

Sector: Democracy, Civil Society, Public Administration – Good Governance – in Cambodia

TC Project: Access to Justice for Women II

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Results Matrix

TC Individual Measure: Access to Justice for Women II, PN: 13.2139.7**List of Abbreviations**

AFESIP	Acting for Women in Distressing Situations
ATJW II	Access to Justice for Women II Program
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Development Cooperation
BS	Banteay Srei
CCJAP	Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project
CCWC	Commune Committee for Women and Children
CEDAW	Convention to Eliminate Discrimination against Women
CGA	Cambodia Gender Assessment
CNCW	Cambodian National Council for Women
CWCC	Cambodian Women Crisis Center
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DoWAs	District Women's Affairs
DW	Deutsche Welle
EVAW	Ending Violence Against Women
JPA's	Judicial Police Agents
LAC	Legal Aid of Cambodia
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoSAVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NAPVAW	National Action Plan to Prevent Violent Against Women
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PDoWA	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
TPO	Transcultural Psychological Organization
TWGG-GBV	Technical Working Group on Gender-Gender Based Violence
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
VAW	Violent Against Women
WHO	World Health Organization

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A.1 Brief description

Cambodia is facing a shockingly high incidence of gender-based violence according to a regional research study commissioned by four UN agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, UNV and UN Women) in 2013 stating that one out of five Cambodian adult males have either tried or committed violence against women and/or raped a women. Even more alarming was that almost half of the perpetrators stated that they never faced any legal consequences for their actions. This is further supported by daily reports by the media about severe incidences of VAW/GBV in rural and urban areas.

Besides this being a serious human rights offence and a social problem it has high economic costs by losing out on women's contribution to the work force and the overall development of the country.

In response to this social and economic problem the RGC and in particular the Ministry of Women's Affairs have strengthened their efforts to combat VAW by putting in place the Neary Rattanak IV and the second NAPVAW. The ATJW II has provided substantial technical assistance in developing these new policy documents.

The overall objective of the measure is "access to and quality of services for female victims of gender based and particular sexual and physical violence increasingly meet needs" aiming to support women and girl survivors of VAW/GBV to receive high quality legal, social and psychological services. The requirements to achieve this objective are sufficient qualified human and financial resources especially at sub-national level to enable the state actors in cooperation with civil society organizations to deliver the required and demanded services to the women survivors and their children. The geographical areas of implementation of the measure are two pilot provinces: Siem Reap and Kampong Thom.

The ATJW II is aligned with the above mentioned new policies and strategies to combat Violence against Women especially at sub-national level. The capacity of the sub-national level and local authorities are not sufficiently developed to respond to the demands for services of the survivors. Therefore, strengthening of the coordinating and management role of the Provincial Department of the Ministry of Women's Affairs is an important objective of this measure. It is supporting the implementation of the national policies by assisting in developing contents, strategies and instruments for programs to combat VAW.

The methodological approach of the program is based on a participatory approach engaging with all relevant stakeholders and includes organizational and policy advice, human capacity development at all levels, and financial support in form of local subsidies provided to 5 NGOs for training and service delivery. Technical support is also provided for improving the referral, data collection and management of GBV cases and strengthening of monitoring mechanisms.

The current program is the second development measure (ATJW II) with the duration of three years from 01/2014-12/2016. The overall contract value is EUR 2.940.000. Out of this EUR 2.270.000 are financed by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supplemented by EUR 670.000 from the Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

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A.2. Development in the priority area

A.2.1 Development in the partner country's objectives and strategies

The Royal Government of Cambodia's *Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency Phase III* (2013-2018) recognizes gender equity as a key component of national development, capacity building and human resource development. It highlights the need "to further improve the status of women, who are the backbone of Cambodian society and economy."

A number of laws protecting women's rights and addressing Violence Against Women were enacted by the Government in the last decade, including: the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims (2005); the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (2008); the Civil Code (2007); the Civil Procedure Code (2006); the Criminal Code (2009); the Criminal Procedure Code (2010). In 2010, the Cambodian Government issued the Village/Commune Safety Policy, which prioritizes "no domestic violence" and "no trafficking of women and children".

The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-2018 includes indicators relating to gender equality and advises on mainstreaming gender in several areas, such as poverty and vulnerability, disability and ethnic minority groups. 19 out of 85 Core Monitoring Indicators of the NSPD are directly related to Gender Equality, while there is an explicit reference to the implementation of "National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women" in this key policy.

A.2.2 Developments among key actors and decision-makers in the partner country

In 2014, the Second National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women (2014-2018) was finalized, approved and endorsed (in December) by the Council of Minister. The Ministry of Women's Affairs had inter-ministerial consultations and technical meetings with the Council of Ministers along the year in order to finalize the Plan. The Second NAPVAW builds on the lessons learnt from the first NAPVAW for the period 2009-2012 and on international good practices to address Violence Against Women.

In addition, the Fourth National Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2014-2018) – Neary Rattanak IV, was finalized, approved and launched publicly along with the Cambodia Gender Assessment (CGA) 2014. The Neary Rattanak IV is the overarching policy for promoting gender equality in Cambodia while the CGAs are important reports undertaken by MoWA over the past decade (2004, 2008, and 2014) in order to inform on the status of women in Cambodia and provide a comprehensive overview of gender in all sectors.

The Sub-Technical Working Group on Gender-Based Violence (TWGG-GBV), which is the highest body for policy dialogue and multi-stakeholders coordination to address Violence Against Women in Cambodia (chaired by a Secretary of State of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and co-facilitated by Germany and UN Women), continued its meetings and operations during the reporting period with the main goal of finalizing the second NAPVAW.

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The Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the fourth and fifth periodic report of Cambodia (released in October 2013) urge the Cambodian Government to intensify efforts in the response to Violence Against Women, including legal reinforcement and prosecution. In 2014, the Cambodian National Council for Women (CNCW) and the Ministry of Women's Affairs have disseminated the CEDAW Concluding Observations at national and sub-national level. The full implementation of the second NAPVAW will contribute to respond to the requirements of the CEDAW.

A.2.3 Developments in the involvement of other donors and in the harmonisation of donor contributions

Under the umbrella of the DFAT-funded EVAW Program, the ATJW II project receives funding support from DFAT since May 2014.

An EVAW Program Coordinator and a national staff -contracted by DFAT- begun working at the Ministry of Women's Affairs by first half of the year in order to strengthen coordination of the EVAW Program and its implementing agencies (GIZ, UN Women, The Asia Foundation and CCJAP). ATJW II has close cooperation with the EVAW Program Coordinator for regular updates on the implementation progress.

The Asia Foundation has been developing a research and policy briefs on primary prevention of Violence Against Women focused on primary data from national surveys and quantitative studies on factors such as media exposure, education and violence during childhood. UN Women receives funds from DFAT to contribute to coordination in development of the second NAPVAW and its costing. And CCJAP has been funded by DFAT in order to improve police response to VAW, especially at commune level.

Several Coordination meetings and workshops with the EVAW Program's partners (including MoWA) were organized by DFAT. In regard to donor coordination the ATJW II project also had meetings with UNDP, UNFPA, JICA, UNICEF and other donors supporting MoWA to exchange on their programs and contributions to harmonise support. Currently, Deutsche Welle (DW) Akademie seeks further alignment of DW's proposal/concept to provide training to the Ministry of Women's Affairs' officials in the field of media and communications for the period 2015-2017. Further cooperation between DW Akademie and ATJW II project on this field of work is envisaged.

A.3. Developments in the approach of German development cooperation

Not applicable, as individual TC measure

TC Individual Measure: Access to Justice for Women II, PN: 13.2139.7**A.4. Proposed measures to be taken by BMZ****A. 4.1 Measures within the scope of the political and priority area dialogue**

With the new policy strategy on Violence against Women, the Second National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women (2014-2018) - Second NAPVAW, being recently approved there is currently no need for pressure on policy reforms at the bilateral political level. But the implementation of the same should be closely followed-up.

Germany being the Co-Chair of the TWG-Gender should play an active role by using its position to enforce a timely implementation of the Second NAPVAW. This refers not only to MoWA but equally to the other concerned line Ministries.

The current measure and its predecessor have substantially contributed to the design of the Second National Action Plan to combat Violence against Women. Therefore, to up-hold the high reputation of the German development assistance provided through BMZ and GIZ and to keep the momentum up to ensure the support for the implementation of the second NAPVAW (2014-2018) further funding by BMZ beyond 2016 is advised and should be included in the up-coming bilateral negotiations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Royal Government of Cambodia.

A.4.2 Modifications to the delivery of German Development Cooperation

None

B.1 Brief description of the TC measure

Not applicable, as individual TC measure (see A.1).

B.2 Specific developments/modifications to the development cooperation measure**B.2.1 Design of the technical cooperation measure, total costs, financing, term****Methodological approach**

The methodological approach of the measure two pronged: 1) to improve the access and quality of services for survivors of GBV provided by the NGOs and 2) to provide policy advice to MoWA and support strengthening the linkages between the national and sub-national level of MOWA/ PDoWA, local authorities, NGOs and other stakeholders through human resource development to improve coordination in the two provinces.

The measure ATJW II builds on the results of the ATJW I (2010-2013) and the predecessor projects (*Promotion for Women's Rights*) all of which were implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Women's Affairs.

On the sub-national level, the establishment of a functional support system is implemented in four selected districts in each of the two target provinces, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap. Financial resources are provided to five NGOs in form of Local Subsidies through a funding scheme, so that these organisations deliver services to female survivors of violence including those with disabilities in the two pilot provinces. The quality of work of the NGOs as well as gov-

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ernment services (e.g. health) is enhanced through development and implementation of minimum standards as well as complementary capacity development measures. The project also supports the partners to develop a system that enables the generation and management of relevant data on GBV.

On the national level, the project works towards strengthening the steering and inter-ministerial coordination led by MoWA by strengthening the role of Technical Working Group on Gender Based Violence and improving the communication flow and cooperation among the different stakeholders and the general public.

Human Capacity Development

The ATJW II focusses its efforts on organizational development and human capacity development on various stakeholders and levels including training of staff of MoWA, PDoWAs and JPAs, government officials especially at sub-district levels and partner NGOs working on combating GBV. HDC instruments include tailor made and standard training courses and workshops as well as through participation in national and international conferences.

A new focus has been taken on training to support the network comprised of around 60 Young Professionals working at MoWA. These young professionals work in all departments of MoWA and some are highly qualified. The goal of the Young Professionals network is to promote organizational development in key areas (human resources and Public Relations) as well as to enhance professional development and motivation of young staff especially females working at MoWA. This is aligned with the national policy of career development of female officials in management positions.

Instruments

The ATJW II has a team comprised of two international and five national technical advisors and several support staff complemented by short-term consultants required to carry out specific studies or provide HCD training.

An important instrument of this measure is the financial contribution in form of local subsidies to the local partner NGOs for providing legal, social and psychological services to the women and girl survivors of GBV.

Cooperation with other TC Measures

The ATJW II is cooperating with the “Social Health Protection” measure (PN 2009.2171.8) in regard to the development of a standard protocol for first contact and forensic medical analysis for victims and on minimum standards of counselling for victims of reported GBV. This is a joint activity with WHO, UNFPA and the Ministry of Health (MoH). With “Decentralisation and Administrative Reform” (PN: 2011.2081.5) professional exchange took place through an international training workshop on stakeholder collaboration in Siem Reap. Further, regular exchange takes place with other TC measures through monthly management meetings of GIZ Cambodia and special working groups. Beyond the exchange with German TC measures the ATJW II is firmly embedded in the continuing cooperation with other international partners of the EVAW Program funded by DFAT, such as UN Women, The Asia Foundation and others (see A.2.3).

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Partner Contributions

The national partner (MoWA) contributions are laid-out in a mutual agreement. This is including provision of qualified counter-part staff, office space, costs of utilities and participation of counter-part staff in HCD measures. The former agreement was up-dated in 2014 and submitted to MoWA awaiting its final approval.

Total cost and duration of the measure

The German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) provides financial contribution of EUR 2.270.000 supplemented by co-funding from the Australian Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) of EUR 670.000. The total cost of the measure is EUR 2.940.000.

The duration of the measure ATJW II is from 01/2014 till 12/2016.

B.2.2 Target groups, executing agency and partner structures

The **target groups** of the ATJW II are women and girls, particularly in rural areas, who have been victims of gender-based violence or are at risk of experiencing it. Women living in poverty and women with disabilities are particularly targeted. The second NAPVAW, the national strategic plan to combat GBV, includes in the risk group also women who work in men's entertainment sector, women engaged in prostitution, women with HIV/AIDS, women drug addicts, LGBT people, female prisoners and their children, as well as members of indigenous, ethnic or religious minorities. Men and boys are the target group for primary prevention through specific NGO services such as education and anger management measures, with consent of their partners. Children and young people are also the target groups as underage victims of violence or as children of women who access services.

Important **additional beneficiaries** include staff of law enforcement agencies (police, court, and prosecutor), staff of health services, local authorities and the members of the Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC).

The **executing agency** of the measure is the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA).

Important **intermediaries** are civil society organisations that offer services for victims of gender-based violence in the target provinces of the project, Siem Reap and Kampong Thom, or that are involved in combating violence against women. These include Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation Cambodia (TPO), which provides psychosocial support and self-help groups (Siem Reap, Kampong Thom). Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC) specialises in legal advice and representation (Siem Reap and Kampong Thom). Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre (CWCC) runs a shelter and provides legal advice, psychosocial support and measures relating to reintegration, education and awareness raising (Siem Reap, Kampong Thom). Banteay Srei (BS) is involved in the area of economic empowerment and reintegration (only Siem Reap). The organisation Acting for Women in Distressing Situations (AFESIP) manages a shelter in Siem Reap and provides reintegration measures.

From January to September 2014 support was provided to the 5 NGOs. In the last quarter of 2014, four NGOs were supported by ATJW II to deliver services while the support to AFESIP

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has been terminated due to internal organisational issues and a shift in the focus of this measure.

In November 2014, annual contracts for the 4 NGOs for the year 2015 were signed after a consultative process and thorough review of their proposals.

B.2.3 Achievement of objectives

Objective: Access to and quality of services for female victims of gender based and particularly sexual and physical violence increasingly meet needs

Indicator 1: In 2 provinces a referral system for victims of gender based violence is established.

Baseline: 0; Target: 2 (1 per province);

During the reporting period, a feasibility study on data collection systems was conducted in May/June in order to understand the phenomenon of violence against women/girls on the sub-national level and to review the availability of services (legal and social) which is provided by state and non-state actors specifically in the two target provinces, Siem Reap and Kampong Thom. Various meetings with key stakeholders such as Judges, Prosecutors, Polices, Social's Affairs, and Women's Affairs from provincial level to district/commune level have been organized to identify the process of reporting the VAW case and major blockages. Field visits and focus group discussions with commune council members and CCWC of selected communes were organized in order to broaden their understanding for VAW.

As a follow-up, a Rapid Assessment was carried out by the ATJW II technical team in the last quarter of 2014 in two districts at Siem Reap and Kampong Thom province. The main purpose of the Rapid Assessment was: First, to understand the current structures and practices of the existing mechanism for coordination of services in the referral system and multi-coordinated response for the GBV survivors provided by state and non-state actors, particularly the Women and Children Consultative Committees under the provincial and district levels and the commune level known as the Commune Committee for Women and Children; second, to analyse the current status of service provision including roles and responsibilities, cooperation and coordination of the key stakeholders (police, court, health, social affairs and related NGOs); and third, to provide an overview of the process and data flow of GBV cases at the commune and district level.

The findings of this assessment provide basic information to the ATJW II on the gaps and the human resources available by the stakeholders required to set up a referral system for victims of GBV in the two target provinces. As the result, two target districts were selected for piloting the referral: Kampong Svay district in Kampong Thom and Angkor Thom district in Siem Reap.

Within this reporting period, the overall implementation of activities and services provided to the survivors by the contracted NGOs has gone as planned and has achieved good results. Comprehensive services in better quality were provided to GBV survivors in close cooperation between stakeholders especially through the district based multi-sectoral network between PDoWA, JPAs, local authorities and NGOs. To increase the referral of cases of female victims to required and demanded services is one of the priorities of NGOs and other stakeholders. The different services also include counseling services to husbands to women survivors who decided to reunite with their husbands and the family.

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Indicator 2: MoWA systematically uses experiences at the provincial level for political steering.

Baseline: 0; Target: 9 (average 3/year)

In 2014 during the seventh meeting of TWGG-GBV, MoWA announced a change in the data collection method moving from collecting data on national level to a bottom up approach starting at the sub-national level. This shift of strategy is based on the technical advice provided by ATJW II.

Further, MoWA has presented the *National Guidelines for Legal Protection of Women's and Children's Rights in Cambodia* on the eighth meeting of TWGG-GBV and launched them publicly on 12th June 2014 with participation of PDoWAs-JPAs

Indicator 3: 5 NGOs have delivered services in accordance with the agreed minimum standards.

Baseline: 0; Target: 5

5 NGOs under contract are providing social and legal services in 4 districts in Siem Reap and 4 districts in Kampong Thom.

From January to September, 5 NGOs were supported by ATJW II while, from October to December 2014, 4 NGOs received support by the project. One additional NGO working with women with disabilities in Kampong Thom Province is under scrutiny. The funded NGOs are directly working with the lowest level of state service providers, (e.g. the women consultative committee for women, commune chief and village chiefs, district women affairs, district social affairs and line of police). The NGOs have also provided certain training courses including counselling, legal consultation and case management to these state service providers.

Results of the fund utilization from January to December 2014

The number of GBV survivors accessing services provided by the NGOs in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom has increased during the reporting period. In 2014 the total number of clients, women and girl survivors (including accompanying children), accessing legal and various psycho-social services has reached 1,765.

In the previous measure (ATJW I) during the first two years of the services, the number of clients increased from 587 in 2011 to 1,035 in 2012. However, a decrease in numbers of survivors receiving services had been experienced in 2013 reaching only 826 clients.

The decrease in the numbers of survivors receiving services in 2013 cannot simply be translated into the reduction of the incidences of domestic violence/GBV in the two provinces. Rather, the reduced service provision by NGOs due to limited funds available in 2013 and early 2014 are possible explaining factors.

TC Individual Measure: Access to Justice for Women II, PN: 13.2139.7**Summary of clients accessing services from NGOs funded by the ATJW II from January-December 2014**

Service type	Number of clients
Shelter-based support (including the numbers of children of the survivors)	179
Reintegration support	174
Individual psychosocial counseling (excluding men's services)	237
Group psychosocial counseling (excluding men's services)	121
Legal advice/consultation	537
Legal representation	329
Medical service (including the numbers of children of the survivors)	116
Vocational training	72
Total no. of Clients	1,765

Funds provided to the NGOs from January to December 2014

The total budget provided to the NGOs from January to December 2014 amounts to about USD 330.000 with an utilisation rate of 90 per cent of the provided funds.

All contracted NGOs monitor the implementation continuously and have submitted regular progress reports according to contracts including monthly financial statements to AJW II.

Indicator 4: A system for the registration of relevant data on cases of violence against women, including gender-based violence against women with disabilities is established at MoWA.
Baseline: 0; Target: 1;

As initial step the feasibility study *Audit of services provided by state and non-state actors for women and girl survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom provinces* provided an overview on how cases of GBV are reported and managed. It revealed that the majority of cases were unreported and if reported to local authorities they are mediated rather than referred upwards to the police and justice system for legal action.

In following up on the findings of the feasibility study a field assessment in the two pilot provinces was carried out in October-December 2014 to better understand the management of GBV cases by the MoWA officers at provincial and district level (PDoWA-JPA and DoWA), the deputy Governors at province and district levels and the women and children focal points at commune level. As PDoWA and DoWA are members of WCCC in the provincial and district levels, their roles in the committees are crucial for GBV case management. The discussions and observations during the assessment revealed that PDoWAs and DoWAs have a substantial shortage of trained human resources (including low number of JPAs), limited financial capacities as well as that they are overburdened by implementing multiple projects simultaneously at sub-national level. Based on the reports from NGOs and observations of monthly coordination meetings with state and

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non-state actors on case reporting/ case management and referral of GBV cases chaired by the PDoWA it can be that the situation of case reporting and communication between the involved state institutions and NGOs has improved substantially as compared to the past. This positive trend is also supported by recent research on mediation practices by UN Women (report not yet released) as well as by other development partners such as DFAT.

Indicator 5: 60 per cent of stakeholders surveyed report that they are familiar with the role and mandate of JPAs from target provinces regarding cases of gender based violence and find it helpful.

Baseline: 0; Target: 60%;

Currently, there are 21 JPAs at national level and 108 JPAs at sub-national level (70 are officially approved and 38 are in approval process). There are 7 JPAs working in Siem Reap and 4 JPAs in Kampong Thom province.

During the reporting period an assessment of the JPAs was accomplished aiming to 1) evaluate the knowledge about the role, mandate and performance of the JPAs at Siem Reap and Kampong Thom provinces. 2) identify keys areas and activities for capacity development of PDoWA-JPAs at sub-national level; and 3) design a strategy to improve performance of JPAs, the coordination of existing multi- coordinated response mechanisms at provincial and district level, and to strengthen the capacity of other state service providers such as District Women's Affairs (DoWAs), Women and Children Focal Persons and local authorities for improving the referrals and quality of service to victims of GBV. The Assessment of the JPAs was jointly carried out between technical advisor of ATJW II and officials of the legal department of MoWA. The main findings of the assessment revealed that:

In Siem Reap, about two third (71 percent) of the interviewed stakeholders know about the JPAs and about their specific roles. Whereas in Kampong Thom only around half (53 percent) of stakeholders interviewed know about JPAs and their roles. Therefore increased efforts for information dissemination about JPAs roles are needed.

The stakeholders working with the PDoWA-JPAs confirmed that their capacities are still limited. However, it was appreciated that PDoWA-JPAs are willing to perform their role and also recognized that the PDoWA-JPAs functions are important for case management in regard to support of intervention, investigation, monitoring and enforcement of the court's decisions.

Output A: *A functioning referral system is established for women who are victims of gender-based violence*

Indicator A.1: Between NGOs and PDoWA, 3 protocols are agreed regarding the question of how to process cases of gender based violence, with minimum standards for services for victims of violence that also reflect the needs of women with disabilities.

Baseline: 0

Target: 2 (1 per province);

The three protocols are: 1) Minimum counselling standards; 2) Referral guidelines; and 3) National Guidelines for managing violence against women and children in the health system.

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The social services provided by the funded partner NGOs are in line with the national minimum standards including standards for women shelters operated by MoSAVY (mainly on human trafficking), national guidelines for forensic examination after rape, the draft minimum standards on basic counselling and the referral guidelines. The official decree for establishing an Inter-Ministerial Working group to review and finalize Minimum Standards on Basic Counselling for Service Providers between MoWA and MOH has been signed. Regular meetings have been held to achieve a common agreement on these guidelines which ideally will be signed by all concerned parties. In this regard good progress has been made during the reporting period.

Indicator A.2: A mechanism is developed that enables oversight and monitoring of adherence to minimum standards (E.g. by NGOs on a voluntary basis [self-evaluation tool] or by PDoWA on a mandatory basis)

Baseline: 0

Target: 1 Current value: 0

A framework to ensure state and non-state service providers to provide quality social services based on a number of minimum standards have been drafted. These includes the process of identifying the institutional home of the minimum standards on basic counselling (who will oversight the application of the standards), and the horizontal and vertical coordinating agency of cases (an overall case manager) at the sub-national level.

Further, a draft referral guideline reflecting the roles of PDoWA as a coordinating agency and general case manager was developed and is used by some partner NGOs in the two target provinces. However, the link between some referral principals, case management and data collection needs further discussion with MoWA and concerned stakeholders.

The quality of services provided by funded NGOs and related state stakeholders, based on some national standards, will be compared with the previously conducted baseline study.

Indicator A.3: In cooperation with WHO, UNFPA, and MoH a standard protocol for the first contact and treatment of victims of GBV including the provision of forensic medical analysis is tested on a pilot basis in Kampong Thom

Baseline: 0; Target: 1.

During the reporting period ATJW II advisors have together with other stakeholders reviewed and commented on the WHO draft National Guidelines for Managing Violence Against Women and Children in the Health System. This document was submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval. Once the standards are fully developed, they will be tested with ATJW II partners (NGOs and related state stakeholders) in Kampong Thom province.

Output B: *A system of evidence based data collection including disaggregated data by disability status is developed*

Indicator B 1: X training measures are implemented to strengthen capacity in data collection of NGOs receiving financial support from the fund and relevant state actors.

Baseline: 0; Target: X

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The number of training measures will be provided after a specific needs assessment with NGOs and participating stakeholders. This will be conducted in 2015. The NGOs are already collecting data on survivors of GBV, some disaggregated by disability status.

Output C: *Inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination is improved*

Indicator C 1: In MoWA a secretariat for the work of the TWGG-GBV is set up, where all information on measures to combat GBV is brought together

Baseline: 0; Target: 1

The TWGG-GBV comprises the main body for inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholders coordination under the leadership of MoWA. During the reporting period consultative meetings were conducted with members of TWGG-GBV to discuss on the roles and responsibilities of the TWGG-GBV and its Secretariat. However, the Terms of Reference for the same and the establishment of the proposed three sub-working groups could not be finalized due to other important work commitments of MoWA such as the finalization of key policy strategies: the Neary Rattanak IV and the Second NAPVAW.

By December 2014 an important milestone was achieved: the Second National Action Plan on Violence Against Women was approved by the Council of Ministers and signed by the Prime Minister. The Second NAPVAW was finalized after TWGG-GBV meetings and extra inter-ministerial consultations organized by the TWGG-GBV Secretariat during 2014. ATJW II contributed extensively to this process by providing advisory services. The Second NAPVAW is the road map for the implementation of measures to eliminate Violence Against Women in Cambodia for the period 2014-2018.

B 2.4 Results

Cambodia has made substantial progress in regard to poverty alleviation and economic growth towards approaching the status of lower-middle income country during the last decade. Civil society participation in the political process has increased through elections and democratization at national and local elections. The Commune Councils play an important role in a more people focused local development. However, substantial gender gaps remain in upper-secondary and tertiary education, the formal labor market and women in politics and decision making. When it comes to the combat on Violence Against Women, the high degree of impunity of perpetrators remains as a major concern.

Strong political commitment and comprehensive programs to support women and girls are needed to ensure that the benefits from positive overall development are equally shared with the female population and will lead to the elimination of Violence Against Women.

Related to this measure one of the most significant achievements during the reporting period is the finalization of the Second National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women (2014-2018). ATJW II provided extensive technical support along with other development partners to the achievement of this important policy document which now serves as a Road Map for the next years combating VAW and Girls and GBV.

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Inter-ministerial cooperation and cooperation at national level has increased both internally at MoWA and between MoWA and concerned line-ministries to achieve common goals like the second NAPVAW and the responsiveness of the health services for survivors.

At sub-national level encouraging developments are reported in regard to the referral and management of GBV cases coordinated between PDoWA, the local authorities, the justice and police system and partner NGOs. The shift towards this multi- service response mechanism is promising. The quality of services to victims/ survivors of GBV have also reportedly improved as documented by case studies of female clients. A more systematic analysis is needed to verify these individual responses.

Gender

Due to the nature of the intervention measure women and girls who experienced sexual and/or intimate partner violence are the main target groups of the ATJW II. The human capacity development measures provided by ATJW II concentrates on staff of MoWA at national and sub-national level to strengthen their technical skill and managerial capacity for implementation of programs to support female victims of gender-based violence. This includes follow-up training of specialized female JPAs by providing them knowledge on legal rights, law enforcement and justice system as well as counselling. Besides, ATJW II together with its NGO partners also targets men in its approach to enhance the VAW responses and services provided especially at sub-national and local levels by including village chiefs, policemen and other males from concerned local authorities in workshops and training courses. In a limited number voluntary counseling of violent males/ perpetrators and anger management training is also included in services offered by some NGOs which are providing examples of positive change to the communities. **(GG-2).**

Participation and Good Governance

After the last local elections more female councilors have been elected and are working at local level. This development towards more gender-equality provides positive role models for girls and women in local areas where traditional male dominance in political decision making still prevails. Female village leaders, representatives of Women's Commune Council and JPAs are listening and supporting women who experienced domestic and/or gender-based violence, working together towards enforcement of the respective laws and bringing the concerns of women citizens to the commune councils as well as at institutions at district and provincial levels. This positive trend is contributing to growing confidence by female victims reporting cases of VAW to the authorities and requesting support services. The improvement in the co-ordination and networking among the different state and non-state actors to support women survivors is also an important contribution to the realization of human rights. However, this is a slow process of change and needs more support and positive examples of justice being executed against perpetrators. **PD/GG-2**

Poverty

The measure is not directly but indirectly contributing to poverty alleviation through the systematic and inclusive approach to provide assistance to victims of VAW including women with

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disabilities. NGOs are providing legal and psycho-social services free of cost to women survivors often coming from poor economic backgrounds and far off rural areas. In this way the measure is contributing to support poor women and their children and by saving scarce resources. **MSA**

Relevance

Violence against women has still a high prevalence during this reporting period. RGC and MOWA have put new policies in place through national policies (Nearby Rattanak IV and second NAPVAW) to combat violation of women's rights and to support the survivors of GBV. The measure continues to have high relevance with its approach to improve coordination and quality of services for the survivors and is thereby directly supporting the development and implementation of national policies.

Effectiveness

ATJW II provides technical advice to the partner Ministry, the local authorities, other stakeholders and local NGOs. This is supplemented by financial support for service delivery provided by NGOs to the clients in form of Local Subsidies administered by the technical team of the measure. Through this approach an increasing number of women and girl survivors are receiving demanded services at increasingly better quality.

Efficiency

The technical advice provided by the measure to the Ministry of Women's Affairs, sub-national authorities and stakeholders is a long-term process achieving moderate results through continued engagement and intensive communication with all involved on improving policies, strategies and programs for more effective prevention and better services provided to affected women and girls.

Sustainability

The national budget allocation of MoWA is still insufficient for funding the programs and qualified human resources with managerial skills to administer comprehensive technical programs are limited. Substantial funding is provided to MoWA through DFAT's EAW program ensured until 2018. In addition to BMZ funding provided for this measure other development Partners (UN Women, UNICEF and UNFPA) are also contributing to MoWA programs to combat VAW and girls. Thereby, the dependency on foreign support in terms of funds and technical expertise is still high. However, the first step to train and include Young Professionals closer into the various departments of MoWA is a promising sign for organizational reform and sustainability and development.

Further, the efforts of this measure to strengthen the referral system and to improve the data collection on GBV cases to be administered by MoWA will ultimately contribute to the institutional sustainability of the fight against Violence Against Women.

Risks

The risk factors stated in the change offer one year ago are still valid but have decreased to some extent in regard to:

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The Level of ownership by MoWA has increased by recognizing ATJW II as its own program, with GIZ support. MoWA's perception of and relationship with civil society especially NGOs has also improved and gained confidence by expressing that both sides share the common goal of combating VAW. This is clearly demonstrated by a closer working relationship with the partner NGOs in official launch events and planning workshops.

MoWA is publicly admitting the good service delivery by NGOs and at sub-national level there is a closer cooperation between PdOWAs, other stakeholders and NGOs regarding monthly coordination meetings and implementation of the measure in the target provinces. Further, MoWA's role in inter-ministerial working groups has increased substantially especially with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Justice by initiating shared workshops on related issues such as Minimum Standards of Counseling and National Guidelines for health services to survivors. However, the problem of different data reported on GBV by various institutions, state agencies and NGOs remains so far unsolved. This includes the ownership, reliability and methods of the data collected on GBV. This issue will have to be further addressed in inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder consultations.

Further risks are the lack of availability and designation of younger, qualified staff at MoWA to enhance the management capacity for handling complex development programs.

On sub-national level the lack of qualified personnel accompanied by a shortage of financial resources provided to the PdOWAs officials is an even greater obstacle for implementation of programs. By supporting the Young Professional's Network at MoWA a step in the right direction of organizational reform is underway.

B.3 Need for action

(See A. 4.1)

Annex 1: RESULTS MATRIX

Name of the FC/TC measure
Access to Justice for Women

Project Number
2013.2139.7

Country
Cambodia

Results Matrix prepared on
09.10.2013

Summary	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Key Assumptions/Risks
Programme Objective			<i>Do not complete!</i>
<i>Not applicable – individual proposal</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	
Outcome Access to and quality of services for female victims of gender based and particularly sexual and physical violence increasingly meet needs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 2 provinces a referral system for victims of gender based violence is established. Baseline: 0 Target: 2 (1 per province) MoWA systematically uses experiences at the provincial level for political steering. Baseline: 0 Target: 9 (average 3/year) 5 NGOs have delivered services in accordance with the agreed minimum standards. Baseline: 0 Target: 5 A system for the registration of relevant data on cases of violence against women, including gender-based violence against women with disabilities is established at MoWA. Baseline: 0 Target: 1 	<p><i>For 1) Self evaluation of state and non state actors; survey of women (client evaluation or victim perception survey) and community perception survey;</i></p> <p><i>For 2) Documentation of experiences at the provincial level E.g. of the functioning of the referral system, reports of the Communities of Practice, implementation of minimum standards and qualitative description of use E.g. in the formulation of policies and strategies, preparation of studies; in communications products (speeches, statements, publications) and for inter-ministerial discussions and agreements (documentation of agendas, minutes and reports of the TWGG-GBV)</i></p> <p><i>For 3) Documentation of the NGOs (self evaluation tool) in accordance with the minimum standards agreed between PDoWA and the NGOs (separated according to the type of service and location); random inspections by</i></p>	

Annex 1: RESULTS MATRIX



Summary	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Key Assumptions/Risks
	<p>5. 60 per cent of stakeholders surveyed report that they are familiar with the role and mandate of JPAs from target provinces regarding cases of gender based violence and find it helpful. Baseline: 0 Target: 60%</p>	<p><i>PDoWA.</i></p> <p><i>For 4) MoWA; documentation of the system (separated according to the number and type of cases; number and type of interventions; number and type of stakeholders that have delivered services)</i></p> <p><i>For 5) Survey results (separated by stakeholder and level [local, district, province]: police, courts, prosecutors, CCWC, commune councilors, NGOs, health centre staff)</i></p>	
<p>Output</p> <p><i>Output A</i> <i>A functioning referral system is established for women who are victims of gender based violence.</i></p>	<p>A 1: Between NGOs and PDoWA 3 protocols are agreed regarding the question of how to process cases of gender based violence, with minimum standards for services for victims of violence that also reflect the needs of women with disabilities. Baseline: 0 Target: 2 (1 per province)</p> <p>A 2: A mechanism is developed that enables oversight and monitoring of adherence to minimum standards (E.g. by NGOs on a voluntary basis [self evaluation tool] or by PDoWA on a mandatory basis).</p>	<p><i>Documentation of agreement; reports of the COP on recommendations; official documentation of MoWA</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of the NGOs, minutes of the Communities of Practice</i></p>	<p><i>It is assumed that MoWA assumes a high level of ownership for the project and the achievement of outcomes. This includes political will of leadership, the appointment of a central focal person and the allocation of personnel resources.</i></p> <p><i>Based on the experiences of the previous project, this project builds on the assumption that on both the MoWA side and the side of civil society there exists a readiness for cooperation, coordination and work division with the shared goal of combating violence against women and adequately confronting its effects. The relationship that could be built here can, however, still be described as fragile. Due to a relationship between the government and civil society that is at times generally difficult, particularly in the area of</i></p>

Annex 1: RESULTS MATRIX



Summary	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Key Assumptions/Risks
	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> <p>A 3: In cooperation with WHO, UNFPA, and MoH a standard protocol for the first contact and treatment of victims of GBV including the provision of forensic medical analysis is tested on a pilot basis in Kampong Thom.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p><i>The lessons learnt from the testing of the standard protocol are shared with WHO and MoH and developed further into a best practice example for the global protocol process.</i></p>	<p><i>human rights, there is a risk of worsening relations that can impact the project.</i></p>
<p>Output B</p> <p><i>A system of evidence based data collection including disaggregated data by disability status is developed</i></p>	<p>B 1: X training measures are implemented to strengthen capacity in data collection of NGOs receiving financial support from the fund and relevant state actors in data collection.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: x</p>	<p><i>Results of the pre- and post-evaluation on the achievements of the training; benchmarks in the first project progress report</i></p> <p><i>(the number of training measures will be provided at a later date, after operational planning with participating stakeholders)</i></p>	
<p>Output C</p> <p><i>Inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination is improved.</i></p>	<p>C 1: In MoWA a secretariat for the work of the TWGG-GBV is set up, where all information on measures to combat GBV is brought together.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p><i>Documentation from MoWA of the position description; agreements on cooperation between the secretariat and other departments within MoWA</i></p>	
<p>(Key) activities of the project</p> <p>Aktivität A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of financial resources for NGOs that deliver services to victims of violence against women: administrative management of the fund; support for the NGOs in the development of joint targets and work plans - Support for the further development of 	<p><i>Do not complete!</i></p>	<p><i>Do not complete!</i></p>	<p><i>MoWA representatives see the role of NGOs as service providers for victims of violence as before in a very critical light. MoWA may have generally accepted that financial resources from the project are allocated to the promotion of civil society. But this approach is still regularly brought up and questioned. There can be risks in the fact that the relationship between</i></p>

Annex 1: RESULTS MATRIX



Summary	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Key Assumptions/Risks
<p>the Communities of Practice for systematic exchange, learning and coordination platforms at provincial, intra provincial and national level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity development measures for NGOs in the improvement of service quality; dialogue and engagement; peaceful conflict resolution; financial and project management; costing of services, and M&E - Support for the development of minimum standards and of a monitoring mechanism - Support for the development of protocols for handling of cases, taking into account the special needs of women with disabilities - Mapping of existing services for women with disabilities in the two target provinces and explore how services can be expanded to survivors of GBV - Support for JPAs in the improvement of cooperation with relevant stakeholders; capacity development measures for previously appointed JPAs in the pilot provinces - Support to the health system to develop a professional response to GBV survivors - Strengthening of the coordination role of PdoWA <p><i>Aktivität B</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for MoWA in the development of a system of data collection and in data management, reflecting also the disability status of survivors of GBV - Capacity development of relevant stake- 			<p><i>the NGOs and MoWA always experiences significant strains now and again.</i></p> <p><i>MoWA has a formal leading role in the ministerial steering group, but is regarded as a somewhat weaker stakeholder in inter-ministerial cooperation. There is a risk that MoWA will not bring the will and the capacity to really perform this coordinating role in the steering group.</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, there is a risk of disputes over competence between ministries that regarding data collection.</i></p> <p><i>A significant increase in case numbers is proof of improvements in transparency and accountability, as well as increased capacity in data collection and an increasing readiness of women to make complaints. But a significant increase in case number can lead to tensions in the public discussion.</i></p>

Annex 1: RESULTS MATRIX



Summary	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Key Assumptions/Risks
<p>holders (NGOs, state agencies) in the collection and reporting of relevant data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of handouts/guidelines on data collection and analyses <p><i>Activity C</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of the coordination and steering skills of MoWA - Set up of the Secretariat of the TWGG-GBV and support to the committee on services and policy - Support for MoWA to incorporate relevant information into the TWGG-GBV, its three sub-committees, particular the committee on services and policy: set the agenda, and facilitate strategic decisions at the policy level (adaptation of legal instruments, inter-ministerial agreements) - Support for MoWA in strategic communications; advice in the development of a 3 year plan (identification of target groups; annual goals and annual work plans; and core products) 			