduct research on "Idiom Stress", document best practices and lessons learned, and conduct national workshops to disseminate information.

Outcome 4: Psychological well-being and mutual support among victims of GBV and female CPs are improved.

Output 4.1: Community-based resource persons are identified, selected and trained on basic MH.

- Key activity 4.1.1: Conduct need assessment to identify key resource person(s) in the targeted community.
- Key activity 4.1.2: Provide training on basic MH, MH first aid and basic legal information to 100 CRPs.
- Key activity 4.1.3: Provide training on basic MH and gender guidelines to 20 legal professional/ support staff and 2 follow-up trainings.
- Key activity 4.1.4: Provide training and in-house follow-ups to 8 psychologists by Senior clinical advisor.

Output 4.2: Female CPs and victims of GBV have better psychological health through trauma treatment services including testimonial therapy, self-help groups, hotline counseling, and psychiatric treatment.

- Key activity 4.2.1: Conduct community-based Self-Help Groups.
- Key activity 4.2.2: Provide telephone counseling as well as psychiatric and medical treatment to female CPs and Victims of GBV.
- Key activity 4.2.3: Provide testimonial therapy to female CPs and GBV survivors.

Output 4.3: 100 families (survivors or their children) have better means to support their living.

- Key activity 4.3.1: Provide financial support for skills training to poor families receiving psychological treatment and facilitate the process with micro-credit institutions for small credit/ grants to support start-up businesses.

Project geographic context

The project has been implemented nationwide, especially in selected areas of direct beneficiaries in Phnom Penh and another 23 provinces including Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Kandal, Kep, Koh Kong, Rattanakiri, Kratie, Mondulakiri, Odor Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Stoeng Treng, Svay Rieng, and Takeo.

Total resources allocated for the interventions

The total budget is 1,233, 402 USD, of which 999, 939 USD is supported by the UNTF and 233, 463 USD is a counterpart contribution from VSS with regard to support positions, office space, computers, electricity, water and security.

Key partners involved in the project, including the implementing partners and other key stakeholders

- Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)
- Transcultural Psychological Organization (TPO)
- UN Women – Cambodia
- Bophana Audio Center
- University of South East Asia – Siem Reap
- Cambodian University of Specialist (CUS) – Phnom Penh
- Build Bright University - Takeo
- Royal University of Phnom Penh
- Ministry of Women's Affairs/ Cambodian National Council for Women
- Department of Education – Siem Reap
- Department of Education – Koh Kong

Purpose of the Final Evaluation

This is a mandatory final project evaluation required by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women. The evaluation will provide an assessment of the project implementation and identify, and document best practices and lessons learnt. The evaluation needs to evaluate the entire project with a strong focus on assessing results (i.e. project goal, outcomes and outputs) and impacts of the project.

The final project evaluation aims to assess the progress made toward the achievement of the overall and specific objectives based on the project proposal, current data and direct observation; as well as to identify gaps and lessons learned. The results will be used to inform the direction of any continuing or new activities of the project partners, and to provide evidence for funding proposals to support such activities.

Some target audiences for evaluation report include the following;

- The VSS and TPO: After the Project come to an end, the implementers might start a new project by building upon the success that have been made.
- The VSSS/ECCC's reparation implementing partners: These partners are implementing their projects nationwide; and should initiate new project in the future to help survivor of KR, including those GBV.
- Current reparation donors, especially those funding memory work and human development: Members of Project Appraisal Committee should know the real situations of human issues in Cambodia and assess whether projects to be funded were well consulted and informed during the stage of design.
- Cambodian National Council for Women: The report will also be sent to the Council for information when they write a Country Report for UN CEDAW committee and other national action plans.

The contacts of individuals and institutions met by the Consultant should be shared with the VSS for the purpose of disseminating and sharing knowledge at a later stage.

Scope of Evaluation:

The focus and scope of the evaluation shall be determined based on the five (5) evaluation criteria and key evaluation questions.

- **Timeframe:** This evaluation shall cover the entire project duration.
- **Geographical Coverage:** Phnom Penh, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Kandal, Kep, Koh Kong, Rattanakiri, Kratie, Mondulakiri, Odor Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Stoeng Treng, Svay Rieng, and Takeo.
- **Target Groups:** Primary beneficiaries: Approximately 2000 female CPs before the ECCC, particularly those suffered from sexual and GBV during the KR regime.

During the KR regime, people regardless of sex and social and economic status were subjected to forced labour. They were intimidated, tortured and imprisoned or killed if they had poor work performance or did not respect the orders of KR. Several men and women were forced to get married in mass ceremonies and spied on for first nights if they consummated their marriages before they were separated to work on fields again. In many cases of forced marriages, dead threats were made; violence was used, or killings could be carried-out in the case of refusing to the arrangement of marriages.

Objectives of Evaluation:

The overall objectives of the evaluation are:

- To evaluate the entire project in terms of effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and impact, with a strong focus on assessing the results at the outcome and goal levels;
- To determine if the results contribute to the project's overall goal
- To generate key lessons and identify promising practices for learning;
- To determine the project's achievements and gaps;
- To provide best practices/recommendations that may be used in future programming and strategy.

Evaluation Questions:

The key questions are made in relation to the five (5) evaluation criteria as the following:

- **Relevance:** whether the project goal and outcomes are in line with the needs and aspirations of the beneficiaries, and with the policy environment of the project.
- **Impact:** whether there has been a change toward the achievement of the project goal as a consequence of the achievement of the project outcomes. Both intended and unintended impacts are reviewed.
- **Effectiveness:** the degree to which achieving outputs and outcomes of the project will contribute to the achievement of the project goal.
- **Efficiency:** the relationship between the results and means i.e. whether the process of transforming the means into results has been cost-effective and timely.
- **Sustainability:** the degree to which the benefits produced by the project continue after the external assistance has come to an end.

The key questions that need to be answered by this evaluation include the following, divided into five categories of analysis of overall evaluation criteria as described above:

| Evaluation Criteria | Mandatory Evaluation Questions |
|----------------------|--|
| Effectiveness | <p>To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs achieved and how?</p> <p>To what extent did the project reach the targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels? How many beneficiaries have been reached?</p> <p>To what extent has this project generated positive changes in the lives of targeted (and untargeted) women and girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project? Why? What are the key changes in the lives of those women and/or girls? Please describe those changes.</p> <p>Have the project's achievements contributed to the objectives of any national plans, policies, strategies? How?</p> <p>To what extent has the Project helped other similar projects make impacts on CPs? How?</p> <p>What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs? How?</p> <p>Alternative questions focusing on the policy level:</p> <p>To what extent was the project successful in advocating for legal or policy change? If it was not successful, explain why.</p> <p>In case the project was successful in setting up new policies and/or laws, is the legal or policy change likely to be institutionalized and sustained?</p> |
| Relevance | <p>To what extent were the project goal, strategy and activities, as originally conceived, relevant in responding to the needs of female survivors affected by GBV under the KR?</p> <p>To what extent were the achieved results (project outcomes and outputs) relevant to the needs of female survivors affected by GBV under the KR?</p> <p>Are there any other issues/ needs of survivors that need to be addressed, if the project is implemented further in the next phase; and how these can be realized.</p> <p>What human issues, especially related to GBV survivors of KR and their children, that current development projects should be aware of when implemented in Cambodia?</p> |
| Efficiency | <p>How cost efficient was the project in terms of financial investment and outcome?</p> <p>Was the project implemented in a timely manner, in accordance with the Project Document?</p> <p>How efficient were management and coordination for the project?</p> |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Sustainability | <p>How are the achieved results going to be sustained after this project ends, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of GBV survivors of KR at the project goal level?</p> <p>What elements of the project (in order of priority) should continue if further funding becomes available?</p> |
| Impact | <p>What unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project, for stakeholders and project partners?</p> |
| Knowledge Generation | <p>What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on ending violence against women and girls?</p> <p>Are there any promising practices? If yes, what are they and how can these promising practices be replicated in other projects and/or in other countries that have similar interventions?</p> <p>What documentation of project activities, new knowledge and practice has been conducted?</p> |

Evaluation Methodology

To address the evaluation criteria and answer the key evaluation questions, analyze the data, interpret the findings, and report results, the evaluation will need to adopt a mixed methods approach (methodologies that combine both qualitative and quantitative research techniques).

Proposed evaluation design

It must detail a step-by-step plan of work that specifies the methods the evaluation will use to collect the information needed to address evaluation criteria and answer the evaluation questions, analyze data, interpret the findings, and report the results.

Data sources

Primary Data: These data consist of the reported or observed values, beliefs, attitudes, opinions, behaviors and motivations and knowledge of stakeholders that should be obtained through questionnaires, surveys, interviews, focus groups, key informants, expert panels, direct observations and case studies. Our stakeholders include CPs, ECCC, Civil Society partners, and donors, etc.

Secondary Data: These data should be collected from documentary evidence that has direct relevance for the purposes of the evaluation. The documentary information can be obtained from the monitoring database created by the VSS, the project Facebook and website (<http://gbvkr.org/>), documentary videos, national and international reports, ECCC documents, nationally/internationally-published reports, project plans, monitoring, and mid-term evaluation.

Proposed data collection methods

The Consultant is flexible in deciding methods and tools to be used to collect quantitative and qualitative data as long as they permit the disaggregation of data and the aggregation of response across respondents conveniently. However, a combination of suggested tools should be used, including interview questionnaire, focus group discussion, and observation.

Instruments to be used for collecting data should be discussed with direct supervisor beforehand, and they should be translated in a language that is easily understood by respondents. Before beginning the fieldwork, it is essential to pre-test them carefully.

Analysis of data

How the information collected will be organized, classified, inter-related, displayed and compared relative to the evaluation questions, including what will be done to include multiple sources, especially those that provide data in narrative form and any statistical method that will be used to present the data. Possible challenges and limitations should be described. The analysis plan should be written together with data collection methods and instruments.

Proposed sampling methods

Sampling strategy should be planned carefully. Qualitative and quantitative methods should be used based on the needs to obtain correct information from target groups. Sampling for quality should be selected with flexibility so as the questions at hand could be elucidated. The sampling for quantity is suggested to be a simple random. The Consultant(s) is required to discuss with the VSS carefully in terms of using specific statistic technics to ensure that every individual who meets certain eligibility criteria has an equal probability of being included in the evaluation exercise.

Field visits: At least visit 2 provinces amongst geographical areas mentioned in 1.3, where activities of testimonial therapy, mobile exhibition, and self-help group have taken place. The Consultant(s) is required to discuss with the VSS when selecting the provinces to conduct field work.

VSS staff will assist the Consultant in organizing workshops and/or focused group discussions, provide contact details, and facilitate meetings with relevant court officials and other stakeholders.

The detailed methodologies should be discussed and finalized in consultation with evaluation stakeholders and the Consultant when he/ she comes on board.

Evaluation Ethics

The evaluation must be conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UN Evaluation Group “Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation” available at <http://www.unevaluation.org/ethicalguidelines>.

It is imperative for the evaluator(s) to:

- Guarantee the safety of respondents and the research team.
- Apply protocols to ensure anonymity and confidentiality of respondents.
- Select and train the research team on ethical issues.
- Provide referrals to local services and sources of support for women that might ask for them.
- Ensure compliance with legal codes governing areas such as provisions to collect and report data, particularly permissions needed to interview or obtain information about children and youth.
- Store securely the collected information.

The evaluator(s) must consult with the relevant documents prior to development and finalization of data collection methods and instruments. The key documents include (but not limited to) the following:

- World Health Organization (2003). Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women.
www.who.int/gender/documents/violence/who_fch_gwh_01.1/en/index.html
- Jewkes, R., E. Dartnall and Y. Sikweyiya (2012). Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on the Perpetration of Sexual Violence. Sexual Violence Research Initiative. Pretoria, South Africa, Medical Research Council.
www.svri.org/EthicalRecommendations.pdf
- Researching violence against women: A practical guide for researchers and activists, November 2005.
http://www.path.org/publications/files/GBV_rvaw_complete.pdf
- World Health Organization (WHO), 'Ethical and safety recommendations for researching documenting and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies' 2007,
http://www.who.int/gender/documents/OMS_Ethics&Safety10Aug07.pdf

Key Deliverables of Evaluators and Timeframe

The final evaluation report must be written and submitted in English.

| Deliverables | Description of Expected Deliverables | Timeline of each deliverable (date/month/year) |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Evaluation inception report</p> <p>(language of report: in English that is comprehensible to non-native speakers)</p> | <p>Evaluators must submit an inception report for review and comments by all parties (including the Advisory Group). The inception report provides the grantee organizations (VSS & TPO) and the evaluator with an opportunity to verify that they share the same understanding about the evaluation and clarify any misunderstanding at the outset.</p> <p>An inception report must be prepared by the evaluator <u>before</u> going into the technical mission and full data collection stage. It must detail the evaluators' understanding of what is being evaluated and why, showing how each evaluation question will be answered by way of: proposed methods, proposed sources of data, and data collection/analysis procedures.</p> <p>The inception report must include a proposed schedule of tasks, activities, and deliverables, designating a team member with the lead responsibility for each task or product.</p> <p>The structure must be in line with the suggested structure specified in the annex of the TOR.</p> | <p>Please see No 10: Timeline of the entire evaluation process</p> |
| <p>Draft evaluation report</p> <p>(language of report: in English that is comprehensible to non-native speakers)</p> | <p>Evaluators must submit draft report for review and comments by all parties involved (VSS & TPO). The report must meet the minimum requirements specified in the annex of TOR.</p> <p>The grantee (VSS & TPO) and key stakeholders in the evaluation must review the draft evaluation report to ensure that the evaluation meets the required quality criteria.</p> | |

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| Final evaluation report (language of report: in English that is comprehensible to non-native speakers) | <p>Relevant comments from key stakeholders must be well integrated in the final version, and the final report must meet the minimum requirements specified in the annex of TOR.</p> <p>The final report must be disseminated widely to relevant stakeholders and the general public.</p> | |
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Qualified evaluator must be independent from any organizations that have been involved in designing, executing, managing or advising any aspect of the project that is the subject of the evaluation and any other UN Trust Fund-funded project.

The evaluator will be responsible for undertaking the evaluation from start to finish. He/she can create and manage his/her own team. He/she will be managed by an Evaluation Task Manager from the VSS with regard to the data collection and analysis, as well as the preparation of a draft report and finalization in English.

The evaluator should have the following skills and knowledge:

Skills

- At least five (5) years' experience in conducting external project evaluations using mixed methods, including use of non-traditional and innovative evaluation methods
- Expertise in gender and human rights-based approaches to evaluation
- Specific evaluation experiences in the area of ending violence against women and girls
- Experience in collecting and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data
- A strong commitment to delivering timely and high-quality results, i.e. credible evaluation and report
- Strong team leadership and management track record.
- Good interpersonal and communication skills, an ability to communicate with various stakeholders, and an ability to express ideas and concepts concisely and clearly.

Knowledge

- In-depth knowledge of gender equality and women's empowerment, and issues of violence against women and girls.
- Regional/country experience and knowledge: in-depth knowledge of Cambodia, especially about the ECCC and TJ.
- Language proficiency: fluency in English; knowledge of Khmer language is an advantage.

Management Arrangement of the Evaluation

Management arrangements are intended to clarify expectations, eliminate ambiguities, and facilitate an efficient and effective management of evaluation process.

| Name of Group | Role and responsibilities | Actual name of staff responsible |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Evaluation Team | External evaluator(s)/consultant(s) to conduct an external evaluation based on the contractual agreement and the Terms of Reference, and under the day-to-day supervision of the VSS Chief/his representative. | External evaluator(s) |
| Evaluation Task Manager | <p>The VSS Chief/his representative to manage the entire evaluation process under the overall guidance of the senior management, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lead the development and finalization of the evaluation TOR in consultation with key stakeholders and senior management; • manage the recruitment of external evaluator(s); • lead the collection of the key documents and data to be shared with the evaluators at the beginning of the inception stage; • liaise and coordinate with the evaluation team, the reference group, the commissioning organization, and the advisory group throughout the process to ensure effective communication and collaboration; • provide administrative and substantive technical support to the evaluation team and work closely with the evaluation team throughout the evaluation; • lead the dissemination of the report and follow-up activities after finalization of the report | Mr. Hang Vannak, Chief of VSS |
| Commissioning Organization | Senior management of the VSS who commissions the evaluation is responsible for: 1) allocating adequate human and financial resources for the evaluation; 2) guiding the evaluation manager; 3) preparing responses to the recommendations generated by the evaluation. | Senior Management of the VSS |

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| Reference Group | Primary and secondary beneficiaries, partners and stakeholders of the project to provide necessary information to the evaluation team and to review the draft report for quality assurance. | <p>Primary beneficiaries: GBV survivors, female CP in Case 002.</p> <p>Secondary beneficiaries: Civil Society organizations, ECCC legal officers, lawyers, prosecutors, judges, National and International Women Focal Points, community-based members, students, and community at large.</p> |
| Advisory Group | A focal point from the UN Women Regional Office and the UN Trust Fund Portfolio Manager to review and comment on the draft TOR and the draft report for quality assurance and provide technical support if needed. | <p>-Lorna Mesina-Husain, Portfolio Manager of Asia and the Pacific Region & Special Window on Forced Displacement and Refugees UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women</p> <p>- Mr. Vutha Phon, National Programme Officer- VAW, UN Women in Phnom Penh</p> <p>- Gemma Wood, Manager of Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management</p> <p>UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women.</p> |

Timeline of the Entire Evaluation Process

The consultancy is expected to take 50 working days, starting from 14 September to 31 December 2018

| Stage of Evaluation | Key Task | Responsible | Number of working days required | Timeframe |
|---------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Preparation stage | Prepare and finalize the TOR with key stakeholders | Commissioning organization and evaluation task manager | 15 days | 01-15 July 2018 |
| | Compile key documents and existing data | | 15 days | 16-30 July 2018 |
| | Recruit of external evaluator(s) | | 30 days | 01-30 August 2018 |
| Inception stage | Briefings and orientation of the evaluators | Evaluation task manager | 1 day | 03 Sept 2018 |
| | Desk review of key documents | Evaluation Team | 5 days | 14-20 Sept 2018 |
| | Finalize the evaluation design and methods (including pretest questionnaire) | Evaluation Team | 4 days | 21-27 Sept 2018 |
| | Prepare an inception report | Evaluation Team | 2 days | 28 Sept-1 Oct 2018 |
| | Review inception report and provide feedback | Evaluation Task Manager, Reference Group and Advisory Group | 2 days | 2-3 Oct 2018 |
| | Submit final version of inception report | Evaluation Team | 2 days | 4-5 Oct 2018 |

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|------------------------------------|--|--|---------|----------------------|
| Data collection and analysis stage | Desk research | Evaluation Team | 20 days | 11 Oct – 12 Nov 2018 |
| | In-country technical mission for data collection (visits to the field, interviews, questionnaires, etc.) | Evaluation Team | | |
| Synthesis and reporting stage | Analysis and interpretation of findings | Evaluation Team | 9 days | 13 – 28 Nov 2018 |
| | Prepare a draft report | Evaluation Team | | |
| | Review of the draft report with key stakeholders for quality assurance | Evaluation Task Manager, Reference Group, Commissioning Organization Senior Management, and Advisory Group | 7 days | 29 Nov – 7 Dec 2018 |
| | Consolidate comments from all the groups and submit the consolidated comments to evaluation team | Evaluation Task Manager | 2 days | 11-12 Dec 2018 |
| | Incorporate comments and revising the evaluation report | Evaluation Team | 2 days | 13-14 Dec 2018 |
| | Submission of the final report | Evaluation Team | | |
| | Final review and approval of report | Evaluation Task Manager, Reference Group, Commissioning Organization Senior Management, and Advisory Group | 2 days | 17-18 Dec 2018 |

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|--|---|---|--------|----------------|
| Executive Summary of the Evaluation Report | Evaluators are required to produce a stand-alone executive summary highlighting the key results and impacts along with the findings and recommendations for sustainability and scaling-up of activities | Evaluation Team | 5 days | 19-24 Dec 2018 |
| Dissemination and follow-up | Publishing and distributing the final report | Commissioning Organization led by evaluation manager | 2 days | 25-26 Dec 2018 |
| | Prepare management responses to the key recommendations of the report | Commissioning Organization Senior Management | 2 days | 27-28 Dec 2018 |
| | Organize learning events (to discuss key findings and recommendations, use findings for planning future projects, etc.) | Commissioning Organization led by evaluation manager Evaluation Team | 1 day | 31 Dec 2018 |

Budget

The budget for the final evaluation is USD30, 000 with the following breakdown:

| No. | Description | Unit | No. of Units | Rate per Unit | Amount requested |
|-----|---|---------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Consultant Fees | Day | 52 | \$ 450.00 | \$ 23,400.00 |
| 2 | Accommodation | Night | 53 | \$ 80.00 | \$ 4240 |
| 3 | Airfare/Printing and translation report/ Dissemination workshop | Package | | | \$ 2000 |
| 4 | Other costs (such as local travels, telephone....) | | | | \$ 360 |
| | TOTAL | | | | \$ 30,000.00 |

Payment Schedule (based on deliverables)

- 30% upon submission of a final inception report (including work-plan and timeline)
- 30% upon submission of the first draft report
- 40% upon submission of final report

Annexes

Key stakeholders and partners to be consulted

- Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)
- Transcultural Psychological Organization (TPO)
- UN Women – Cambodia
- Bophana Audio Center
- Kdei Karuna (KdK)
- University of South East Asia – Siem Reap
- Build Bright University - Takeo
- Royal University of Phnom Penh
- Ministry of Women's Affairs/ Cambodian National Council for Women
- Department of Education – Siem Reap
- Department of Education – Koh Kong
- Handa Center
- Other organizations to be suggested by consultants

Individuals who should be consulted, together with an indication of their affiliation and relevance for the evaluation and their contact information

- Mr. Julian Poluda, Midterm evaluator, January 2014
- Dr. Theresa de Langis, Ph.D., Researcher
- Ms. Kasumi Nakagawa, Professor, Pannasastra University of Cambodia
- Mr. Phon Vutha, National Programme Officer
- Lok Chomteav BUNCHHITH Veasna, Secretary General of Cambodian National Council for Women (CNCW)
- Mrs. TE Vouchlim, Director of Planning & Statistics Department of Ministry of Women's Affairs

Suggested sites to be visited

- Extraordinary Chambers of the Courts of Cambodia, and project partners' offices
- Project sites: Prey Veng, Kampong Chhnang, Kandal, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Koh Kong

Documents to be consulted

- CDP: The Past and the Present of Forced Marriage Survivors, October 2012
- Mid-term evaluation of the VSS's current GBV project 01/01/2016 - 30/10/2017
- ECCC: Closing Order of Case 002 and related documents
- Press release "Trial Chamber Defines Scope for Trial in Case 002" on 7 April 2014
- Print media and recorded videos related to hearings on forced marriage
- Katrina Natale: "I Could Feel My Soul Flying Away from My Body" November 2011
- Video documentaries produced by the Project
- Other documents to be discussed with consultant

Structure of Inception Report

1. Background and Context of Project
2. Description of Project
3. Purpose of Evaluation
4. Evaluation Objectives and Scope
5. Final version of Evaluation Questions with evaluation criteria
6. Description of evaluation team, including the brief description of role and responsibilities of each team member
7. Evaluation Design and Methodology
 - Description of overall evaluation design [please specify the evaluation is designed from: 1) post-test only without comparison group; 2) pre-test and post-test without comparison group; 3) pre-test and post-test with comparison group; or 4) randomized control trial.]
 - Data sources (accesses to information and to documents)
 - Description of data collection methods and analysis (including level of precision required for quantitative methods, value scales or coding used for qualitative analysis; level of participation of stakeholders through evaluation process)
 - Description of sampling (area and population to be represented, rationale for selection, mechanics of selection, limitations to sample); reference indicators and benchmarks, where relevant (previous indicators, national statistics, human rights treaties, gender statistics, etc.)
 - Limitations of the evaluation methodology proposed
8. Ethical considerations: a) Safety and security (of participants and evaluation team); and b) Contention strategy and follow up
9. Work plan with the specific timeline and deliverables by evaluation team (up to the submission of finalized report)
10. Annexes
 - Evaluation Matrix [see Annex 4A for the template]
 - Data collection Instruments (e.g.: survey questionnaires, interview and focus group guides, observation checklists, etc.)
 - List of documents consulted so far and those that will be consulted
 - List of stakeholders/partners to be consulted (interview, focus group, etc.)
 - Draft outline of final report (in accordance with the requirements of UN Trust Fund [see No. 6)
 - Section 4.4 of this guideline document])

Structure of evaluation report

1. Title and cover page

- Name of the project
- Locations of the evaluation conducted (country, region)
- Period of the project covered by the evaluation (month/year – month/year)
- Date of the final evaluation report (month/year)
- Name and organization of the evaluators
- Name of the organization(s) that commissioned the evaluation
- Logo of the grantee and of the UN Trust Fund

2. Table of Content

3. List of acronyms and abbreviations

4. Executive summary

[A synopsis of the substantive elements of the evaluation report that provides a reader with a clear understanding of what was found and recommended and what has been learnt from the evaluation]:

- Brief description of the context and the project being evaluated;
- Purpose and objectives of evaluation;
- Intended audience;
- Short description of methodology, including rationale for choice of methodology, data sources used, data collection & analysis methods used, and major limitations;
- Most important findings with concrete evidence and conclusions; and
- Key recommendations.

5. Context of the project

- Description of critical social, economic, political, geographic and demographic factors within which the project operated.
- An explanation of how social, political, demographic and/or institutional context contributes to the utility and accuracy of the evaluation.

6. Description of the project

[The project being evaluated needs to be clearly described. Project information includes]:

- Project duration, project start date and end date
- Description of the specific forms of violence addressed by the project
- Main objectives of the project
- Importance, scope and scale of the project, including geographic coverage
- Strategy and theory of change (or results chain) of the project with the brief description of project goal, outcomes, outputs and key project activities
- Key assumptions of the project
- Description of targeted primary and secondary beneficiaries as well as key implementing partners and stakeholders
- Budget and expenditure of the project

7. Purpose of the evaluation

- Why the evaluation is being done
- How the results of the evaluation will be used
- What decisions will be taken after the evaluation is completed
- The context of the evaluation is described to provide an understanding of the setting in which the evaluation took place

8. Evaluation objectives and scope

- A clear explanation of the objectives and scope of the evaluation.
- Key challenges and limits of the evaluation are acknowledged and described.

9. Evaluation Team

- Brief description of evaluation team
- Brief description of each member's roles and responsibilities in the evaluation
- Brief description of work plan of evaluation team with the specific timeline and deliverables

10. Evaluation Questions

- The original evaluation questions from the evaluation TOR are listed and explained, as well as those that were added during the evaluation (if any).
- A brief explanation of the evaluation criteria used (e.g. relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact) is provided.

11. Evaluation Methodology

12. Findings and Analysis per Evaluation Question

13. Conclusions

14. Key recommendations

15. Annexes (mandatory)

Appendix 2: Evaluation Matrix

| Evaluation Criteria | Explanation of Criteria | Evaluation Questions | Sources of Data | Collection Methods and Tools |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Relevance | Whether the project goal and outcomes are in line with the needs and aspirations of the beneficiaries, and with the policy environment of the project. | <p>Evaluation Question 1: To what extent were the project strategy and activities relevant in responding to the needs of female CPs, in particular survivors of GBV under the KR?</p> <p>Evaluation Question 2: Are there any other needs of female CPs that need to be addressed, if the project is implemented in a next phase? How can these be realized?</p> | <p>The VSS of the ECCC and TPO Cambodia, the implementing organizations of the program;</p> <p>ECCC representatives from various sections of the organization who are knowledgeable about the program and have been most active in its implementation;</p> <p>National and local government agencies responsible for projects focused on violence against women; ;</p> <p>Community stakeholders such as village chiefs;</p> <p>Non-governmental organizations that were active in the design and implementation of reparation projects related to GBV under the KR;</p> <p>CP lawyers including the Lead Co-Lawyer Section of the ECCC;</p> <p>External experts from the TJ, gender, and MH fields;</p> <p>Beneficiaries and their relatives.</p> | <p>Desk Review</p> <p>Semi-structured Interviews</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p> <p>Survey</p> <p>SWOT Analysis</p> <p>Observational Participation</p> <p>Site Visits</p> |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Effectiveness | <p>The degree to which achieving outputs and outcomes of the project contributed to the achievement of the project goal.</p> | <p>Evaluation Question 3: To what extent were the intended project outcomes and outputs achieved, and how? How many beneficiaries have been reached?</p> <p>Evaluation Question 4: What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project outcomes and outputs? How?</p> | <p>The VSS of the ECCC and TPO Cambodia, the implementing organizations of the program;</p> <p>ECCC representatives from various sections of the organization who are knowledgeable about the program and have been most active in its implementation;</p> <p>National and local government agencies responsible for projects focused on violence against women; Community stakeholders such as village chiefs;</p> <p>Non-governmental organizations that were active in the design and implementation of reparation projects related to GBV under the KR;</p> <p>CP lawyers including the Lead Co-Lawyer Section of the ECCC;</p> <p>External experts from the TJ, gender and MH fields;</p> <p>Beneficiaries and their relatives.</p> | <p>Desk Review</p> <p>Semi-structured Interviews</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p> <p>Survey</p> <p>SWOT Analysis</p> <p>Observational Participation</p> <p>Site Visits</p> |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Efficiency | The quality of processes through which the project is delivered to produce outputs. | Evaluation Question 5: How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the project proposal? | <p>The VSS of the ECCC and TPO Cambodia, the implementing organizations of the program;</p> <p>ECCC representatives from various sections of the organization who are knowledgeable about the program and have been most active in its implementation;</p> <p>National and local government agencies responsible for projects focused on violence against women; CP lawyers including the Lead Co-Lawyer Section of the ECCC;</p> <p>Beneficiaries and their relatives.</p> | <p>Desk Review</p> <p>Semi-structured Interviews</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p> <p>Survey</p> <p>SWOT Analysis</p> <p>Observational Participation</p> <p>Site Visits</p> |
|-------------------|---|--|---|--|

| | | | | |
|---------------|--|---|--|--|
| Impact | <p>Whether there has been a change toward the achievement of the project goal as a consequence of the project outcomes. Both intended and unintended impacts are reviewed.</p> | <p>Evaluation Question 6: To what extent was the intended project goal achieved, and how? How many beneficiaries have been reached?</p> <p>Evaluation Question 7: To what extent has this project generated positive change in the lives of targeted women and girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project? Why?</p> <p>Evaluation Question 8: What unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?</p> | <p>The VSS of the ECCC and TPO Cambodia, the implementing organizations of the program;</p> <p>ECCC representatives from various sections of the organization who are knowledgeable about the program and have been most active in its implementation;</p> <p>National and local government agencies responsible for projects focused on violence against women; Community stakeholders such as village chiefs;</p> <p>Non-governmental organizations that were active in the design and implementation of reparation projects related to GBV under the KR;</p> <p>CP lawyers including the Lead Co-Lawyer Section of the ECCC;</p> <p>External experts from the TJ, gender and MH fields;</p> <p>Beneficiaries and their relatives.</p> | <p>Desk Review</p> <p>Semi-structured Interviews</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p> <p>Survey</p> <p>SWOT Analysis</p> <p>Observational Participation</p> <p>Site Visits</p> |
|---------------|--|---|--|--|

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Sustainability | <p>The degree to which the benefits produced by the project continue after the external assistance has come to an end.</p> | <p>Evaluation Question 9: How are the achieved results going to be sustained after this project ends, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of female CPs at the project goal level?</p> <p>Evaluation Question 10: What elements of the project (in order of priority) should continue if further funding becomes available?</p> | <p>The VSS of the ECCC and TPO Cambodia, the implementing organizations of the program;</p> <p>ECCC representatives from various sections of the organization who are knowledgeable about the program and have been most active in its implementation;</p> <p>National and local government agencies responsible for projects focused on violence against women; Community stakeholders such as village chiefs;</p> <p>Non-governmental organizations that were active in the design and implementation of reparation projects related to GBV under the KR;</p> <p>CP lawyers including the Lead Co-Lawyer Section of the ECCC;</p> <p>External experts from the TJ, gender and MH fields;</p> <p>Beneficiaries and their relatives.</p> | <p>Desk Review</p> <p>Semi-structured Interviews</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p> <p>Survey</p> <p>SWOT Analysis</p> <p>Observational Participation</p> <p>Site Visits</p> |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|--|

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Knowledge Development | <p>The degree of documentation of practices and the identification of key lessons on ending Violence against Women.</p> | <p>Evaluation Question 11: What documentation of project activities, new knowledge and practice has been conducted?</p> <p>Evaluation Question 12: What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on ending violence against women and girls?</p> | <p>The VSS of the ECCC and TPO Cambodia, the implementing organizations of the program;</p> <p>ECCC representatives from various sections of the organization who are knowledgeable about the program and have been most active in its implementation;</p> <p>National and local government agencies responsible for projects focused on violence against women; Community stakeholders such as village chiefs;</p> <p>Non-governmental organizations that were active in the design and implementation of reparation projects related to GBV under the KR;</p> <p>CP lawyers including the Lead Co-Lawyer Section of the ECCC;</p> <p>External experts from the TJ, gender and MH fields;</p> <p>Beneficiaries and their relatives.</p> | <p>Desk Review</p> <p>Semi-structured Interviews</p> <p>SWOT Analysis</p> <p>Focus Group Discussion</p> <p>Observational Participation</p> <p>Site Visits</p> |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|---|

Appendix 3: Beneficiary Data Sheet

| Type of Primary Beneficiary | Number |
|--|---|
| Women/girls survivors of violence (SGBV) | 2200 (<i>female</i> CPs who are survivors of GBV under the KR) ¹⁴ 633 (<i>female</i> survivors of GBV under the KR who are not CPs) |
| Men survivors of violence (SGBV) | 240 (<i>male</i> CPs who are survivors of GBV under the KR) ¹⁵ 162 (<i>male</i> survivors of GBV under the KR who are not CPs) |
| TOTAL PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES REACHED | 3,235 |
| Type of Secondary Beneficiary | Number ¹⁶ |
| Members of Civil Society Organizations | 254 ¹⁷ |
| Members of Community Based Organizations | 243 |
| Members of Faith Based Organizations | 4 ¹⁸ |
| Education Professionals (i.e. teachers, educators) | 19 ¹⁹ |
| Government Officials (i.e. decision makers, policy implementers) | 19 ²⁰ |

14 All female CPs in Case 002 benefitted directly from this project. Most female CPs benefitted from several of the project's interventions and on multiple occasions; however, they were counted only once to avoid double counting. Additional primary beneficiaries include female survivors of GBV under the KR who are not CPs.

15 240 male CPs in Case 002 benefitted directly from this project. Most CPs benefitted from several of the project's interventions and on multiple occasions. Additional male primary beneficiaries include male survivors of GBV under the KR who are not CPs.

16 Numerous secondary beneficiaries participated of the project's interventions. Detailed numbers are provided in the main report of this evaluation.

17 Participants ERAW legal network meetings, GO/NGO representatives, ECCC staff, UN staff. TPO in-house training. NGO MH training participants.

18 Religious leaders who are not among the project's CP focal points or CRPs (OPA network).

19 Educational professionals who are not among the project's CP focal points or CRPs (OPA network) and who participated in the mobile exhibition.

20 Government officials who are not among the project's CP focal points or CRPs and directly targeted by the project (MoWA and CNCW staff, provincial governors, etc.)

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Health Professionals (doctors, nurses, medical practitioners) | 30 ²¹ |
| Journalists / Media | 12 ²² |
| Researchers | 10 |
| Legal Officers (i.e. Lawyers, prosecutors, judges) | 420 ²³ |
| Uniformed personnel (i.e. Police, military, peace keeping) | 175 ²⁴ |
| Public (directly targeted by information and awareness raising activities) | 30,739 ²⁵ |
| TOTAL SECONDARY BENEFICIARIES REACHED | 31,925 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 35,160 |

21 Health Professionals who are not among the project's CP focal points or CRPs (e.g. OPA network participants).

22 e.g. DAP News, Khmer Times, BTM, TVK, NHK TV, Khmer Times, etc.

23 Legal professionals targeted through training (ECCC/NGO staff, legal professionals, student lawyers, etc.).

24 Police officers targeted through training.

25 Participants directly targeted by awareness raising activities (mobile exhibitions, international women's day, university student, radio listeners who called during the radio shows, visitors of Testimonial Therapy ceremonies, recipients of IEC material, etc.)

Appendix 4: Data Collection Instruments

Interview Questionnaire

Interview guidelines

This interview questionnaire guides the semi-structured interviews. The following questions were designed to collect information on the key evaluation questions as indicated in the evaluation matrix. The indicative questions in this interview questionnaire should be included in most interviews in this evaluation; however, depending on the involvement of each interview partner in each of the project activities, a limited number of interview questions will be selected from the matrix below. Each interview will further explore additional questions to allow for a more in-depth assessment.

The questions as detailed below need to be adjusted to the educational background of each interview partner. They do not represent the actual questions e.g. in interviews with survivors at the community level.

Interview introduction

Good morning/evening/afternoon, my name is (presentation of evaluators and translators: professional background, experience, age, etc.). We are independent researchers and want to understand whether the services by the VSS/TPO were helpful to you/your clients. We want to learn from you what you like about the service and what you don't like and how the VSS/TPO could improve in the future.

We think you may be an important source of information and would appreciate to have an interview with you. It won't take more than 45 minutes. Your frankness is extremely important to us; therefore, this interview is confidential. We will use the information from this interview, but your name will not be connected to any findings in the report.

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

[Add during interviews with GBV survivors] If you feel more comfortable speaking to a woman only, Julian will not take part in the interview. Do you prefer speaking to a woman only?

We will now explain to you, in detail, your rights and all safety regulations in this evaluation (Informed Consent Form). We will then ask you if you have any questions/comments on the evaluation and/or our objectives. Finally, we will ask you if you want to participate in this interview.

Personal information

- Date / Time:
- Respondent's sex:
- Approximate age:
- Profession/Job or position of the interviewed person and organization he/she represents:

Opening questions

- How long have you known the VSS/TPO Cambodia? How did you get to know them?
- Are you CP? Since when? In which case? On forced marriage?
- What was your involvement with the VSS/TPO Cambodia?

Interview questions

| Evaluation Questions | Interview Questions | Survey Indicators |
|---|--|---|
| Evaluation Question 1: To what extent were the project strategy and activities relevant in responding to the needs of female CPs, especially survivors of GBV under the KR? | <p>Did the project take measures to identify the current needs and interests of CPs? How?</p> <p>Do you think it was important to improve the gender sensitivity of ECCC/NGO staff, bar association members and student lawyers to provide better services for survivors of GBV? Why?</p> <p>Do you think it was important to help CPs to come to the court? Why?</p> <p>Do you think it was important to give CPs a lawyer or information on their case? Why?</p> <p>Do you think it was important that the government talks about the crimes under the KR? Why?</p> <p>Do you think it was important to give survivors from the KR time psychological support?</p> | <p>% of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report being satisfied with the level of consultations on their expectations from the ECCC as: High / Medium / Low</p> <p>% of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report the correlation of the project with their needs as: High / Medium / Low</p> |
| Evaluation Question 2: Are there any other needs of female CPs that need to be addressed, if the project is implemented in a next phase? How can these be realized? | Are there any other needs of female CPs that need to be addressed, if the project is implemented in a next phase? How can these be realized? | - |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Evaluation Question 3: To what extent were the intended project outcomes and outputs achieved and how? How many beneficiaries have been reached?</p> <p>Evaluation Question 4: What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project outcomes and outputs? How?</p> | <p>Has the project changed attitudes and behaviour toward GBV survivors (ECCC staff, NGO staff, bar association members, student lawyers)? How? Why?</p> <p>Did the project provide female CPs with sufficient support to ensure their satisfaction with their participation at the court? How? Why?</p> <p>Did government officials take concrete action through media to raise public awareness on GBV under the KR and today? How? Why?</p> <p>Did female CPs and survivors of GBV receive improved psychological support? How? Why?</p> <p>In relation to each of the planned outputs: in your opinion, have the outputs been achieved and how?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.1: Staff of the ECCC and NGO partners have reinforced and improved knowledge on GBV and can apply it to their work. • Output 1.2: Bar members and student lawyers have improved knowledge related to gender sensitivity in their specific field of work. • Output 2.1: Females CPs and GBV survivors are legally represented and have logistic means to attend trial. • Output 2.2: Females CPs and GBV survivors have strengthened legal knowledge on legal proceedings and issues related to GBV crime during the KR regime. • Output 3.1: Target villagers and youth have better understanding on GBV under the KR and its link to the present through public information and dialogues. • Output 3.2: Relevant government institutions are better aware of GBV during the KR and its link to the present and pay more attention on the issues. • Output 3.3: The public have better access to documented information on GBV under the KR, women's rights, and 'good practice' examples for gender-sensitive TJ measure. | <p>% of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report support for female CPs during their participation at the court as: High / Medium / Low</p> <p>% of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report legal representation as: High / Medium / Low</p> <p>% of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report improved understanding on GBV under the KR and its links to today as: High / Medium / Low</p> <p>% of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report government action to raise public awareness on the issue of gender-based violence under the Khmer Rouge and its links to today as: High / Medium / Low</p> <p>% of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report</p> |
|---|--|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 4.1: Community-based resource persons and TPO psychologists have better knowledge on MH. • Output 4.2: Female CPs and victims of GBV with better access to trauma treatment services including testimonial therapy, self-help-group, hotline counselling, and psychiatric treatment. • Output 4.3: 100 families (survivors or their children) have better means to support their livelihood. | <p>improved understanding of villagers and youth on GBV under the KR and its links to today as: High / Medium / Low</p> <p>% of Civil Parties (Case 002) who report psychological support for female CPs and survivors of GBV as: High / Medium / Low</p> |
| <p>Evaluation Question 5: How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the project proposal?</p> | <p>Have project funds and activities been delivered in a timely manner?</p> <p>Were the project objectives realistic with regard to the available human resources?</p> <p>In relation to managerial and work efficiency, were management capacities adequate?</p> <p>How effectively did project management monitor project performance and results?</p> | - |
| <p>Evaluation Question 6: To what extent was the intended project goal achieved and how? How many beneficiaries have been reached?</p> | <p>Are you/do you think female CPs and GBV survivors are satisfied with your/their experience as a CP? How? Why?</p> <p>Are you/do you think female CPs and GBV survivors are satisfied with the overall TJ process and redress? How? Why?</p> | <p>% of respondents (CPs in Case 002) who report being satisfied with the transitional justice process and redress as: High / Medium / Low</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Evaluation Question 7: To what extent has this project generated positive change in the lives of targeted women and girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project? Why?</p> | <p>Did this project generate any positive changes in your life/in the lives of female CPs and GBV survivors? How? Why?</p> <p>Did this project generate any negative changes in your life/in the lives of female CPs and GBV survivors? How? Why?</p> | - |
| <p>Evaluation Question 8: What unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?</p> | <p>Can you think of any other consequences (positive or negative) from this project?</p> | - |
| <p>Evaluation Question 9: How are the achieved results going to be sustained after this project ends, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of female CPs at the project goal level?</p> | <p>Do you think that any of the project activities will continue after the end of the project? Which activities? Why?</p> <p>Do you think there will be any long-term effects of the project? Which effects? Why?</p> <p>Will there be any long-term positive changes generated by the project in the lives of female CPs? Which changes? Why?</p> <p>Which activities, results and effects are not likely to continue after the end of the project? Why?</p> | - |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Evaluation Question 10: What elements of the project (in order of priority) should continue if further funding becomes available?</p> | <p>What elements of the project (in order of priority) should continue if further funding becomes available?</p> | - |
| <p>Evaluation Question 11: What documentation of project activities, new knowledge and practice has been conducted?</p> | <p>Has the project been documented? If yes, which project activities? How?</p> <p>Has there been any documentation of new knowledge and practice? If yes, how?</p> | - |
| <p>Evaluation Question 12: What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on ending violence against women and girls?</p> | <p>What do you consider as key lessons learned that could be shared with other practitioners on ending violence against women and girls?</p> | - |

Focus Group Discussion Guide

Preparation

- Presentation of the overall goal, all outcomes, outputs, and activities for each partner organization on flipcharts;
- Preparation of audio equipment;
- Logistic arrangements and invitations

Introduction

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

Questions and topics for FGDs:

FGD with TPO staff

- To what extent did the project reflect the needs and interests of female CPs and GBV survivors? Can you identify any additional needs?
- Were TPO Cambodia's services effective in providing female CPs and GBV survivors with improved psychological support? If yes, how? If no, why not?
- Are female CPs of the ECCC, in particular GBV survivors of the KR regime, satisfied with the TJ process and redress by the end of 2018?
- Will there be any long-term positive changes generated by the project in the lives of female CPs? Which changes? Why?
- What elements of the project (in order of priority) should continue if more funding becomes available?

FGD with CPs

- Are you satisfied with the redress by the ECCC? Why or why not?
- Do the services of the VSS and TPO respond to your needs? Do you have any other needs?
- Did you receive sufficient support to participate in the court's proceedings? If yes, how? If no, why not?
- Did you receive enough psychological support? How do you feel now as compared to before you became a Civil Party member?
- Do community members and youth better understand the issue of gender-based violence under the Khmer Rouge and its links to today? Why? How?

FGD with OPA staff

- What are the benefits of the savings groups for transport costs to the health center?
- What are the challenges, if any, in the implementation of the project? Why?
- Do you have any suggestions on how to change or extend the project?

Beneficiary Survey Questionnaire

The main objective was to triangulate the evaluation's interview and FGD results on the impact and effectiveness of the project, providing a quantitative measure on how the project is perceived by primary beneficiaries. In total, the evaluators ensured the participation of 39 CPs and other survivors of GBV under the KR in the survey, a sufficient and representative sample size to provide evidence on the views of CPs.

Survey Objectives

A short and easily comprehensible beneficiary survey to:

- Triangulate the evaluation's semi-structured interview and FGD results, and to provide a quantitative measure on how the project is perceived by primary beneficiaries;
- Close information gaps with regard to the VSS's quantitative monitoring results.

Survey Design

The survey questionnaire was developed using the monkey survey platform and questions were developed in line with the evaluation questions. An analysis plan served to design the survey questions and to identify a sample set with inclusion/exclusion criteria, the survey objectives and sample size were agreed upon with the project partners.

Survey Sampling

The sample is designed to be representative of the project's primary beneficiaries (CPs in Case 002). A total of 28 CPs from both target provinces were randomly selected from the VSS CP data base to be consulted through semi-structured individual interviews. The survey was conducted in as a follow-up to each interview. In total, 28 CPs participated in the beneficiary survey during field missions.

Survey Questions

The beneficiary survey consists of nine close-ended questions. Each of the nine close-ended questions has three responses to choose from ranging from "High" to "Medium" to "Low".

- To what extent have you had access to and are satisfied with the transitional justice process and redress?
- To what extent are you satisfied with the level of consultations on your expectations by the ECCC?
- To what extent does the project correlate with your needs?
- To what extent have you received support to ensure your satisfaction with your participation at the court?
- To what extent have you been legally represented by the CP lawyers?
- To what extent have you improved your understanding of GBV under the KR and its links to gender-based violence today?
- To what extent have your community members improved their understanding of GBV under the KR and its links to gender-based violence today?
- To what extent has the government taken action to raise public awareness on GBV under the Khmer Rouge?
- To what extent have you received psychological support?

Informed Consent Form



....

...

Informed Consent Form for respondents who are invited to participate in the evaluation of the project “Promoting Gender Equality and Improving Access to Justice for Female Survivors and Victims of Gender-Based Violence under the KR Regime (Phase II)”

Name of Principle Evaluator: Julian Poluda

Contact of Principle Evaluator: [julianpoluda\[at\]outlook.com](mailto:julianpoluda[at]outlook.com) / + 85589669550

Name of Organization: Victims Support Section of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia and the Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation Cambodia

Name of Project: Promoting Gender Equality and Improving Access to Justice for Female Survivors and Victims of Gender-Based Violence under the KR Regime (Phase II)

This Informed Consent Form has two parts:

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

Part I: Information sheet

Introduction

Good morning/evening/afternoon. My name is (presentation of evaluators and translators: professional background, experience, age, etc.). We are independent researchers, and we are conducting an evaluation of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) and the Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation Cambodia (TPO). We want to understand whether the services from the ECCC and TPO have been helpful to you /its clients. We think you may be an important source of information and would like to have an interview with you. We are going to give you information and invite you to be part of this evaluation. You do not have to decide today whether or not you will participate in the evaluation. Before you decide, you can talk to anyone you feel comfortable with about the evaluation. This consent form may contain words that you do not understand. Please ask me to stop as we go through the information, and I will take time to explain. If you have questions later, feel free to ask me or another researcher.

Purpose of the evaluation

As you know, the ECCC and TPO have a project to support female CPs and survivors of GBV under the KR. We want to learn from you what you like about the service and what you don't like about it, and how the ECCC and TPO could improve in the future.

This evaluation has been approved by the Victims Support Section of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia and the Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation Cambodia.

A. Type of Research Intervention

Individual Interview: This evaluation will involve your participation in a one-hour interview.

FGD: This research will involve your participation in a group discussion that will take about one and a half hours.

Participant Selection

You are being invited to take part in this evaluation because we feel that your experience as a CP/KR survivor can significantly contribute to our understanding of the services offered by the ECCC and TPO and how those services have either been helpful or unhelpful to CP/KR survivors.

Question to elucidate understanding: Do you know why we are asking you to take part in this evaluation? Do you know what the evaluation is about? Or do you have any questions?

Voluntary Participation

Your participation is entirely voluntary. It is your choice whether to participate or not. If you choose not to participate, all the services will continue, and nothing will change. There will be no penalty or any negative consequences for you.

Question to elucidate understanding: If you decide not to take part in this research study, do you know what your options are? Do you know that you do not have to take part in this research study if you do not wish to? Do you have any questions?

Procedures

A. Introduction to the format of the evaluation

We are asking you to help us learn more about the services of the ECCC and TPO and how these services have helped you in your life.

B. Type of questions

Focus Group Discussion: If you accept to participate in this evaluation, you will be asked whether you want to take part in a discussion with 6-8 other persons with similar experiences. This discussion will be guided by my colleague [name of facilitator] and myself. The group discussion will start with me, or the focus group facilitator making sure that you are comfortable. We will also answer any questions you have about the evaluation. Then, we will ask you questions about your experiences and give you time to share your knowledge. The questions will be about services by the ECCC and TPO and whether these services have helped you in your life. We will also talk about the consequences of GBV during the KR and how they have an impact on your life today. We will not ask you to share personal beliefs, practices, or stories and you do not have to share any knowledge that you are not comfortable sharing. The discussion will take place in a quiet location, and no one else but the people who take part in the discussion or my colleague or myself will be present during this discussion. The entire discussion will be recorded, but no-one will be identified by name. The recording will be stored securely and protected by password on my computer. The information recorded is confidential, and no one else, except me, will have access to the tapes. The recording will be destroyed after 60 days.

Individual Interview: If you accept to participate in this evaluation, you will be asked to participate in an interview with my colleague and myself. During the interview, we will sit down with you in a comfortable place. If it is better for you, the interview can take place in your home or a friend's home. If you do not wish to answer any of the questions during the interview, you may say so and the interviewer will move on to the next question. No one else but the interviewer will be present unless you would like someone else to be there. The information recorded is confidential, and no one else except me and my colleague will have access to the information documented during your interview. The entire interview will be recorded on my computer, but no-one will be identified by name on the recording. The recording will be protected by a password. The information recorded is confidential, and no one else except me and my colleague will have access to the recording. The recording will be destroyed after 60 days.

Questionnaire Survey: If you accept to participate in this evaluation, you will respond to the questions of a survey which will be read out to you by me and my colleague. We will read the questions to you, and you can say out loud the answer you want me to write down. If you do not wish to answer any of the questions included in the survey, you may skip them and move on to the next question. The information recorded is confidential, your name is not being included on the forms, only a number will identify you, and no one else except me and my colleague will have access to your survey.

Duration

During the evaluation we will visit you only one time and our interview/FGD/survey will last for about one hour/one and a half hours.

Question to elucidate understanding: If you agree to take part, do you know if you can stop participating? Do you know that you may not respond to the questions that you do not wish to respond to? Do you have any more questions?

Risks

You may feel uncomfortable talking about some topics. You do not have to answer any question or take part in the discussion/interview/survey if you don't wish to do so, and that is also fine. You do not have to give us any reason for not responding to any question, or for refusing to take part in the interview. Can you think of any problems that may result from your participation?

Benefits and Reimbursements

Unfortunately, there will be no direct benefit to you, and we cannot pay any money to compensate you for your time in this evaluation. However, we will pay for your travel expenses (if applicable). Your participation is likely to help us find out more about your problems and how organizations can support people like you in the future. You can also ask us any questions and we will try to answer them as completely as possible.

Question to elucidate understanding: Can you tell me if you have understood correctly the benefits that you will have if you take part in the evaluation? Do you know if the study will pay for your travel costs? Do you have any other questions?

Confidentiality

Individual Interview/Questionnaire Survey: The evaluation being done in the community may draw attention, and if you participate, you may be asked questions by other people in the community or your family. It is also possible that some people will not like it if you speak to us and will ask you why you have chosen to speak to strangers. We will not be sharing information about you to anyone outside of the evaluation team. The information that we collect from this evaluation will be kept private. Any information about you will have a number on it instead of your name. Only the researchers will know what your number is, and we will lock that information up with a lock and key. We will use your information to develop general findings and recommendations and to write them down in an evaluation report. However, your name will not be connected to any findings. Your name will also not appear in the report.

Focus Group Discussion: We will ask you and others in the group not to talk to people outside the group about what was said during the group discussion. We will, in other words, ask each of you to keep what was said in the group confidential. You should know, however, that we cannot stop or prevent participants who were in the group from sharing things that should be confidential.

Question to elucidate understanding: Did you understand how we make sure that any information that we as evaluators collect about you will remain confidential? Do you understand that we cannot guarantee complete confidentiality of information that you share with us in a group discussion? Do you have any more questions?

Sharing the Results

Your plan for sharing the findings with the participants should be provided. If you have a plan and a timeline for the sharing of information, include the details. You may also inform the participant that the research findings will be shared more broadly, for example, through publications and conferences.

The knowledge that we get from this evaluation will be made widely available to the public. However, please remember that we will use your information only to develop general findings and recommendations and to write them down in a report. Your name will not be connected to any findings. Your name will also not appear in the report. In about one to two months, you can find the report on the internet. If you have an email address, we can also send you the evaluation report.

Right to Refuse or Withdraw

Again, you do not have to take part in this evaluation if you do not wish to do so and choosing to participate will not affect your job or the services provided to you in any way. You may stop participating in the interview/FGD at any time that you wish without your job or the services to you being affected.

Who to Contact?

If you have any questions, you can ask them now or later. If you wish to ask questions later, you may contact me any time [provide business card with name, address/telephone number/e-mail].

Question to elucidate understanding: Do you know that you do not have to take part in this study if you do not wish to? Do you know that you can ask me questions later, if you wish to?

You can ask me any more questions about any part of the evaluation, if you wish to. Do you have any questions?

Part II: Certificate of consent

I have been invited to participate in the external and independent evaluation of the project “Promoting Gender Equality and Improving Access to Justice for Female Survivors and Victims of Gender-Based Violence under the KR Regime (Phase II)” by the Victims Support Section of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia and the Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation Cambodia in collaboration with the United Nations Trustfund to End Violence against Women.

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

Print Name of Participant _____

Signature of Participant _____

Date _____

If illiterate

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

Print name of witness _____

witness _____

Signature

of

Date _____

Statement by the researcher/person taking consent

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

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

Print Name of Researcher/person taking the consent _____

Signature of Researcher /person taking the consent _____

Date _____

Risk and Safety Plan

Evaluators have the responsibility to consider not only the evaluation objectives but also the risks related to an evaluation. This is particularly true in the area of GBV due the sensitive nature of beneficiaries' situation. Having a comprehensive understanding of the risks, ethical concerns, and the practical realities can help minimize the dangers and potential re-traumatization of the participants. It can also increase the likelihood of women disclosing relevant and accurate information and create an opportunity to receive feedback on services provided.

Risks and Safety Measures

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

Each respondent (those who provide information about sexual violence) must give informed consent before participating in the evaluation.

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

All evaluators in this evaluation have extensive experience in working with survivors of GBV.

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

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

The evaluators will also ensure compliance with standards and principles governing areas such as the collection and use of data. To further assess and mitigate specific risks during this evaluation, the evaluators consulted project staff to learn about any reported incidents and to familiarize themselves with the partners' safety measures.

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

Risk Assessment Matrix

| What ethical issues may be encountered over the course of the evaluation that may harm or put women participants at risk? | Low risk | Med risk | High risk | Type of Harm | At what stage | Strategies to reduce risk and responsibility |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|---|---------------------------|---|
| Communities, government authorities or the police think that research participants are informing on human rights abuses. | X | | | <p>This may result in reprisals from the community or government groups against respondents or their families.</p> <p>This may also damage the partner organizations' reputation and affect their ability to work with communities in the future.</p> | During and post interview | <p>The evaluators will build on the partners' good relationships with communities. We will make a concerted effort to liaise with village chiefs and clearly communicate the purpose of our presence in villages, stressing the lack of a political agenda. As discussed between the evaluators and the partner organizations, VAW-related activities are usually not seen as a potential danger and are therefore not restricted by the police or local authorities even in view of the upcoming elections.</p> <p>Risk responsibility: Evaluators</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--------------------------|---|
| Respondents may have to revisit traumatic experiences during the interviews. | | X | | Interviews on the traumatic experiences and abuse of participants may cause distress among respondents (who may feel re-traumatized or re-victimized). This may negatively impact their physical, emotional, and MH. | During or post interview | <p>The evaluators are trained counsellors with extensive experience in providing counselling services to survivors, which they will practice during interviews. To minimize psychological distress or even re-traumatization, the evaluators will ensure that all interview respondent have the opportunity to either end the interview and/or not answer specific questions. Questions about violence and its consequences will be asked in a supportive and empathetic manner, and the evaluators will listen carefully and respect each respondent's assessment of their situation.</p> <p>Risk responsibility: Evaluators</p> |
| Resentment or insecurity on the part of intimate partners due to respondents' participation in interviews. | X | | | There is a risk of increased violence from an intimate partner. The violent response may take place after the data collector departs. This could lead to unattended physical or emotional distress of the respondent causing further trauma. | Post interview | <p>In anticipation of potential post-interview violence, the evaluators will prioritize the physical and emotional safety of respondents. Therefore, the evaluators will conduct all client interviews in safe settings.</p> <p>Risk responsibility: Evaluators</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Other community or family members are aware of a respondent's participation in the evaluation and misinterpret the nature or reason for their involvement. There may be misunderstanding regarding perceived benefits of participation and there may be judgement for talking about private matters. | X | | | Participants, especially women, may be judged or ostracized by family and/or community members due to general misunderstandings surrounding their involvement in the evaluation, and this usually reduces the women's sense of safety and comfort in the community. | During or post interview | <p>The evaluators will make it clear that the evaluation is for the understanding of and response to gender-based violence and the needs of survivors, and that there are no individual benefits attached to participation in the evaluation. To this end, the evaluators will inform and conduct interviews with the village chiefs in each community setting.</p> <p>Risk responsibility: Evaluators</p> |
| There is an accidental breach of confidentiality – i.e. data is misplaced. | X | | | This would risk exposing the identities of respondents and put them in danger of being targeted by members of the community. This may lead to negative physical or emotional consequences. | During or post data collection | <p>The evaluators will take this issue seriously and maintain the anonymity of all respondents throughout the evaluation. The evaluators will also ensure that all collected information are stored in secure locations including soft copies of records. It is the evaluators' responsibility to safeguard all collected information.</p> <p>Risk responsibility: Evaluators</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Data is confiscated by the police or military. | X | | | This may expose the identities of respondents and put them at risk of being harmed. | During or post data collection | Throughout the evaluation, the evaluators will ensure the anonymity of respondents. They will also take preventive measures that make handing over documents a last resort. However, it is unlikely that the military, police, or any other armed group will confiscate any data collected by the evaluators. Risk responsibility: Evaluators |
| Women participants bring their child/children to the interview, focus group discussions, or nearby/hearing range. | | | X | This could put children at risk of being traumatized by learning about experiences of violence. | During interview | The evaluators will conduct all interviews in safe settings. In addition, efforts will be made to remove children from the interview or discussion. Risk responsibility: Evaluators |
| Due to the security situation or interviews running over time, the evaluators are required to travel at night or at an unsafe time. | X | | | This may increase the risk of physical injury from accidents. | Inter-data collection | The evaluators will not travel at night and will terminate interviews in good time to avoid having to travel in the dark. Risk responsibility: Evaluators |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|------------------------------|---|
| Interviews and FGDs are not held in a private or safe place. | X | | | Respondents may feel potentially unsafe/exposed. This may result in anxiety which will affect their emotional wellbeing as well as reduce their willingness to take part in the exercise. | During interview | To ensure respondents' privacy, all interviews and focus group discussions will be held in safe spaces. Risk responsibility: Evaluators |
| The evaluators are threatened or harmed. | X | | | This may result in physical injury and emotional distress. | During interview | The evaluators will ensure privacy during all interviews to avoid such a situation. Interviews will be held in safe settings. Risk responsibility: Evaluators |
| The evaluation team is required to use potentially unsafe transport. | X | | | This could result in physical injury from accidents. | Inter-data collection travel | The evaluators will make every effort to use safe transport and take precautionary measures when travelling. Risk responsibility: Evaluators |
| Conflict breaks out in one of the villages/communities where the evaluation is meant to take place. | X | | | This may mean some villages will become unsafe or inaccessible and may put data collectors' safety at risk. | During fieldwork period | The selection of villages has been taken seriously and communities have been selected for their relative safety and accessibility. Risk responsibility: Evaluators |

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|---|---|--|--|---|---------------------------|---|
| There are negative perceptions of partner organizations in target communities because of their involvement in the evaluation. | X | | | This could be restrictive to the partners' implementation of activities and will negatively affect beneficiaries. | During and post fieldwork | <p>The partners have good relations with provincial and local government authorities. The evaluators will make efforts to explain in detail the objectives of the evaluation to community leaders.</p> <p>Risk responsibility: Evaluators</p> |
|---|---|--|--|---|---------------------------|---|

Appendix 5: List of Persons and Institutions Interviewed and Sites Visited

Overview of interviews and FGD discussions

| Respondents | Number of respondents in individual interviews | Number of respondents in FGDs & SWOT | Project result |
|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| CPs (Case 002) VSS beneficiaries TPO beneficiaries | Banteay Meanchey: 13 (10 f / 03 m) Siem Reap: 07 (06 f / 01 m) Kampong Chhnang: 02 (01 f / 01 m) Total: 22 (17 f / 05 m) | Banteay Meanchey: 11 (11 f / 00 m) Siem Reap: 23 (20 f / 03 m) Kampong Chhnang: 02 (01 f / 01 m) Total: 36 (32 f / 04 m) | Goal Outcome I - 4 |
| Community Resource Persons (CPs Case 002) | Banteay Meanchey: 03 (02 f / 01 m) Siem Reap: 03 (00 f / 03 m) Total: 06 (02 f / 04 m) | n/a | Goal Outcome I – 4 |
| Survivors of GBV under the KR (not CPs) | Siem Reap: 02 (00 f / 02 m) Kampong Chhnang: 01 (01 f / 00 m) Total: 03 (01 f / 02 m) | Banteay Meanchey: 05 (03 f / 02 m) | Goal Outcome I – 4 |
| CP (Case 002) Relatives | Banteay Meanchey: 02 (01 f / 01 m) Siem Reap: 04 (02 f / 02 m) Total: 06 (03 f / 03 m) | Banteay Meanchey: 05 (04f / 01m) | Goal Outcome I – 4 |
| ECCC staff Victims Support Section Lead Co-Lawyers Gender Focal Points | Phnom Penh: 12 (06 f / 06 m) Total: 12 (06 f / 06 m) | Phnom Penh: 09 (5f / 4m) | Outcome I |
| UN staff | Skype: 01 (01 f) Total: 01 (01 f / 00 m) | n/a | Outcome 4 |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------|
| NGO staff TPO Cambodia CVT Minneapolis WSC Handa Centre Kdei Karuna | Phnom Penh: 06 (02 f / 04 m) Total: 06 (02 f / 04 m) | Phnom Penh: 03 (01 f / 02 m) Total: 03 (01 f / 02 m) | Outcome 1 |
| Lawyers EVAW network members VSS training beneficiaries | Kampong Chhnang: 02 (01 f / 01 m) Total: 02 (01 f / 01 m) | n/a | Outcome 1 |
| OPA staff | Kampong Chhnang: 03 (03 m) Total: 03 (00 f / 03 m) | Kampong Chhnang: 02 (00 f / 02 m) Total: 02 (00 f / 02 m) | Outcome 4 |
| OPA members (CP (Case 002)) | Kampong Chhnang: 03 (03 m) Total: 03 (00 f / 03 m) | Kampong Chhnang: 02 (01 f / 01 m) Total: 02 (01 f / 01 m) | Outcome 4 |
| Elderly villagers (not OPA members) | Kampong Chhnang: 01 (01 m) Total: 01 (00 f / 01 m) | n/a | Outcome 4 |
| University staff | Phnom Penh: 01 (01 f) Total: 01 (01 f / 00 m) | n/a | n/a |
| Ministry staff Ministry of Women's Affairs | Phnom Penh: 01 (01 f) Total: 01 (01 f / 00 m) | n/a | n/a |
| Sub-national authorities Commune Council District Council Village Chiefs Commune Committee for Women and Children Commune Councilors Police | Banteay Meanchey: 02 (01 f / 01 m) Siem Reap: 11 (04 f / 07 m) Total: 13 (05 f / 08 m) | Siem Reap: 01 (01 m) Total: 01 (00 f / 01 m) | Outcome 3 |
| Sub-national service providers Health Centre staff | Kampong Chhnang: 01 (01 m) Total: 01 (00 f / 01 m) | n/a | Outcome 4 |
| University Students | Siem Reap: 02 (02 f) Total: 02 (02 f / 00 m) | n/a | Outcome 4 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| External Experts TJ Expert | Phnom Penh: 01 (01 f) Total: 01 (01 f / 00 m) | n/a | Goal Outcomes 1 - 4 |
| Number of respondents | Interview respondents: Total 84 (43 f / 41 m) | FGD participants Total 63 (46 f / 12 m) | Goal Outcomes 1 - 4 |
| Total number of respondents | 147 (86 f / 56 m) | | |

Sites visited and observational participation

| Date | Place | Activity | Responsibility | Project result |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 26/10/18 | Provincial CP Forum in Kampong Chhnang | Observational Participation | Julian Poluda | Goal Outcomes 1 - 2 |
| 15/11/18 - 16/11/18 | Verdict in Case 002 at the ECCC Briefings and Debriefings of CPs by VSS and TPO at the Legal ... | Observational Participation | Julian Poluda | Goal Outcomes 1 - 2 |
| 22/11/18 | Pagoda and KR Memorial Wat Kandal | Site Visit | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv | Goal Outcomes 3 - 4 |
| 23/11/18 | KR Water Retention Dam and work site Spean Bos Rolus | Site Visit | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv | Goal Outcomes 3 - 4 |
| 26/11/18 | Forced Transfer Exhibition and Memorial Site Wat Thmey Siem Reap | Site Visit | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim | Goal Outcomes 3 - 4 |
| 27/11/18 | Memorial Site built by Kdei Karuna in Banteay Srei Phnom Trung Bat execution center | Site Visit | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim | Goal Outcomes 3 - 4 |
| 15/06/19 | KR Memorial Site Youth for Peace, Kdei Karuna, VSS in Kampong Chhnang | Site Visit | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv | Goal Outcomes 3 - 4 |
| 15/06/19 | Former KR Airport Kampong Chhnang | Site Visit | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv | Goal Outcomes 1 - 4 |
| 16/06/19 | Health Centre in Kampong Chhnang | Site Visit | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv | Goal Outcomes 3 - 4 |

List of persons and institutions consulted, and sites visited

Interviews, FGDs, site visits, observational participation in Phnom Penh

| Date | Organization | Position | Data Collection Tools | Responsibility |
|----------|---|--|---------------------------|----------------|
| 12/10/18 | VSS of the ECCC | Chief (1m) | Evaluation Briefing | Julian Poluda |
| 18/10/18 | VSS of the ECCC | Project Coordinator (1f) | Inception Meeting | Julian Poluda |
| 30/10/18 | The Centre for Victims of Torture Minneapolis | MH Expert and TPO Cambodia organizational development advisor (1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 31/10/18 | Lead Co-Lawyer Section of the ECCC | Lead Co-Lawyers (1m/1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 31/10/18 | VSS of the ECCC | VSS staff (4m/5f) | SWOT Analysis Workshop | Julian Poluda |
| 31/10/18 | VSS of the ECCC | Financial Manager Financial Assistant (1m/1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 31/10/18 | VSS of the ECCC | Project Coordinator (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 31/10/18 | VSS of the ECCC | VSS Supervisor (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 31/10/18 | VSS of the ECCC | VSS Field Staff (1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 31/10/18 | VSS of the ECCC | VSS Field Staff (1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 02/11/18 | Pannasastra University Phnom Penh | Gender expert and trainer within the project (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 06/11/18 | TPO Cambodia | Financial Manager (1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 06/11/18 | TPO Cambodia | Monitoring & Evaluation Coordinator (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 06/11/18 | TPO Cambodia | Field staff (2m/1f) | Focus Group Discussion | Julian Poluda |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 08/11/18 | WSC Handa Centre | International Advisor (Im) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 13/11/18 | Kdei Karuna | International Advisor (If) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 15/11/18 - 16/11/18 | ECCC | Verdict in Case 002 Briefings and Debriefings of CPs by VSS and TPO | Observational Participation | Julian Poluda |
| 11/12/18 | Ministry of Women's Affairs | Programme Director (If) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 11/12/18 | ECCC | International Gender Focal Point (If) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 11/12/18 | TPO Cambodia | TPO Program Supervisor (Im) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 11/12/18 | Freelance | External TJ Expert (If) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |
| 17/12/18 | ECCC | Chief of VSS (Im) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |

Interviews by Skype

| Date | Organization | Position | Data Collection Tools | Responsibility |
|----------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 31/01/19 | UN Trustfund | Portfolio Manager (If) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |

Interviews and observational participation in Kampong Chhnang I

| Date | Organization | Position | Data Collection Tools | Responsibility |
|----------|---------------------|--|---|----------------|
| 26/10/18 | VSS LcL HelpAge CDP | VSS field and headquarter staff Lead Co-Lawyers CDP CP Lawyers Help Age staff | Observational Participation Provincial CP Forum in Kampong Chhnang | Julian Poluda |
| 26/10/18 | VSS CDP | CP Lawyers (Im/If) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda |

Interviews, FGDs, site visits, observational participation in Banteay Meanchey

| Date | Time | Position | Data Collection Tools | Responsibility |
|----------|---------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 21/11/18 | 09.00 – 10.30 | CRP (CP in Case 002) (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 21/11/18 | 10.30 – 11.30 | CP (Case 002) (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 21/11/18 | 11.45 – 12.45 | Village chief (1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 21/11/18 | 13.00 – 14.00 | Survivors (not CPs) 05 (03 f / 02 m) | Focus Group Discussion | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 21/11/18 | 14.30 – 16.30 | CP (Case 002) (5f) | Focus Group Discussion | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 21/11/18 | 17.00 – 18.00 | KR Water Retention Dam and work site Banteay Meanchey | Site Visit | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 22/11/18 | 09.15 – 10.30 | CP (Case 002) Relatives (4f/1m) | Focus Group Discussion | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 22/11/18 | 10.40 – 11.30 | CP (Case 002) and CP (Case 002) (1f/1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 22/11/18 | 12.30 – 13.30 | Pagoda and KR Memorial Wat Kandal | Site Visit | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 22/11/18 | 14.00 – 15.30 | CRP (CP in Case 002) and CP (Case 002) (2m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 23/11/18 | 08.00 – 09.45 | CP (Case 002) (2f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 23/11/18 | 10.30 – 11.45 | CRP (CP in Case 002) and CP (Case 002) (1f/1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 23/11/18 | 13.00 – 14.00 | Female Representative Commune Council (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 23/11/18 | 14.15 – 15.45 | CP (Case 002) (2f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 23/11/18 | 16.00 – 17.00 | KR Water Retention Dam and work site Spean Bos Rolus | Site Visit | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 24/11/18 | 08.30 – 10.30 | CP (Case 002) (6f) | Focus Group Discussion | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |

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|----------|---------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 24/11/18 | 10.45 – 12.00 | CP (Case 002) (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 24/11/18 | 15.00 – 16.00 | CP (Case 002) (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 25/11/18 | 09.00 – 10.30 | CP (Case 002) and CP (Case 002) relative (2f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 25/11/18 | 11.00 – 12.00 | CP (Case 002) and CP (Case 002) relative (1f/1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |

Interviews, FGDs, site visits, observational participation in Siem Reap

| Date | Time | Position | Data Collection Tools | Responsibility |
|----------|---------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 26/11/18 | 08.30 – 10.00 | CRP (CP in Case 002) (2m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 26/11/18 | 10.30 – 11.30 | CCWC Representative (CP Case 002) (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 26/11/18 | 11.30 – 12.30 | Commune Chief (1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 26/11/18 | 14.00 – 16.00 | CP (Case 002) (4f) | Focus Group Discussion | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 26/11/18 | 16.30 – 17.30 | Forced Transfer Exhibition and Memorial Site Wat Thmey Siem Reap (1m Survivor) | Site Visit Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 27/11/18 | 08.00 – 10.30 | CRP (CP in Case 002) (1m) and CP (Case 002) (8f) | Focus Group Discussion | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 27/11/18 | 10.45 – 11.30 | CRP (CP in Case 002) (1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 27/11/18 | 11.45 – 12.30 | Village Chief (1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 27/11/18 | 13.30 – 17.30 | Memorial Site built by Kdei Karuna in Banteay Srei Phnom Trung Bat execution center | Site Visit | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 28/11/18 | 09.00 – 10.30 | CP (Case 002) (1f) and CP (Case 002) relative (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 28/11/18 | 11.30 – 12.30 | CP (Case 002) (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |

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|----------|---------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 28/11/18 | 14.00 – 15.30 | Commune Chief (1m) Deputy Commune Chief (1m) CCWC representative (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 29/11/18 | 08.00 – 09.00 | Commune Chief (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 29/11/18 | 09.45 – 11.15 | Village Chief (1m) f CP (Case 002) (2m/2f) | Focus Group Discussion | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 29/11/18 | 13.15 – 15.15 | CP (Case 002) (1f) CP (Case 002) relatives (1m/1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 30/11/18 | 09.30 – 10.45 | CP (Case 002) (1f) CP (Case 002) relative (1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 30/11/18 | 11.00 – 12.00 | CP (Case 002) (1m) CP (Case 002) relative (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 30/11/18 | 13.50 – 14.30 | CCWC representative (1f) and GBV survivor (1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 01/12/18 | 09.00 – 11.00 | CP (Case 002) (6f) | Focus Group Discussion | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 01/12/18 | 11.15 – 12.30 | CCWC representative (1f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 01/12/18 | 13.45 – 14.30 | Police representative (1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |
| 02/12/18 | 09.00 – 11.00 | University students (mobile exhibition participants) (2f) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sotheary Yim |

Interviews and observational participation in Kampong Chhnang 2

| Date | Time | Position | Data Collection Tools | Responsibility |
|----------|---------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 15/06/19 | 09.00 – 11.00 | Village Chief Village Chief Assistant Deputy Director of the Old People Association (OPA) Accountant of the Old People Association (OPA) (4m/1f) | Focus Group Discussion | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |

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|----------|---------------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 15/06/19 | 11.00 – 12.00 | Deputy Director of the Old People Association (OPA) Accountant of the Old People Association (OPA) (2m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 15/06/19 | 12.00 – 13.00 | Village Chief and CP (Case 002) (1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 15/06/19 | 14.00 – 15.30 | Village Chief Assistant (OPA member and CP (Case 002) (If) OPA member(If) Survivor (not CP and not OPA member) (If) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 15/06/19 | 15.45 – 16.30 | Teacher (not OPA member) (1m) | Semi-structured Interview | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 15/06/19 | 16.45 – 17.30 | Former Village Chief (OPA member) Director of the Old People Association (OPA) (1m/If) | Semi-structured Interview Focus Group Discussion | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 15/06/19 | 17.30 – 18.00 | KR Memorial Site Youth for Peace, Kdei Karuna, VSS | Site Visit | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 15/06/19 | 18.15 – 19.00 | Former KR Airport Kampong Chhnang | Site Visit | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |
| 16/06/19 | 09.00 – 11.00 | Doctor Health Centre (1m) | Semi-structured Interview Site Visit | Julian Poluda Sineth Siv |

Appendix 6: List of Supporting Documents Reviewed

List of project documents reviewed

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| Terms of Reference |
| Project Proposal |
| ECCC Baseline Study |
| NGO Baseline Study |
| VSS Monitoring Database (monkey survey platform) |
| Midterm Evaluation Reports: Poluda, J., & van der Keur, D. (2013). Poluda, J., & Siv, S. (2017). |
| VSS Progress Reports 2016 - 2018 |
| TPO Progress Reports 2016 - 2018 |
| Client – Lawyer Reports 2016 - 2018 |
| Regional Forum Reports 2016 - 2018 |
| CRP Training Reports 2016 - 2018 |
| Radio Program Reports 2016 - 2018 |
| 16 Day Campaign Reports 2016 - 2018 |
| International Women’s Day Reports 2016 - 2018 |
| Vocational Training Reports 2016 - 2018 |
| VSS Mobile Exhibition Reports |
| Monitoring Meeting Reports – VSS/TPO 2016 - 2018 |
| Monitoring Mission Reports – VSS/TPO 2016 - 2018 |
| VSS Gender Training Reports 2016 - 2018 |
| EVAW network meeting reports 2016 - 2018 |
| TPO pre-/post- assessment CRP training |
| TPO good practice collection 2018 |
| TPO MH First Aid pre-/post- assessment reports |
| TPO Self-help Group pre-/post- assessment reports |
| TPO Testimonial Therapy pre-/post- assessment reports |
| TPO Community Assessment Reports 2016 - 2018 |
| TPO MH Training for Lawyers Report 2016 |

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| VSS Overview Reparation Projects Case 002 |
| CEDAW reports 2017 - 2018 |
| Terms of Reference ECCC Gender Focal Point |
| TPO MH First Aid pre-/post- assessment reports |
| ECCC Judgement Case 002 |
| UN Trust Fund Evaluation Guidelines 2018 |
| UNEG Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation |
| UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation |
| UNEG Norms and Standards for Evaluation 2017 |
| UN Trust Fund Draft Evaluation Report Checklist |

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