

**CAMBODIA**  
**CHILD PROTECTION**  
**Thematic report**  
**SC149906 and SC189905**  
**January–December 2018**



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## Abbreviations and acronyms

3PC	Partnership Programme for the Protection of Children
AYRG	Adolescent and Youth Reference Group
CCWC	Commune Committees for Women and Children
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System
DoSVY	Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
IECD	Integrated Early Childhood Development
MoCR	Ministry of Cults and Religion
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
ToT	Training of Trainers
WCCC	Women and Children Consultative Committee
WHO	World Health Organization

## 1. Executive summary

Thanks to the generous support of the Global Child Protection Thematic Fund, including contributions from the UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office, the Netherland National Committee for UNICEF, the Norwegian Committee for UNICEF, the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF and the 7: The David Beckham UNICEF Fund, UNICEF Cambodia was able to support the Government of Cambodia in strengthening the child protection system during the three year country programme 2016-2018. In 2018, approximately 273,000 vulnerable children, adolescents and young people were increasingly protected from violence and unnecessary family separations through strengthened institutional and legislative frameworks, quality child protection services and a more supportive community environment.

In 2018, 7,575 highly vulnerable children received a comprehensive range of child protection services through the Partnership Programme for the Protection of Children (3PC), an innovative partnership between the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), Friends International and UNICEF, involving 9 NGOs and 40 community-based organizations. A total of 109,625 girls and boys benefited from a flagship initiative on positive discipline in schools, implemented by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) and supported by the UNICEF Education and Child Protection sections. A total of 100,000 children, adolescents and youths were reached with core messages on violence prevention, especially pertaining to sexual abuse through the 16 Day Campaign against Violence against Women and Children and involving the UNICEF-supported Adolescent and Youth Reference Group (AYRG).

The government has made significant achievements for children separated from their families and at risk of separation. UNICEF's strong advocacy successfully led to no new Residential Care Institutions (RCIs) being approved by the government since the implementation of the 'Action Plan for Improving Child Care in Cambodia' commenced in 2016. Since 2016, UNICEF has supported the recruitment and capacity-building for 33 government and NGO social workers who have provided 1,393 children in residential care with effective case management. As a result, they were reunified with their families or placed in family- or community-based care.

Girls and boys vulnerable to and exposed to violence have greatly benefited from the implementation of the 'Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Violence Against Children 2017-2021' initiated by various ministries with technical and financial support from UNICEF. The 'Provincial Action Plan to Prevent Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy in Ratanakiri 2017-2021' was also approved and launched in June 2018 and is being implemented.

Cambodia demonstrated its strong commitment and leadership in ending violence against children. The 'Regional Conference Towards the Implementation of INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence against Children' took place last week in October 2018 in Phnom Penh, hosted by MoSVY with support from UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) at regional and country levels. Twenty-one countries, represented by over 160 participants, took part in this collaborative conference to address the many issues concerning violence facing children throughout the East Asia and Pacific Region and the West Pacific Region. One

notable highlight at the INSPIRE Regional Conference was the Government of Cambodia's expression of interest in becoming a pathfinding country under the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children.

Children in conflict with the law will receive appropriate care and support through the 'Three-Year Strategic and Operational Plan to Guide the Implementation of the Juvenile Justice Law'. The law was jointly developed by MoSVY and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), with support from UNICEF, and launched in December 2018.

Significant progress was made in generating new knowledge and evidence in the field of child protection. The 'Formative Evaluation of the UNICEF Child Protection Programme in Cambodia' was completed in 2018. It demonstrated that the UNICEF's Child Protection Programme has successfully mobilized relevant government authorities to make actionable commitments toward the development of a national child protection system, and the delivery of child protection response services for both at-risk and separated children. The results of the Formative Evaluation also informed the new the Government of Cambodia-UNICEF Country Programme in 2019-2023. The 'Child Protection Statistical Profile in Cambodia' was completed, providing baseline data for the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS).

## 2. Strategic context of 2018

The government has demonstrated its strong commitment to protecting children from violence, exploitation, abuse and unnecessary family separation, in alignment with the Government of Cambodia-UNICEF Country Programme Action Plan 2016-2018. As part of the Country Programme Action Plan, the Government of Cambodia has two ambitious targets: safely returning 30 per cent of children in residential care to their families and reducing violence against children in five priority provinces by 30 per cent of by the end of 2018.<sup>1</sup>

Strategic reorientations, including judicial, police and legal aid reforms, are underway to mainstream justice for children in the rule of law framework. While there was evidence of improvement, with a 56.5 per cent reduction in the number of children in detention between 2010 and 2014 (from 772 to 336), this number subsequently rose to a critical level.<sup>2</sup> The number of children and adolescents in detention reached an unprecedented level, with 1,641 juveniles behind bars as of 31 December 2018. The main reasons for this are an increase in drug-related offences, along with a government drug crackdown campaign and a lack of legal assistance and case management.

However, with the recently approved Juvenile Justice Law and the development of a three-year strategic and operational plan to guide its implementation, progress is expected in the national and subnational development of effective data reporting, complaints and monitoring mechanisms and in child-friendly procedures to design diversion strategies as alternatives to detention and restorative justice for children in contact with the law.

Despite the government's 'Alternative Care Policy for Children', which mandates that institutional care should

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<sup>1</sup> The five priority provinces are: Battambang, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk and Siem Reap.

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF, 'Background note on juvenile justice in Cambodia and an analysis of why the number of children in detention is increasing despite a previous decrease', September 2017.

be a last resort and temporary solution, there was still an increase in the number of children and adolescents in residential care, with the numbers increasing from 6,254 in 2005 to 16,579 in 2015.<sup>3</sup> Inadequate government regulation and weak monitoring resulted in many of the facilities being unregistered and out of reach to MoSVY's regular annual inspections. This meant that children in these institutions were at greater risk of violence, exploitation and neglect, with potentially higher negative impacts on their future. Recently, MoSVY has taken positive steps towards mapping all institutions, enforcing inspection and implementing the 'Minimum Standards of Alternative Care for Children', both in residential care institutions and community-based care.

Most of the girls and boys living in residential care in Cambodia are not orphans or have not been abandoned, but they do come from vulnerable households. At least 77 per cent of children or adolescents in residential care in Cambodia were found to have at least one living parent. According to the 'Study on Attitudes towards Residential Care in Cambodia' (2011), almost all families with children in residential care said poverty had contributed to their decision to place their children in such charge. Lack of access to education and social welfare support, coupled with the belief that children would receive better care and education in institutions, were the major factors that contributed to families placing their children in residential care.

Under the Government of Cambodia-UNICEF Country Programme Action Plan 2016-2028, significant progress was made in the deinstitutionalization of children in Cambodia. Encouraging steps have been taken by MoSVY to start case management of children and adolescents in residential care based on the principles of the best interests of the child and do no harm. This is part of the 'Action Plan for Improving Childcare with the target of safely returning 30 per cent of children in residential care to their families by 2018'. In 2018, inspection of 252 RCIs was conducted by MoSVY with an innovative digital inspection system. The results showed a reduction of about 35 per cent in RCIs and of about 54 per cent of children compared to the mapping data in 2015. Data on RCIs also shows that the rapid increase in the number RCIs and children living in them between 2005 and 2010, has been stopped. There has been no reports of new RCIs opening since from 2016 to now. This is a direct result of the regulatory and programmatic interventions, primarily conducted by MoSVY in partnership with UNICEF and 3PC partners.

According to the 2013 'Cambodia Violence against Children Survey', more than half of Cambodian girls and boys have experienced at least one form of violence in childhood, with physical violence being the most prevalent. The survey found that one quarter of Cambodian children had been emotionally abused by a parent, caregiver or other adult relative, and approximately 5 per cent of boys and girls reported at least one experience of sexual abuse. Parents, caregivers, teachers, family members, neighbours or friends were often the perpetrators. In general, victims of violence do not disclose abuse, especially sexual abuse, and few seek help following an incident.

This is due to fear of what others will think of them, fear of being admonished, a belief that they were responsible for the violence or that no one could help, or mistrust of law enforcement and the justice system.

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<sup>3</sup> MoSVY, 'Report on mapping of residential care facilities in the capital and 24 provinces of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Phnom Penh', 2017.

Recognizing the importance of promoting multisectoral collaboration among various ministries and civil society organizations, the Government of Cambodia has developed and launched the 'Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Violence Against Children 2017- 2021', as part of a larger effort to strengthen the national child protection system. High impact interventions in the Action Plan have been implemented in a total of nine provinces, delivering key results for vulnerable children.

Since the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, the Government of Cambodia has committed to the goals' targets, which place a new emphasis on protecting children and adolescents from violence, abuse and exploitation. Yet, Cambodia's child protection system is still underfunded and understaffed, due to a limited political will and a lack of systematic coordination mechanisms to prevent and respond to the needs of vulnerable, at-risk children. The national budget for child protection, including violence prevention and response, alternative care and child justice relies heavily on donor funding.

To prevent and reduce unnecessary family separation and protect children and adolescents from violence, UNICEF Cambodia will continue to support the government in its quest to strengthen the child protection system and the capacities of duty bearers at both national and subnational levels. This will be done in collaboration with NGOs, development partners, the private sector, academic institutions, the media and other United Nations agencies. Continued emphasis will be placed on making data- and evidence-driven decisions.

### 3. Results in the outcome area

Under the Country Programme Action Plan 2016-2018, a key outcome for child protection is that by 2018 girls and boys vulnerable to and exposed to violence and those separated from their family, or at risk of separation, are increasingly protected by institutional and legislative frameworks, quality services and a supportive community environment.

The key results achieved in 2018 under this outcome are as follows:

**Output 3.1: By 2018, strengthened capacity of the national government and five provincial authorities to formulate and implement the institutional and legal framework and costed plans for the scaling-up of child protection prevention and response interventions, including deinstitutionalization and reintegration services.**

The implementation of the 'Action Plan for Improving Child Care' led to significant progress in the deinstitutionalization of children in Cambodia. A total of 252 RCIs were inspected nationwide by MoSVY staff using an innovative digital inspection system and a total of 7,634 children were found. This represents a reduction of about 35 per cent in RCIs and of about 54 per cent of children compared to the mapping data in

2015. A web-based tracking database on all children undergoing reintegration from residential care was developed and is being utilized by MoSVY staff at the subnational level to monitor the situation of the children.



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*Social workers during a verification visit to trace children who have returned from RCIs to their homes without involvement from the Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation*

New important publications to guide the ongoing national efforts to reform its childcare system and expand family-based care were published, namely the 'Capacity Development Plan for Family Support, Foster Care and Adoption', the 'Action Plan for Enhancing Alternative Care for Children with Disabilities' and the 'Study on Alternative Care Community Practices for Children in Cambodia, including Pagoda-Based Care'. In order to further expand family-based care, guideline procedures on kinship care, foster care and adoption are being developed.

A study on good practices of family preservation programmes was conducted and is expected to be published in early 2019. It will generate new knowledge on how to prevent unnecessary family separations. A national team of 13 trainers composed of government and NGOs staff was established and trained on enhancing alternative care for children with disabilities. The national team conducted training on adequate care for children with disabilities to 130 caretakers from 56 RCIs in the five target provinces.

The establishment of an inter-ministerial working group to coordinate the implementation of the 'Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Violence Against Children 2017-2021' has experienced its delay due to the national election held in July 2018. A working group is expected to be established in early 2019. However, key activities in the Action Plan have been implemented in a total of nine provinces, such as the initiative on positive discipline in schools, the 'Clinical Handbook on Healthcare for Children Subjected to Violence or Sexual Abuse', the 'Positive Parenting Strategy' and the 'Provincial Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy in Ratanakiri 2017-2021'



Cambodia demonstrated its strong commitment and leadership in ending violence against children. The 'Regional Conference towards the Implementation of INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence against Children' took place last week in October 2018 in Phnom Penh, hosted by MoSVY with support from UNICEF and the World Health Organization at the regional and country levels. Twenty-one countries represented by over 160 participants took part in a collaborative conference to address the many issues facing children in the form of violence throughout the East Asia and Pacific Region and the West Pacific Region. The Government of Cambodia's expression of interest to become a pathfinding country under the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children Among was a notable highlight of the INSPIRE Regional Conference.



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A 'Statistical Profile of Child Protection in Cambodia' was completed, providing baseline data for Child Protection Information Management System. A mapping on the existing child protection system related information database/systems is being completed, which will include a monitoring and conceptual framework to guide the establishment of a national CPIMS.

The regular survey to monitor violence against children was conducted in the five target provinces by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS). The survey looked at baseline data for children aged 13-17 who experienced physical violence and/or emotional violence at the hand of intimate partners and/or by parents/caregivers. Findings were validated by NIS and will be used as a baseline for key interventions, including the 'Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Violence against Children 2017-2021'. Surveys will be conducted on a regular basis in 2019 and beyond.

The three-year 'Juvenile Justice Law Strategic and Operational Plan 2018-2021 to Implement the Juvenile Justice Law' was jointly approved by the Minister of Social Affairs and the Minister of Justice and launched in late December 2018 under the presence of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior.

Approximately 19,504 children gained better knowledge and skills to protect themselves from Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW) such as landmines. Among them, 13,675 school students received mine-risk education by primary school teachers trained by MoEYS, and 5,829 children in affected communities benefited from the child-to-child mine-risk education. A total of 25 child landmine survivors received assistance for school reintegration and provision of mobility devices.

**Output 3.2: By 2018, strengthened capacity of social service providers (health, education, justice and child protection) to provide quality services that protect girls and boys vulnerable to and exposed to**

**violence, those separated from their family, or at risk of separation, and those being deinstitutionalized and reintegrated.**

UNICEF's support to the Government of Cambodia increased the capacity of social service providers, benefiting approximately 120,000 vulnerable children, adolescents and young people.

In 2018, 7,575 vulnerable children (3,523 girls) benefited from child protection service, and, cumulatively, 23,944 children have been reached since 2016. In addition, 2,209 vulnerable youths (1,044 females) and 902 caretakers and families (472 females) were reached with different services, including harm reduction and livelihood support.

Since 2016, a total of 2,486 children in residential care and separated from families benefited from more effective case management compared to 1,057 in 2018, thanks to UNICEF's support for the recruitment and capacity-building of 33 government and NGO social workers. As a result, all these children were provided with long-term or short-term placements, such as via family reunification, kinship care, foster care or transit care. More specifically, 1,393 children (714 girls) were deinstitutionalized.

UNICEF supported MoSVY and the Ministry of Interior to produce and disseminate a handbook on the implementation of the Action Plan for Improving Childcare for the Commune Committees for Women and Children (CCWC). The training on the use of the CCWC handbook was provided jointly with the training on the commune/sangkat social service expenditure guideline to guide the budget formulation and execution for social service activities, including specific budget lines related to child protection services. A total of 1,570 commune/sangkat and district/khan officials from all 463 commune/sangkat administrations and 53 district/khan/municipality administrations in the five priority provinces were trained on commune/sangkat financial management systems, commune/sangkat social service expenditure guidelines and the CCWC handbook.

In addition, UNICEF supported training sessions for 103 reintegration team members, 63 per cent of whom were female. The team comprised members of the Women and Children Consultative Committees (WCCCs), CCWCs, Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (DoSVY) focal points, social workers and MOSVY focal points). This covered the role of the provincial reintegration team (two-day orientation for those who had already trained on case management, or high-level officials who would not be doing field work), and case management (a further two-day training aimed at MOSVY focal points).

During the reporting period, UNICEF engaged in two key initiatives to strengthen the social service workforce in Cambodia. First, a mapping and assessment of the social service workforce were conducted as part of a regional study in collaboration with the UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office and the Global Social Service Workforce Alliance. Secondly, a social work business case was developed. The findings of both studies will be available in early 2019 and will guide UNICEF's work in advocating for the government's financial investment in the social service workforce and its development and professionalization.

In 2018, MoEYS, with support from the UNICEF Child Protection and Education sections, reached a total of 395 primary schools through evidence-based teacher training on positive discipline and effective classroom management. The training benefited approximately 109,625 girls and boys, cumulatively 241,200 children in 804 schools since 2015. UNICEF has also supported MoEYS in developing the 'Child Protection in Schools Policy Action Plan 2019-2023' with the aim of protecting children from violence in all public and private educational establishments. The Action Plan was approved in July 2018 and will be reflected in the Education Strategic Plan 2019-2023. As a result, future in-service and pre-service teacher training will be budgeted for and financed by MoEYS.



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*Students enjoy learning with a female teacher who received MoEYS training on positive discipline.*

A total of 111 medical practitioners from 47 health facilities in Ratanakiri and Kratie provinces were equipped with better knowledge and skills on the effective health sector response to violence against children through the implementation of the 'Clinical Handbook on Health Care for Children Subjected to Violence or Sexual Abuse', led by the Ministry of Health and supported by the UNICEF Child Protection and Health sections. Twenty-three children, mostly from ethnic minority groups, benefited from this initiative. The Ministry of Health conducted a training of trainers (ToT) for 19 provincial trainers on the use of the Clinical Handbook in a cascade manner with the 'National Protocol' (training manuals) approved in early 2018.

Moreover, the workshop on the implementation of the Clinical Handbook was held by MoH in September 2018, bringing together the subnational authorities in Ratanakiri and Kratie provinces from various sectors, including health, social affairs, women's affairs, justice and education. This workshop contributed towards a more conducive environment for collaboration among different sectors to effectively implement the Clinical Handbook.

The Training Manual for Commune Police Child Protection was approved by the Cambodian National Police Commissioner. Two rounds of a five-day ToT were conducted for 70 trainers selected from commune police, the CCWC and the Anti-Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Police in the five target provinces. Training was then rolled out to police officers and CCWC members in five selected communes in each of the five provinces between June and September 2018, totaling 150 officials trained. UNICEF is advocating for the integration of the training manual into the Police Academy curriculum to ensure sustainability.

An additional 90 representatives of provincial courts and provincial staff of MoSVY in nine provinces received training and have enhanced capacity for the implementation of the 'Explanatory Note on Domestic Adoption'.

**Output 3.3: By 2018, strengthened capacity of commune councils and religious leaders to protect girls and boys vulnerable to and exposed to violence and those separated from their family, or at risk of separation.**

The capacity of more than 7,000 parents and caregivers, religious leaders and the members of commune councils and CCWCs was strengthened to protect children from violence and to keep families together.

The implementation of the government-led strategy, 'PROTECT: Communication Strategy to End Violence and Unnecessary Family Separation in Cambodia 2017-2022', was stalled due to the delay in establishing the inter-ministerial working group to be led by MoSVY. Seven partner NGOs signed a collaboration framework for taking the Cambodia PROTECT communication campaign to scale nationwide. The branding package and communication materials for the mass media and the interactive communication technology components of the campaign are being developed by MoSVY through two institutional contracts supported by UNICEF, in consultation with NGO partners. A survey was also conducted to establish a baseline to measure the impact of the campaign, which is expected to be launched in the first half of 2019.

Children will receive increased access to appropriate and timely parenting support thanks to UNICEF's work on the 'Positive Parenting Strategy' with the aim of preventing violence against children and keeping families together. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) to provide a ToT for 27 government officials from 8 ministries. These master trainers conducted training for 144 community-based facilitators in the six target provinces. A total of 3,776 parents and caregivers, including 588 fathers, were reached through community-based parenting sessions. In addition, 306 vulnerable parents and caregivers, including 46 fathers, 558 children at risk of violence, 17 children at risk of family separation and 30 children reintegrated from RCIs were reached through specialized parenting support provided by a UNICEF-supported NGO.



©ICS-SP/Cambodia/2018

*A parenting session with communities and parents*

The Child Safeguarding Policy (Wat Sangahak Kuma Policy) was approved and launched by the Ministry of Cults and Religion (MoCR) in June 2018, accompanied with communication materials in the form of a booklet and video animation. The Child Safeguarding Policy will make pagodas and neighbouring communities safer for children through enhanced knowledge and skills of monks in protecting children from violence and unnecessary family separation. ToT on the Child Safeguarding Policy was provided to 17 master trainers from MoCR at national and provincial levels. Master trainers conducted training for 50 monks and MoCR officers at the provincial and district levels.

Training was also provided to 95 pagoda child safeguarding focal points from 27 pagodas. Pagoda child safeguarding focal points conducted awareness-raising activities to 2,058 Buddhist monks (including 1,126 boys) and 3,533 people (including 1,316 girls and 986 boys) living in 21 pagodas. In addition, the training on the 'Curriculum on Buddhist Response to Violence against Children' was provided to another 70 Buddhist graduate schoolteachers from 5 Buddhist universities.

**Output 3.4: By 2018, strengthened capacity of at least 20 adolescent- and youth-focused organizations to work with and for adolescents (aged 10–19) and implement age- and gender-appropriate interventions to promote safe and protective behaviours and practices.**

The capacity of 83 adolescents and young people in 24 adolescent and youth-focused organizations was enhanced for promoting safe and protective behaviours and practices, which resulted in reaching 128,927 people with messages to prevent violence against children.

UNICEF Cambodia continued to engage with the Adolescent and Youth Reference Group (AYRG) and enhanced their participation in policy dialogues and programme development. The number of AYRG increased to 83 people from 24 adolescent and youth focused organizations. Significant achievements were made with the dissemination the AYRG strategic plan (2018-2021) to prevent violence against children and family separation, the guidebook on life skills education for adolescents and youths in Cambodia and the guiding manual on good practices for child participation. UNICEF Cambodia's strategy on adolescent empowerment was finalized.

The strategy outlines the most pressing issues impacting the development and well-being of adolescents in the country and identifies key specific interventions. The strategy will help achieve results and inform policy and advocacy for promoting safe and protective behaviours and practices among adolescent girls and boys in Cambodia. A total of 28,927 people, the majority comprising adolescents and youths, were reached with messages to prevent violence against children via the online Youth TV on Facebook to make the voices of AYRG heard.



In addition, the AYRG engaged in the 16 Day Campaign to End Violence against Women and Girls from 25 November to 10 December 2018. At least 100,000 children, adolescents and youths were reached through the activities led by AYRG and relevant civil society organization. The activities included awareness-raising sessions in Buddhist schools and secondary schools, a marching campaign in Ratanakiri province, a flash mob campaign in the biggest shopping mall of Phnom Penh and on youth TV programmes.



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*UNICEF-supported Adolescent and Youth Reference Group initiates a flash mob activity as part of the 16-day campaign to End Violence against Women and Girls*

In 2018, with support from 3PC, 2,209 vulnerable youths, including 1,044 females, benefited from various preventive and responsive protection services, including life skills education, vocational training, job placement support and income-generating activities. 3PC scaled-up remedial education and non-formal education to more children and adolescents with the purpose of reintegrating them into formal schools.

The 'Provincial Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy in Ratanakiri 2017-2021' was approved and launched in June 2018. The Action Plan was developed by the Provincial Women and Children Consultative Committee (P-WCCC) in Ratanakiri and by MoWA, with technical and financial support of UNICEF and Plan International. Through this action plan, community-based interventions and coordinated actions will be implemented to reduce teenage pregnancies and early marriage among ethnic minority groups in Ratanakiri.

## Results assessment framework

No.	Indicators	Baseline 2015	2018 Target	As of date	Indicator progress status	Primary sources
<b>Outcome 3: By 2018, girls and boys vulnerable to and exposed to violence, and those separated from their family, or at risk of separation, are increasingly protected by institutional and legislative frameworks, quality services and a supportive community environment.</b>						
1	Proportion of children in residential care reunified with family or in family placement in the five focal provinces by 2018 <sup>4</sup>	0%	30%	December 2018	12% (1,393 children, 714 girls); this is through our direct support for case management.	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) digital Tracking tool
2	Proportion of children aged 13–17 years who experienced physical violence in the previous 12 months in target provinces	15.3% for females, 12.5% for males <sup>5</sup> (2013)	No 2017 Mst. (Target 2018 Female = 10% Male = 8.4%)	December 2017 (no new data available in 2018)	1.9 per cent of boys and 0.5 per cent of girls experienced intimate partner physical violence in the past twelve months.  9.1 per cent of boys and 7.5 per cent of girls experienced physical violence by parents/caregivers in the past month.	2017 National Institute of Statistics Regular Survey to Monitor Violence Against Children in the five priority provinces. No survey was conducted in 2018.

<sup>4</sup> There were 11,788 children (5,607 girls) in residential care in the five target provinces during the planning period, therefore the target of children being reintegrated from residential care will be 3,000.

<sup>5</sup> The baseline is the percentage of children experiencing physical violence as per the findings of the Violence Against Children Study in 2013, which was based on a national sample. The planning assumption is that the national findings hold true for the five focal provinces. The target equates to a 30% reduction in physical violence.

3	Number of girls and boys provided with child protection prevention and response services (excluding deinstitutionalization and reintegration services)	8,000 (4,000 girls)	24,000	December 2018	23,944 (7,575 in 2018/47 per cent girls)	3PC reports
4	Proportion of girls and boys in detention nationally per 100,000 child population – (in standard indicator)	8	5 (Target 2018 = 4)	December 2018	25 (1,641 girls and boys are in detention)	Ministry of Interior report
5	Children (0-17 yrs) living in residential care – ( <b>New</b> & in standard indicator)	11,788 (in 5 selected provinces)	No 2016 (Target 2018 = 8,300 in 5 selected provinces)	December 2018	4,760 (in 5 selected provinces).	MOSVY inspection report

No	Indicators	Baseline 2015	2018 Target	As of date	Indicator progress status	Primary sources
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<b>Output 3.1: By 2018, strengthened capacity of the national government and five provincial authorities to formulate and implement the institutional and legal framework and costed plans for the scaling-up of child protection prevention and response interventions, including deinstitutionalization and reintegration services.</b>						
1	Childcare sector reform national action plan in place	Plan not formulated	Plan implemented	December 2018	Plan implemented	Document of the action plan
2	Number of provinces implementing the childcare sector reform plan	0	5	December 2018	5	Provincial plans
3	Costed violence against children national action plan formulated	Plan not formulated	Plan implemented	December 2018	Plan implemented	Document of the action plan
4	Number of provinces implementing the costed violence against children national action plan	0	5	December 2018	9 (including Kratie for the Clinical Handbook; Ratanakiri for child marriage, positive parenting and the Clinical Handbook; and Kampot and Prey Veng for positive discipline in schools)	Document of the action plan
5	Provisional action plan to prevent and respond to child marriage and teenage pregnancies in Ratanakiri (2017-2021) finalized	No plan	Plan finalized	December 2018	Plan finalized	Provincial action plan to prevent child marriage and teenage pregnancy in Ratanakiri

No	Indicators	Baseline 2015	2018 Target	As of date	Indicator progress status	Primary sources
<b>Output 3.2: By 2018, strengthened capacity of social service providers (health, education, justice and child protection) to provide quality services that protect girls and boys vulnerable to and exposed to violence, those separated from their family, or at risk of separation, and those being deinstitutionalized and reintegrated.</b>						
1	Number of primary schools in the six education target provinces implementing the positive discipline programme	12 (2016)	800	December 2018	804	MoEYS record
2	Number of health facilities in the IECD focal districts implementing the Child Protection Clinical Handbook	0 (2016)	45	December 2018	47	MoH reports
3	Number of provinces implementing national standards for the diversion of children in conflict with the law	0	5	December 2018	0  Development of the Diversion Guidelines is expected to be finalised by March 2019.	MoJ reports

No	Indicators	Baseline 2015	2018 Target	As of date	Indicator progress status	Primary sources
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<b>Output 3.3: By 2018, strengthened capacity of commune councils and religious leaders to protect girls and boys vulnerable and exposed to violence and those separated from their family, or at risk of separation.</b>						
1	Behavioural change campaign strategy for preventing and responding to violence against children and unnecessary family separation developed	Strategy not developed (2016)	Strategy in place	December 2018	Strategy in place	MoSVY reports
2	Percentage of commune councils implementing the behaviour change campaign strategy on violence against children and unnecessary family separation	0%	25%	December 2018	0%  The strategy will begin its implementation in the first half of 2019.	MoSVY reports
3	Proportion of pagodas in the five focal provinces implementing the Child Protection Pagoda Programme	0%	25%	December 2018	5%  The Child Safeguarding Policy (Wat Sangahak Kuma Policy) was approved and launched in June 2018. Implementation began in the last half of 2018 and will be scaled-up in 2019.	MoCR reports

No	Indicators	Baseline 2015	2018 Target	As of date	Indicator progress status	Primary sources
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Output 3.4: By 2018, strengthened capacity of at least 20 adolescent- and youth-focused organizations to work with and for adolescents (aged 10–19) and implement age- and gender-appropriate interventions to promote safe and protective behaviours and practices.						
1	Number of adolescent- and youth-focused organizations working with and for adolescents (10–19) to implement age- and gender-appropriate interventions to promote safe and protective behaviours and practices (in collaboration with UNICEF)	11 (2016)	20	December 2018	24	CRC-Cambodia report

## 4. Financial analysis

**Table 1: Planned budget by thematic sector\***

### **Outcome 3: Child protection**

#### **Cambodia**

**Planned and funded for the Country Programme 2018 (in US dollars)**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Funding type<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Planned budget<sup>2</sup></b>
Output 3.1: Capacity to formulate child protection plans	RR	534,000
	ORR	475,000
Output 3.2: Quality child protection services	RR	210,000
	ORR	1,205,000
Output 3.3: Strengthened commune council capacity to protect children	RR	90,000
	ORR	717,500
Output 3.4: Strengthened capacity of youth organizations	RR	99,999
	ORR	240,520
<b>Total budget</b>		<b>3,572,019</b>

<sup>1</sup> RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources – Regular.

<sup>2</sup> Planned budget for ORR does not include estimated recovery cost (only programmable amounts).

\* The figures are generated by inSight as of March 2019.

**Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to thematic pool received in 2018\***

### **Thematic pool 5: Child protection**

**Thematic contributions received for thematic pool 5 by UNICEF Cambodia in 2018**

**(in US dollars)**

<b>Donors</b>	<b>Grant number</b>	<b>Contribution amount</b>	<b>Programmable amount</b>
Global Child Protection Thematic Fund	SC149906SC149 9060089 & 0127 & 0069	742,485.00	683,086.20
Norwegian Committee for UNICEF	SC189905007	454,080.15	417,753.74
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,196,565.15</b>	<b>1,100,839.94</b>

\*The figures are generated by Vision as of March 2019.

**Table 3: Expenditures in the thematic sector by results area\***

### **Thematic sector 5: Child protection**

**Cambodia**  
**2018 Expenditures by key-results area (in US dollars)**

Organizational targets	Expenditure amount*			
	Other resources - emergency	Other resources - regular	Regular resources	All programme accounts
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	-	2,565,507	1,089,003	3,654,510
23-03 Access to justice	-	824,025	150,074	974,099
<b>Total</b>	-	3,389,532	1,239,077	<b>4,628,609</b>

\*The figures are generated by InSight as of March 2019.

**Table 4: Thematic expenses by results area (in US dollars) \***

Fund category	All programme accounts
Year	2018
Business area hierarchy	Cambodia - 0660
Prorated goal area	23 Protection from Violence and Exploitation
Donor class Level 2	Thematic
Row labels	Expense
Other Resources - Regular	
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	747,722
23-03 Access to justice	293,450
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,041,172</b>

\*The figures are generated by inSight as of March 2019.

**Table 5: Expenses by specific intervention codes (in US dollars) \***

Fund category	All programme accounts
Year	2018
Business area hierarchy	Cambodia - 0660
Prorated goal area	23 Protection from Violence and Exploitation

Row labels	Expense
23-01-01 Legal and policy framework related to violence, exploitation and abuse	88,911
23-01-02 Services to prevent or respond to violence, exploitation and abuse	617,748
23-01-05 Social welfare workforce systems strengthening (accreditation, staffing and supervision)	564,493
23-01-06 Public finance management for child protection	1,109,875
23-01-07 Administrative data and Information Management System (IMS) including CPIMS+, GBVIMS+, MRMIMS+	48,746
23-01-13 Child Protection - Emergency Preparedness	40,560
23-01-22 Inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration on violence, exploitation and abuse	49,958
23-01-24 Violence, exploitation, and abuse - planning, co-ordination and programme monitoring	701,208
23-03-03 Access to child-friendly police and justice sector services	6,275
23-03-04 Birth Registration/Civil Registration and Vital Statistics systems	21,488
23-03-99 Technical assistance - Access to justice	837,314
26-01-01 Country programme process (including UNDAF planning and CCA)	98,959
26-01-02 Programme reviews (Annual, UNDAF, MTR, etc.)	1,629
26-02-01 Situation Analysis or Update on women and children	1,959
26-02-04 Stimulating demand for and capacity to use data	2,394
26-02-08 Programme monitoring	1,437
26-03-05 Innovation, multi-media content production and dissemination	4,879
26-03-99 Technical assistance - Cross - sectoral communication for development	28,014
26-04-01 CO/RO Supply - technical assistance and collaboration in supply chain, procurement of goods and services, and logistics	188,364
26-05-01 Building evaluation capacity in UNICEF and the UN system	29,022
26-05-03 Country Programme evaluations (including UNDAF evaluations)	145,288
26-06-04 Leading advocate	3,453
26-06-05 Leading voice	6,710
26-06-06 Supporter engagement	19,866
26-06-07 Leading brand	11,126
26-06-09 CRC, CEDAW or CRPD - reporting	1,211
28-07-04 Management and Operations support at CO	-2,280
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,628,609</b>

\* The figures are generated by inSight as of March 2019.

## 5. Future workplan

A new Government of Cambodia-UNICEF five-year Country Programme will commence in 2019. Under the new Country Programme 2019-2023, a key outcome for child protection is that by 2023, girls and boys, including adolescents, living with families and outside of family care, are increasingly free from violence and exploitation and from the threat of violence and exploitation -- in their homes, in their schools, in their communities, in institutions and during humanitarian situations.

UNICEF will continue to support the Government of Cambodia and work with various stakeholders to strengthen the child protection system through the following priorities:

**Output 3.1: By 2023, national and subnational authorities have the knowledge, tools, resources and authority they need to formulate and implement the institutional and legal frameworks to strengthen child protection prevention and response interventions in a more enabling legislative, policy and financing environment.**

- International minimum standards and agreed national targets are established and reviewed annually to monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of the national child protection system
- Government increases its financial investment in key child protection programmes and the child protection sector more broadly
- Sector coordination for child protection is strengthened, promoting collaboration and sector planning
- Costed child protection law drafted, and its implementation is supported by a five-year strategic and operational plan
- Juvenile justice system operational promoting inter-ministerial coordination, juvenile crime prevention and alternatives to detention
- Children in humanitarian situations have increased protection, particularly from floods, landmines/ERW and during forced repatriations from bordering countries.

**Output 3.2: By 2023, the subnational authorities and the broader child protection workforce (social work, welfare, justice, health and social protection) have the knowledge, tools, resources and authority they need to identify vulnerable children and provide prevention and response child protection services to reduce violence and exploitation and enhance children's access to justice, prioritizing urban poor communities and rural poor centres.**

- The Child Protection Information Management System is operational producing biannual reports on key indicators
- A national child protection case management system is established with clear working protocols and standard operating procedures
- Sub-decree 34 is implemented, monitored and reviewed and is supported by one national child protection sector plan and one sector plan per province



- The child protection and broader social service workforce is progressively and systematically professionalized
- Girls and boys at risk of harm or who experienced violence are reached by health workers, social workers or justice/law enforcement professionals, and receive quality and timely child protection services based on agreed national quality standards
- The alternative care framework is strengthened, promoting family preservation and family-based care, deinstitutionalization and reintegration, with case planning and improved monitoring for every child in alternative care

**Output 3.3: By 2023, parents, teachers, religious leaders, communities and adolescents have enhanced knowledge, skills and attitudes to protect girls and boys from violence and exploitation through the Positive Discipline, Positive Parenting and Cambodia PROTECT child protection programmes.**

- The implementation of the Violence Against Children Action Plan is guided by the INSPIRE package and promotes innovation in programming
- The national mechanism for receiving notifications of child abuse cases and for coordinating the response from police and social welfare is activated and continually enhanced
- The Cambodia PROTECT communication strategy to prevent violence and family separation is scaled- up
- Positive Parenting and Positive Discipline programmes are scaled-up
- The Health Clinical Handbook is scaled-up
- The Child Protection Pagoda Programme is scaled-up
- The 'Provincial Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy in Ratanakiri 2017- 2021 is implemented and expanded to all high prevalence provinces
- Adolescent empowerment and participation in policy dialogue is promoted, guided by the Generation Unlimited framework

**Table 6: Planned budget for 2019\***

**Thematic Pool Area 5: Child protection  
Cambodia**

**Planned budget and available resources for 2019 (in US dollars)**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Funding type</b>	<b>Planned budget<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Funded budget<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Shortfall<sup>2</sup></b>
Output 3.1: Capacity to formulate child protection plans	RR	666,109	606,909	59,200
	ORR	589,362	374,362	215,000
Output 3.2: Quality child protection services	RR	199,899	199,899	0.00
	ORR	2,182,320	2,082,320	100,000

Output 3.3 Strengthened commune council capacity to protect children	RR	3,000	3,000	0.00
	ORR	1,863,250	1,603,452	259,798
<b>Subtotal Regular Resources</b>		<b>869,008</b>	<b>809,808</b>	<b>59,200</b>
<b>Subtotal Other Resources - Regular</b>		<b>4,634,932</b>	<b>4,060,134</b>	<b>574,798</b>
<b>Total for 2019</b>		<b>5,503,940.00</b>	<b>4,869,942.00</b>	<b>633,998.00</b>

<sup>1</sup> Planned and funded budget for ORR excludes recovery cost. RR plan is based on total RR approved for the Country Programme duration.

<sup>2</sup> Other Resources shortfall represents ORR funding required for the achievement of results in 2019.

\*The figures are aligned with the Child Protection Rolling Workplan 2019-2020, updated as of March 2019.

## 6. Expression of thanks

UNICEF would like to express its appreciation for the unwavering support and generous contribution of the Global Child Protection Thematic Fund and its donors in supporting the protection of vulnerable children in Cambodia.

In particular, the contribution from the UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office enabled UNICEF Cambodia to support the Government of Cambodia in its effort to strengthen the social service workforce that works towards preventing and responding to violence against children. It does so by focusing on violence prevention and response, reducing the number of children in residential care institutions and in detention and in addressing teenage pregnancy and marriage. Thematic support from the Regional Office has also supported the development of the business case as to why social workers are a good investment and to start supporting the establishment of a national Child Protection Management Information System.

With financial support from Nordic Choice Hotel and the Norwegian Committee for UNICEF, UNICEF Cambodia was able to increase service delivery for highly vulnerable children through 3PC, reaching 7,575 children who are vulnerable to, or at risk, of violence or unnecessary family separation. These children include girls and boys at risk of trafficking and child victims of trafficking. Thanks to the support from Nordic Choice Hotel and the Norwegian Committee for UNICEF, UNICEF Cambodia was also able to recruit and build the capacity of 33 government and NGO social workers who have provided 1,393 children in residential care with effective case management and, as a result, the children were reunified with their families or placed in family- or community-based care.

In September 2018, delegations from Nordic Choice Hotel and the Norwegian Committee for UNICEF visited Cambodia and observed programme activities implemented with their financial support. During their visit, delegations proposed to expand the existing collaboration with UNICEF Cambodia with particular focus on promoting children's rights in the travel and tourism industry. This includes disseminating the new Global Guidelines on Child Welfare in the Travel Industry in partnership with

Friends International. UNICEF would like to express sincere appreciation to Nordic Choice Hotel and the Norwegian Committee for UNICEF for their visit and our continuous partnership.

Cambodian children have been better protected from violence and benefited from a protective family environment thanks to the financial contribution of the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF and the 7: The David Beckham UNICEF Fund for the implementation of the Positive Parenting Strategy and the development of communication materials for the Cambodia PROTECT Communication Strategy to End Violence Against Children and Unnecessary Family Separation.

Children in conflict with the law will receive appropriate care and support through the Three-Year Strategic and Operational Plan to guide the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Law which was supported by the Dutch National Committee for UNICEF. The Strategic and Operational Plan was jointly developed by MoSVY and MoJ, with support from UNICEF, and launched in December 2018.

Generous support from the Global Child Protection Thematic Fund enabled UNICEF Cambodia to make significant progress in generating new knowledge and evidence in the field of child protection. The Formative Evaluation of the UNICEF Child Protection Programme in Cambodia was completed in 2018. It demonstrated that UNICEF's Child Protection Programme has successfully mobilized relevant government authorities to make actionable commitments toward the development of a national child protection system, and the delivery of child protection response services for both at-risk and separated children. The results of the Evaluation also informed the new the Government of Cambodia-UNICEF Country Programme in 2019-2023.

Without this contribution, UNICEF would not have been able to achieve the major milestones and longer-term sustainable gains that have improved the well-being of children throughout Cambodia.

## ANNEX A: Human interest story

### Bystander no more: health worker acts to end violence against children

*By Ayphalla Te and Pharin Khiev*



*@UNICEF Cambodia/2018/Ayphalla Te*

*Midwife Korn Vichera stands in front of the Chang Krang Health Center in Kratie province.*

*Kratie province, Cambodia.* August 2018 –Twenty-seven-year-old Korn Vichera is a midwife at the Chang Krang Health Centre in the beautiful, remote district of Chetborey, in the eastern province of Kratie.

Chetborey is five-hour drive from the capital Phnom Penh and those that make the journey will discover an idyllic, rural destination covered by abundant, thick forests and lush agricultural land.

Around 11,000 people live in the area and Vichera is proud to serve this community.

Vichera has been a midwife for five years and enjoys interacting with children and providing them with health check-ups and follow-up care.

Despite her rewarding job, Vichera witnessed worrying signs that some child inpatients were victims of violence and abuse.

She knew she could provide routine care, but it was obvious some of these children needed more help than she could offer.

Vichera said that when she came across a child with an injury, it did not occur to her to check with the child if the wound was due to violence.

“In the past, I did not know how to support the children suffering from violence,” she said.

“All we knew was to transfer the children to the provincial hospital, or to provide treatment and send the children home. I felt very sorry for them, but did not know what else I could do.”



@UNICEF Cambodia/2018/Ayphalla Te

*Vichera weighs a baby ahead of administering a vaccination, as the mother looks on.*

Fortunately, the dilemma was resolved after Vichera attended a training course on the ‘Clinical Handbook on Healthcare for Children Subjected to Violence or Sexual Abuse’.

The intensive four-day programme equipped Vichera with the skills to understand different forms of violence and the emotional, physical and behavioural effects it leaves behind.

She is now more aware about the child-friendly support services a health worker can provide to a child victim.

She said: “Before the training, I did not consider verbal abuse or neglect as a form of violence.

“As for the sexual abuse, I learnt that even showing a pornography picture to a child is considered a form of violence.

“I also changed my attitude. When talking to a child, I try to use words that make them trust us and tell their story.

“Now when a child comes to the health centre with an injury, I always try to inquire about the causes because I am afraid the injury was due to violence.”

Medical staff are one of the first points of contact for children exposed to violence and abuse.

This strategic position provides a unique opportunity to administer immediate care and emotional and physical support.

Practitioners can play a critical role in referring the victim and their families to appropriate professional services, and in raising community awareness that violence against women and children is a societal problem that needs drastic action.

To capitalize on this situation, the Ministry of Health, with technical support from UNICEF and financial support from the Government of Canada through the Together for Girls initiative, produced the *Clinical Handbook on Health Care for Children Subjected to Violence or Sexual abuse*.

The handbook aims to ensure prompt and adequate responses by healthcare staff to child victims and guidance on first-line support, medical treatment, psychosocial provision and referral to key social and legal protection services.

Additionally, a training strategy and manuals on the use of the handbook were developed by MoH with support from UNICEF and the Government of Australia. With these manuals, a pilot training was provided to 30 public health workers in Kratie province in January 2018.





@UNICEF Cambodia/2018/Ayphalla Te

*Vichera makes her way to conduct outreach care for marginalized families in La'or village, in Chang Krang commune.*

For Vichera, the impact of the handbook and associated training has been enormous – not just in terms of knowledge change about child protection, but also in terms of self-empowerment.

She said: “After the learning, I felt very happy, because I could help my community and do more for the children around me.

“For example, when a child experienced violence and came to the health centre and they did not know where else to go or what to do, now I can probe for more information from the child and contact the commune chief and local authorities to investigate the case and save the child.”

Vichera is hopeful more health practitioners nationwide will receive the same training and embark on a transformative journey like herself.

She wants to set up a child-friendly room for vulnerable children in her work place. She has also spoken out against violence against children when visiting vulnerable families during her monthly outreach visits.



@UNICEF Cambodia/2018/Ayphalla Te

*Vichera with a vulnerable family in La'or village. She is now a child protection advocate and is highly active in communicating the message of protecting children from all forms of violence.*

Vichera's story is a vivid example of how filling the knowledge gap and leveraging the existing health structure can lead to a new solution and better services and protection of children in Cambodia.

MoH, with support from UNICEF, is planning to roll out training on the handbook nationwide so the country's health workers can become a powerful force in the fight against violence against children.



## Safe reintegration of a child survivor of trafficking

By Buthdy Sem



@UNICEF Cambodia/2018/ Buthdy Sem

*A social worker talks to Chomnit during his stay at the reception centre in Poipet*

*Ratanakmondul, Battambang, October 2018:* As soon as social worker Kim Veth entered the house, 10-year-old Chomnit\* ran and hugged her. “Mother! I missed you very much!” he exclaimed.

When Chomnit was three years old, his mother gave him to a woman she trusted to care for him and send him to school.

“Chomnit’s mother gave him to a person after she divorced her husband,” said Kim, a Damnoek Teuk social worker. She had no house and hardly any food,” she added. “The main reason for the divorce was that the husband did not believe that Chomnit was his son.”

The person who took Chomnit was a trafficker.

“The trafficker transported Chomnit to Thailand and forced him to work as a beggar,” said Chandara, Chomnit’s uncle. “The trafficker regularly slapped him, hit him with an electric wire, twisted his ears, drugged him with sleeping pills and forced him to beg for money.” Chomnit endured this harsh violence and abuse for four years, and scars from injuries on his fingers and ears are still visible.

Thai police arrested Chomnit while he was working on the streets. He was sent to a rehabilitation centre in Thailand, from where he was repatriated to Poipet in December 2015 and admitted to

Damnok Teuk's reception centre. He received protection and rehabilitation services for two years. "The trafficker was arrested and imprisoned in Thailand for three years," Kim said.



*@UNICEF Cambodia/2018/ Buthdy Sem*

*Chomnit, plays with his cousins*

"Chomnit was unable to walk or speak because of the severe violence and the sleeping pills he was forced to take," Kim said. "He had no strength, he was slow and fell down while trying to walk. He was half asleep," she added.

A safe and supportive environment has helped Chomnit slowly recover and gain confidence. He has improved his verbal communication skills in Khmer, and has been able to form relationships with his social workers and peers. The reception centre provides children like Chomnit with vital care, such as safe shelter, food, medical care and psychotherapy.

With support from Damnok Teuk, Chomnit was reunified with his uncle, Chandara, in March 2017. Chomnit continues to receive treatment from the Sangke medical clinic in Battambang town.

"We were very happy to hear from Damnok Teuk about the whereabouts of Chomnit, as we didn't have information about him for four years, although we had been looking for him," said Chandara.

This reintegration would not have been possible without the tireless efforts of Damnok Teuk's staff. It has transformed Chomnit's life and given him hope for the future.



“Chomnit is healthier, stronger and happier,” Chandara said.

“I feel safe, I go to school and I want to become a monk in the future,” said Chomnit. He will join Grade 3 in the 2018-2019 academic year, where he can focus on his favourite subject, mathematics.



@UNICEF Cambodia/2018/ Buthdy Sem

*Chomnit in his community*

The Damnok Teuk reception centre opened in Poipet in 2001. The centre focuses on helping Cambodian children who have been repatriated from Thailand. It was set up to prevent the immediate re-trafficking of children after their rescue. There are currently 21 children, survivors of trafficking, who are living at the centre.

UNICEF, through a collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, the NGO Friends International, and other civil society organizations that are members of the Partnership Programme for the Protection of Children, has been working to strengthen the national child protection system in Cambodia to ensure that the most vulnerable children are better protected from violence, abuse and exploitation, including children affected by trafficking.

*\*No real names were used in this story.*

## Annex B: Donor Feedback Form

Title of Report/Project: Child Protection

UNICEF Office: UNICEF Phnom Penh

Donor Partner: Thematic

Date: March 2019

### Report Feedback Form

**UNICEF is working to improve the quality of its reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report. Thank you!**

**Please return the completed form back to UNICEF by email to:**

Name: Natascha Paddison

Email: [npaddison@unicef.org](mailto:npaddison@unicef.org)

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**SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while  
0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”**

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

5	4	3	2	1	0
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

If you were not fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you were not fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings, as well as remedies to these?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you were not fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we could do better next time?

4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you were not fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?