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Final Independent Project Evaluation of the

**Strengthening and Enhancing the
Capacity of Law Enforcement Officials in
Combating Child Sex Offenders in
Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam**

XAPA 10
Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam

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This evaluation report was prepared by an external evaluator, Ayako Namura. The Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) provides normative tools, guidelines and templates to be used in the evaluation process of projects. Please find the respective tools on the IEU web site: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/evaluation.html>

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AIPA	ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASLOM	ASEAN Senior Law Officials Meeting
CLP	Core Learning Partner
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution Child Planography and Trafficking Children for Sexual Purposes
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
ICMEC	International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children
ILO	International Labour Organization
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MoPS	Ministry of Public Security
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OECD/DAC	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
ROSEAP	Regional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific, UNODC
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Trainings of Trainers
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDA	United Nations Development Account
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Project

The project - *Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials in combating travelling child sex offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam (XAPA 10)*, forming part of Sub-Programme 4 on Criminal Justice of the Regional Programme for Southeast Asia (2014-2017) - is a multi-country initiative to combat the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in the Mekong sub-region. This project is a continuation and expansion of the now concluded Australia-funded Project Childhood (2010-2014) (XSPT33) that addressed the serious issue of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in the aforementioned countries. Recognising the need for a consistent and harmonised approach, the governments and international organisations in Southeast Asia have worked with the Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (ROSEAP), UNODC, in Bangkok, Thailand, to develop and implement a variety of measures to protect children from sexual abuse under XAPA10. This has been done through training, legal reform, and inter-agency and cross-border cooperation mechanisms on crimes against children. This project, initiated on 1 January 2015 and scheduled to conclude on 31 December 2017, has a total approved budget of US\$ 657,000 (UNDA fund of US\$ 557,000 and a fund from the Government of Japan totalling US\$ 100,000). The project consists of three main outcomes: Outcome 1 (Legislation): Stronger legislative and policy frameworks, Outcome 2 (Training): Improved skills and capacity to prosecute offences and Outcome 3 (Cooperation): Improved information exchange mechanisms between criminal justice agencies within and across borders.

The Evaluation

The purposes of the final Independent Project Evaluation, as specified in the Terms of Reference (ToR), were to provide accountability to the donor by assessing the extent to which the project objectives were met and the degree of utilisation of resources as well as to identify lessons learned and best practices, and to derive recommendations for future decision-making and organizational learning. The final evaluation covered the whole duration of the project from January 2015 to the end of the evaluation field mission (November 2017) and the geographic jurisdiction of Cambodia, Laos PDR, Viet Nam and Thailand. The evaluation followed the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, further assessing human rights, gender considerations, and cooperation and partnerships of the project implementation in order to derive recommendations and lessons learned from measuring its achievements. It consisted of three stages – (1) inception stage with a desk review of secondary data and preparation of the inception report with a summarized evaluation methodology; (2) field research, which was undertaken from 18th October to 3rd November 2017, collecting primary data using open-end questionnaires, semi-structured and group interviews and seeking the views of all identified stakeholders across all project benefitting countries; and (3) the analysis/synthesis/reporting with triangulation of sources, methods and data, resulting in the drafting and finalisation of the report. The evaluation further promoted the participation of stakeholders through feedback on the draft ToR and the draft evaluation report. The evaluation was undertaken by an external independent evaluator in line with UNEG and UNODC Evaluation Norms and Standards.

Main Findings

Design

This evaluation found that the project design had positive aspects and challenges. The project was appropriately designed based on objective analysis and the recommendations of the final independent project evaluation of XSPT33 in 2014. On the other hand, the evaluation of XAPA10 found that it would have been better if there had been more frequent communication with national stakeholders in all project countries during the design stage.

Relevance

The project was highly relevant in that it responded to the needs and policies identified in project countries relating to combating child sexual exploitation as well as UNODC's mandates regarding criminal justice. As the project countries faced threats through travelling child sex offenders taking advantage of the increased mobility associated with the establishment of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015, further efforts were required to strengthen the legislative frameworks, reduce the gap and solve the inconsistencies between domestic laws and international standards to combat child sexual offenses in travelling and tourism. The project aligned with the national policies and plans in the project countries, which stressed the priorities of child protection, legal and judicial reform including those related to child protection, and the capacity improvement of law enforcement agencies. The project was aligned with the UNODC's Regional Programme for Southeast Asia. The project was also particularly relevant to Goal 16.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

Efficiency

The project's efficiency was limited because there was a delay in the project activities and not many activities were implemented in the first year of the project period due to (1) the absence of a project manager at UNODC ROSEAP; (2) the introduction of a new financial and administrative system (the Umoja Enterprise Resource Monitoring System); and (3) memorandum of understandings (MOUs) between UNODC ROSEAP and project countries were not renewed for XAPA10. The project also faced a loss of staff members who were engaged in XSPT33 during the absence of the project manager, whereby the project manager had to start over with the recruitment of project support staff and legal consultants. During the latter half of the project period, the project accelerated its progress to catch up with the original plan and the planned activities were almost all completed as of November 2017. The project was well managed and led by the project manager with good teamwork between country staff members and consultants after 2015.

Partnership and cooperation

The project's approach to partnerships and cooperation was very positive in some respects but also confronted several challenges. Partnerships and cooperation with government counterparts worked very well. The partnerships and collaborations were well built during XSPT33 and XAPA10 started with the benefit of these partnerships and the cooperation. The project strongly supported the development and establishment of regional networking, collaboration and partnerships among organizations related to child protection including child sexual exploitation. On the other hand, maintaining a good partnership with some counterparts turned out challenging.

Effectiveness

Overall, the project was very effective in enhancing the legislative framework, law enforcement capacities for investigating and prosecuting travelling child sex offences in the three project countries, and cooperation within and across borders. Visible and notable outcomes of legislative reform were observed.¹ As a result of project intervention, more attention was paid to evidence-based examinations and investigations and skills for interviewing child victims/witnesses were dramatically improved. The equipment for criminal investigations that the project provided to Viet Nam further helped to effectively investigate suspects and collect evidence. While the investigative equipment for Cambodia would be procured by the end of November 2017, the equipment for Lao PDR was not possible to procure because the project was not able to conduct needs assessment and go into the procurement process. The national and regional legal research group meetings also significantly enhanced cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders with respect to combating travelling child sexual offences and protecting victims.

Impact

To assure impact, a lot of work remains to further enhancement of the law enforcement capacities to combat child sexual exploitation. This remaining work is affected firstly by the fact that legal reform requires continuous efforts to establish a stronger legal framework in each country. Secondly, the capacity enhancement activities provided by the project are still limited to the core members at the central level. Other impacts observed are: (1) an ad hoc training session for provincial judges was being planned in Cambodia with an aim to disseminate the knowledge acquired through training to judges without any external supports: (2) the lecturers at judicial training institutions in Viet Nam applied teaching methods which they acquired through the Training of Trainers (TOT), and (3) police officers in Viet Nam initiated the development of a procedure manual for the investigation of child sexual abuse and exploitation.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the project benefits is not yet assured. While the outcomes were generated mostly as planned, there are still issues to be considered in guaranteeing sustainability in the future. With regard to legal reform, further amendment of domestic laws related to the prosecution of child sexual exploitation and abuses would be necessary. Measures for capacity enhancement for law enforcement will be largely varied among member countries. In Viet Nam the trainings for the police, judges and prosecutors will be continuously carried out as the training curriculum is already institutionalised at their training institutions. In Cambodia and Lao PDR further efforts in institutionalising the curriculum into the regular training curriculum at their training institutions are required. To organize the regional legal research group meetings, it requires a certain level of budget and logistical arrangement. In this respect, it may be challenging to continuously organize them without any external financial and arrangement support.

Human Rights

The project itself addressed key child rights issues and made reference to international human rights instruments such as *Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)*, *Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2000)*, *Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, and

¹ These include the amendment of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedures in 2015 in Vietnam and the new development of the Penal Code in Lao PDR in 2016.

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2005). The concept of the protection of human rights was further included in activities in discussion of legal frameworks, legal reform and the development of a training curriculum. The project also emphasized the protection of human rights for offenders to be fairly treated respecting their human rights.

Gender equality

Gender considerations were appropriately addressed and embedded in the project. In particular, the project was concerned about this issue in protecting not only girls but also boys from travelling sex offenders as boys were also targeted for child sexual tourism. It was appropriately addressed in the project design and during all project activities in the discussion of legal frameworks, legal reform and the development of a training curriculum. Gender considerations and balance were also taken into account for the participants in the training programmes and the workshop.

Main recommendations

Support for further strengthening of legislative framework relevant to combating child sexual exploitation offenses

UNODC ROSEAP should continue support for strengthening legislative frameworks relevant to combating child sexual exploitation offenses including child sexual tourism in the three countries. While the governments of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam were devoted to legal reform to combat child sexual exploitation offences over the course of project implementation, legal reform takes time and is still ongoing in order to further strengthen domestic legal frameworks. The criminalisation of child pornography in the near future needs to be focused on. UNODC ROSEAP should prepare a follow-up plan within three months after the project is completed.

Support for the institutionalisation of developed training curriculum for prosecutors and judges at training institutions in Cambodia and Lao PDR

UNODC ROSEAP should support the institutionalisation of the training curriculum that was developed for prosecutors and judges at training institutions in Cambodia and Lao PDR. The training curriculum was endorsed by the relevant authorities in these countries; however, they require further technical assistance to make certain that the developed curriculum is institutionalised at their training institutions. A follow-up plan for this support should be prepared by UNODC ROSEAP within three months after the project is completed.

Continuous support for the regional legal research group

UNODC ROSEAP should continue support for the regional legal research group. The regional legal research group meeting was a very useful and effective peer learning mechanism for criminal justice officers to learn from one another and exchange information between countries. It also served as a forum for considering the harmonization of legal frameworks in the regions. On the other hand, this meeting requires a certain level of arrangement for budget and logistical aspect, which will be very challenging for the project countries. The member countries may be expanded to other ASEAN countries, especially Myanmar (a neighbouring country) and the Philippines (a popular tourist destination). UNODC ROSEAP should prepare a follow-up plan within two months after the project is completed.

Lessons Learned

The evaluation of XAPA10 identified lessons learned: 1) a coordination and information sharing mechanism was a very effective peer-learning scheme in stimulating recipient countries' initiatives of further actions necessary to tackle cross-border issues and challenges in a region, and 2) an approach of providing an opportunity to share information through organizing regular regional meetings or workshops was very useful with a lot of effects on the project benefiting countries as such opportunities could facilitate regional cooperation in tackling common challenges.

SUMMARY MATRIX OF FINDINGS, EVIDENCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Findings ²	Evidence (sources that substantiate findings)	Recommendations ³
Key recommendations		
<p>Although the governments of the three project countries were devoted to legal reform, work still remains to be done in further strengthening legal frameworks by including some other issues, such as the criminalisation of child pornography. The technical assistance from international legal experts was very valuable and facilitated legal reform through the provision of professional advice based on international experiences.</p>	<p>Desk review of project documentations Questionnaires to project staff/consultants Interviews with project staff Interviews with project stakeholders</p>	<p>UNODC ROSEAP should continue support for the enhancement of further legal frameworks in combating child sexual exploitation in the three project countries. Since the needs for technical assistance vary slightly among the three countries, needs assessments for legal reform should be done carefully. A follow-up plan should be prepared by UNODC ROSEAP within three months of the project completion.</p>
<p>The training curriculum developed by the project was endorsed by the relevant government authorities in the three project countries. However, the curriculum was not yet adopted at the training institutions in Cambodia and Lao PDR. The project provided training sessions twice (one day for each training session) for TOT and manual customisation; however, it was too short for them to acquire sufficient know-how to integrate the newly introduced curriculum into the existing curriculum.</p>	<p>Desk review of project documentations Interviews with project staff Interview with project national stakeholders Questionnaires to project staff/consultants</p>	<p>UNODC ROSEAP should continue support for institutionalisation of developed training curriculum for prosecutors and judges at their training institutions in Cambodia and Lao PDR. A follow-up plan for this support should be prepared by UNODC ROSEAP within three months after the project ends.</p>

² A finding uses evidence from data collection to allow for a factual statement.

³ Recommendations are proposals aimed at enhancing the effectiveness, quality, or efficiency of a project/programme; at redesigning the objectives; and/or at the reallocation of resources. For accuracy and credibility, recommendations should be the logical implications of the findings and conclusions.

<p>The regional legal research group was a very useful and effective peer learning mechanism for criminal justice officers to learn from one another and exchange information between countries. Particularly, the regional legal research group meeting served as a forum for considering the harmonization of legal frameworks in the regions.</p>	<p>Desk review of project documentation, progress reports and the minutes of meetings of regional legal research group meetings Questionnaires to project staff/consultants Interview with project staff Interviews with project national stakeholders</p>	<p>UNODC ROSEAP should assist the regional legal research group in organizing and holding meetings continually, preferably once a year, to share information and consider the harmonization of legal frameworks among neighbouring countries. The regional legal research group is to be expanded to other ASEAN countries, especially Myanmar (a neighbouring country) and the Philippines (a popular tourist destination). A follow-up plan for this activity should be prepared by UNODC ROSEAP in two months after the project ends.</p>
<p>Although core members of the police, judges and prosecutors deepened their understandings of laws related to child sexual exploitation, the number of them is limited and many of them are officials at the central level.</p>	<p>Interviews with project staff Interviews with project national stakeholder Interviews with other donors</p>	<p>UNODC ROSEAP should support the dissemination of laws relevant to child sexual offenses to frontline officials including those at the central and provincial level. In particular, the frontline officials at provinces where many domestic and foreign tourists visit should be prioritized to receive in-service trainings. A follow-up plan for this support should be prepared by UNODC ROSEAP within three months of the project completion.</p>
Important recommendations		
<p>The main focus of XAPA10 was to enhance law enforcement through legal reform and capacity development of investigation and prosecution of offenses. Alongside this approach, preventative measures for child sexual abuse and exploitation need to be taken for protecting children from sexual abuse and exploitation.</p>	<p>Interviews with project national stakeholders Questionnaires to project staff Desk review of project document and progress reports</p>	<p>UNODC ROSEAP is to consider taking preventative measures for child sexual exploitation including child sex tourism. Possible measures include public awareness and educational activities targeting community members. Tools for public awareness would include conducting school activities or workshops for community members and utilising mass media such as TV and radio programmes. UNODC ROSEAP is to collaborate with UNICEF in holding community activities. UNODC ROSEAP is to</p>

		prepare a follow-up plan within four months of the project completion.
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I. INTRODUCTION

Background and Context

Project Summary

Project number:	XAPA10, Outcome 13
Project title:	Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials in combating travelling child sex offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam.
Duration:	1 January 2015 – 31 December 2017 (3 years)
Location:	Regional
Linkages to Regional Programme:	Regional Programme 2014-2017 Sub-programme 4: Criminal Justice Outcome 4.4: Member States more effectively investigate and prosecute child sex offences
Linkages to Thematic Programme:	Criminal justice
Executing Agency:	UNODC Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam Office UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific
Partner Organizations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Justice • Prosecutor's Office • Supreme Court • Ministry of Public Security/Interior • UN organizations (UNICEF, UN Women etc.) • NGOs (local, national and international)
Total Approved Budget:	US\$ 657,000
Total overall Budget:	US\$ 657,000
Donors:	UNDA (US\$ 557,000), Japan (US\$ 100,000)
Project Manager/Coordinator	Ms. Noriko SHIBATA, Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand
Type and time frame of evaluation (mid-term or final):	Final Independent Project Evaluation, January 2015 - December 2017
Time frame of the project covered by the evaluation:	January 2015 to end of the field mission (tentatively mid October 2017)
Geographical coverage of the evaluation:	Cambodia, Laos PDR, Viet Nam and Thailand
Budget for this evaluation:	USD \$ 20,000

Type and year of past evaluations (if any):	Final Independent Project Evaluation of the previous phase: Project Childhood – Protection
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Background

Sexual exploitation of children is a serious violation of children’s rights and an intensely complex issue. In Southeast Asia, child sexual exploitation has been closely linked to the ever-growing regional and international tourism industry, which draws large numbers of foreign, regional, and local travellers to its cities, beach resorts, and historic sites each year. The economic and social realities, particularly in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS), have made some areas a major destination for so-called ‘sex tourism’.

A recent report by UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (ROSEAP) - *Protecting the Future: Improving the Response to Child Sex Offending in Southeast Asia*⁴ - outlined patterns in child sexual exploitation in Southeast Asia and explored factors that prevent an effective response to combat the crime. The report provides an overview of child sexual exploitation in Southeast Asia, looking particularly at the threat posed by people who travel for this purpose in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and in particular, the GMS. The report presents high-level factors that hinder an effective response to this critical situation and concludes with recommendations to address this threat.

Whilst there are a number of ASEAN intergovernmental policies in support of combating sexual abuse of children in travel and tourism⁵, the establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015 means the free movement of tourists and as such, travelling child sex offenders would continue to pose a significant and growing threat to the region. The establishment of the AEC in 2015 has contributed to greater economic integration of its ten ASEAN Member countries⁶, bringing many economic positives, including the economic benefits from a freer movement of tourists. However, the resulting increase in tourist arrivals has risked overwhelming local law enforcement, and meant child sex offenders might take advantage of the increased mobility associated with the integration, increasing their access to vulnerable children.

Although tourism has been recognised to play an important economic development role in most ASEAN countries, there is a strong risk that economic growth from tourism will not create better opportunities for children in tourist areas, where children who are employed in entertainment establishments or living or working on the street may be at a greater risk of being exploited. A recent UNICEF report⁷ estimated that the economic cost of child abuse in East Asia and the Pacific

⁴ Available at :

https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeastasiaandpacific/Publications/2015/childhood/2014.08.28.Protecting_the_Future-Responding_to_CSO.pdf, last accessed 1 October 2017.

⁵ ASEAN Regional Action Plan to prevent the sexual exploitation of children in ASEAN Tourism destinations, the South East Asian Plan – Sustainable Regional Response to Preventing the sexual exploitation of Children in Tourism destinations (2009-2013), Coordinated Mekong ministerial Initiative against trafficking, 2004 ASEAN legal assistance treaty in criminal matters, Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition agreements, anti-human trafficking MOUs between Viet Nam and Lao PDR, Viet Nam and Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam.

⁶ Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam

⁷ UNICEF - Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children (2014), pp11, http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_74865.html, last accessed on 13 October 2014.

would exceed \$160 billion based on economic losses due to death, disease and health risk behaviours attributable to child abuse. This finding confirmed the considerable social and economic burden of child abuse and highlights the critical importance of investing in protection and prevention approaches to child sexual abuse.

Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam has faced a common challenge – they have been exposed to this problem in different ways and to different degrees but all lack the resources and know-how to tackle it effectively. In these countries, child sexual exploitation has been closely linked to the ever-growing tourism industry, which has also generated a high demand for entertainment, and in some instances, sexual services. Tourism undoubtedly represents a crucial source for legitimate employment opportunity and contributes to poverty reduction and economic development in many Southeast Asian countries.

The Project

The project – *Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials in combating travelling child sex offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam (XAPA10)*, initiated on 1 January 2015 and with a duration until 31 December 2017, implemented by UNODC ROSEAP, Thailand, - is a multi-country initiative to combat the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in the Mekong sub-region. This project is a continuation and expansion of the now concluded Australia-funded Project Childhood (XSPT 33) (2010-2014) that addressed the serious issue of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in the aforementioned countries. XSPT33 assisted in laying a solid foundation for improvements in the following areas:

- Legislative and regulatory frameworks,
- Knowledge and skill improvement among specialist investigators and frontline law enforcement officers by developing and testing a training package, and
- Enhanced cooperation within and across borders through the establishment of the regional legal research group.

A final Independent Project Evaluation of XSPT33 in 2014 suggested that UNODC should continue the project for a further phase as more time was needed to build on steps taken so far to reform the law and improve implementation of the law through better capacity and coordination.

This succeeding Project consists of three main outcomes:

Outcome 1 (Legislation): Stronger legislative and policy frameworks,

Outcome 2 (Training): Improved skills and capacity to prosecute offences, and

Outcome 3 (Cooperation): Improved information exchange mechanisms between criminal justice agencies within and across borders.

Map 1. Project benefiting countries in GMS



Source: The World Factbook.

Evaluation methodology

This is a final Independent Project Evaluation of the XAPA10 project. There was no prior mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation was conducted by an external independent evaluator before completion of the project as envisaged in the project document and in line with the UNEG and the UNODC Evaluation Norms and Standards.

Purpose of the evaluation

The purposes of this evaluation, as specified in the Terms of Reference (ToR), were to:

- Provide accountability to the donor by assessing the extent to which the project objectives were met and the degree of utilisation of resources,
- Identify lessons learned and best practices, and
- Derive recommendations for future decision-making and organizational learning.

This evaluation was carried out from the middle of September to the end of December 2017. The evaluation included all project activities implemented from January 2015 until the end of the field mission (in early November 2017). The field mission covered the geographic jurisdiction of Cambodia, Laos PDR, Viet Nam and Thailand. The evaluation used a mixed-methods approach of qualitative and quantitative methods and ensured a gender-sensitive and inclusive methodology. Special attention was paid to an unbiased and objective approach and the triangulation of sources, methods, data and theories. The participation of stakeholders was further supported throughout the evaluation process.

Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation followed the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, further assessing human rights and gender consideration, and cooperation and partnerships in the project implementation in order to derive recommendations and lessons learned from measuring its achievements.

Approach of the evaluation

The final Independent Project Evaluation consisted of three stages.

Inception

At the inception stage of the evaluation, the external independent evaluator conducted a desk review and analysis of primary sources including a review of the project document, progress reports and other relevant documents (minutes of the meetings of regional workshops, training reports, reports of consultative workshops, etc.). This enabled the evaluator to develop a detailed understanding of the project in terms of the design, logical framework, activities, outcomes, target groups and constraints that the project encountered during the project period.

Field Research

Following the inception phase, a field mission was undertaken during the period of 18th October to 3rd November 2017, collecting primary data using open-end questionnaires, interviews and group interview with stakeholders across all project countries. The interviews were conducted face-to-face or by telephone with key informants of various UNODC staff/consultants, project working members and other internal and external stakeholders who have been engaged in project activities such as workshops or training programmes in project countries. They complemented and verified the initial evaluation observations at the inception stage. Several different and adapted semi-structured interview guides were used as a guide to facilitate the discussion with interviewees; however, the key questions, with some adaptations, remained similar for all interviewees in order to ensure consistency and foster reliability in evaluation findings. Face to face and phone interviews were conducted with a total of 53 stakeholders. The list can be found at Annex IV – List of persons contacted during the evaluation.

Also, the responses to the open-end questionnaires were received from UNODC staff/consultants who were based outside of project countries as well as various organizations that had collaborated with the project, such as other UN agencies and international organizations (total number of respondents: 19). The information obtained through the desk review, interviews and open-end questionnaires was cross-checked and verified in order to obtain an objective, unbiased and reliable assessment of the project achievements.

Analysis/Synthesis/Reporting

The results of the desk review of the project documentation and field mission were analysed and synthesised to produce a set of coherent findings and conclusions. Recommendations and lessons learned were derived from the findings. Data was triangulated by the data sources with a variety of stakeholders, types of sources (project documentation, interviews and questionnaire surveys) and different types of data (desk reviews, qualitative and quantitative) to ensure the reliability of information obtained and to verify evaluation findings. The finalisation of the report comprised two steps. First, the evaluation report was drafted and submitted to UNODC's project management for review and comments on any factual errors and to the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) for review and comments. Next, upon clearance by the IEU, the draft evaluation report was shared with the main partners in the form of the CLPs⁸, and to the core members of project working groups of the project for comments on factual errors. Following comments obtained from CLPs, the report was finalised and cleared by the IEU.

Limitations of the evaluation

Limitations of the evaluation included a lack of primary quantitative data, specifically, the participants' evaluations of the training programmes already provided by the project and utilisation level of what they learned from the training programmes in their work. Although the translated questionnaire forms in their languages were distributed through the leaders of the project working members, no responses to the questionnaire were obtained as anticipated during the inception phase of this evaluation. Instead, the evaluator had interviewed with training participants (n=18), and observed the on-going training programme conducted in Lao PDR during the field mission. Also, the results of trainees' evaluations already taken at the end of the training programmes by the project were utilised as an alternative to quantitative data sources for the evaluation.

Another limitation was the access to the Ministry of Public Security (national police) in Lao PDR, although various attempts and efforts were made to contact them. The evaluator attempted to collect the views and opinions of other stakeholders and international organizations, which had worked in Lao PDR; however, useful information was not available. As an alternative source, relevant information in project-related documents was utilised.

⁸ The CLPs are defined in ToR that they are the main stakeholders, i.e. a limited number of those deemed as particularly relevant to be involved throughout the evaluation process, i.e. in reviewing and commenting on the TOR and the evaluation questions, reviewing and commenting on the draft evaluation report, as well as facilitating the dissemination and application of the results and other follow-up actions. Stakeholders include all those to be invited to participate in the interviews and surveys, including the CLPs.

II. EVALUATION FINDINGS

Design

Following the recommendations made in the final independent project evaluation of XSPT33 in 2014, the project continued the assistance for a further phase as more time was needed to build on the steps taken to reform the law and improve implementation of the law through better capacity and coordination. In this respect, the project was appropriately designed based on the objective analysis and evaluation made in 2014.

On the other hand, the evaluation of XAPA10 found that it would have been better if there had been more frequent communication with national stakeholders in all project countries during the design stage. They would have understood the project components better and had sufficient time to assign more appropriate counterpart personnel.

Relevance

The project was highly relevant in that it responded to the needs and policies identified in project countries relating to combating child sexual exploitation as well as the UNODC's mandates regarding criminal justice.

As stated in the project document, travelling child sex offenses have been a significant growing threat in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. As these countries attract many foreign tourists together with the establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015 which promotes the free movement of tourists, these countries have faced further increasing threats through travelling child sex offenders taking advantage of the increased mobility associated with the integration. Over the past 25 years, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam have variously ratified and acceded to the relevant international instruments such as *the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, the ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, and a regional Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* to strengthen the legislative framework on child protection. While acknowledging that enormous efforts had been made by these countries, the project was relevant for the three countries to further strengthen the legislative frameworks to reduce the gap and solve the inconsistencies between domestic laws and international standards. While XSPT33 was successful in enhancing police investigation capacity on child sexual exploitation in travelling and tourism, the project was also found to be relevant for judges and prosecutor's offices as they addressed the needs of increasing their technical capacity for investigation and prosecution of child sexual abuse offenders in travelling and tourism⁹.

⁹ According to an interview with project working group members of judges and prosecutors in project countries.

The project aligned with the national policies of respective countries, which put priorities on child protection, legal and judicial reform including those related to child protection and capacity improvement of law enforcement agencies. In particular, Lao PDR's 8th five-year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2016-2020) clearly states the importance of strengthening the legal punishment against perpetrators, protection for victims of human trafficking and effective enforcement of government policies, laws and regulations. This plan touched upon the importance of awareness raising around child sex tourism as well. In Cambodia¹⁰ and Viet Nam¹¹, their priorities are also placed on child protection and the legislative reform relating to sexual trafficking.

The project was delivered under UNODC's Regional Programme for Southeast Asia and the Pacific 2014-17, Sub-programme 4 (Criminal Justice)/Outcome 4.2 – Member State strengthen their criminal justice systems to deliver justice in a fair, effective and equitable manner. The project also had a strong linkage with Outcome 4.3- Member States more effectively cooperate on cross-border criminal justice issues and Outcome 4.4 - Member State more effectively investigate and prosecute child sex offences. The project was further relevant to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal Agenda: “Goal 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”, since the project focus was on child protection and combating child sexual offenses in travelling and tourism and this would contribute to a step forward toward achieving this goal.

Efficiency

1) Late start of the activities and institutional arrangement

Most of the activities planned in the first year of the project period were not implemented due to the following reasons:

- A project manager was absent in the first year due to a shuffle of the staff assignment at UNODC ROSEAP. This resulted in a delay of most of the activities planned in 2015 such as organising a consultation workshop (Outcome 1), the finalisation and contextualisation of the regional training curriculum (Outcome 2), and organising national and regional legal research group meetings in project member countries (Outcome 3).
- In 2015, a new financial and administrative system, the Umoja Enterprise Resource Monitoring System, was introduced which requires the harmonization of the UN financial and administrative system. This introduction of the new system required a transition period, during which UNODC ROSEAP staff could not conduct business transactions. This severely affected the project implementation during the first half of its implementation.
- The counterpart organizations in the three project countries accepted the application of MOUs which were agreed upon under XSPT33 for this project since this project was a continuation of XSPT33. However, Lao PDR requested that UNODC ROSEAP should renew an MOU for XAPA10 in the middle of the project implementation.¹² This absence of an MOU with the counterpart organization of Lao PDR adversely affected the project progress.

¹⁰ Royal Government of Cambodia, “National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018”.

¹¹ Government of Viet Nam, “Viet Nam’s Socio-economic Development Strategy for the Period of 2011- 2020”.

¹² This happened because the working group members were changed due to personnel rotation within the counterpart organizations in Lao PDR.

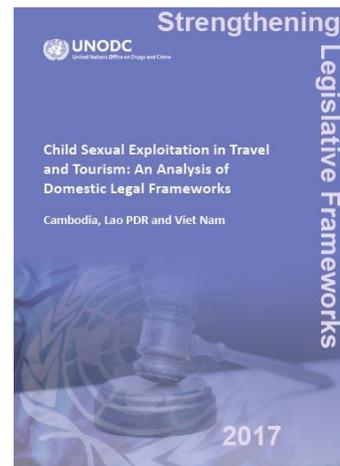
2) Progress of project activities and achievement level of outputs

The constraints caused by the delays in the start of project activities are described above. On the other hand, the planned activities were completed as of November 2017 and outputs were delivered as planned. The details of this progress and the accomplishment of outputs are explained as below.

Outcome 1- Legislation: Existing legislative frameworks relevant to combating travelling child sex offences and protecting victims are strengthened/ improved.

Although the project originally included plans to organize consultation workshops in the third or fourth quarter of 2015, any activities under Outcome 1 were not implemented due to a delay in the recruitment of a qualified international consultant whose responsibility was to manage consultative workshops and provide effective advice from the viewpoints of an international expert. It took approximately one year for the project to find a qualified consultant and the project was able to organize the consultation workshops in July 2017, the final year of the project implementation, in the three countries: Cambodia (70 participants); Lao PDR (40 participants); and Viet Nam (80 participants)¹³. The consultative workshops served as a forum for discussion, where participants were to gain a better understanding of the child sexual exploitation issue and formulate productive and effective recommendations on the legal framework of member countries addressing child sexual exploitation. The recommendations were incorporated into a draft Legal Report “*Analysis of Domestic Legal Framework: Child Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism*”, which was previously published in 2014 during XSPT33 (see “Effectiveness” for more details about the Legal Report).

Photo 1. Legal Report



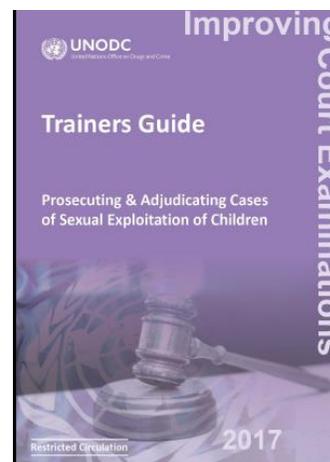
Outcome 2 - Training: Strengthened capacity of police officers, prosecutors and judges investigating and prosecuting child sex offenders.

As explained before, the activities for the improvement of skills and capacity to prosecute offences started in the second quarter of 2016 due to a delay in the staffing and administrative arrangements at UNODC ROSEAP. In 2016 and 2017, the project provided a total of 13 training programmes, obtaining 430 participants including officials of MOJ, police officers, judges, prosecutors and other personnel whose area of work is related to child protection. Looking at the participants’ evaluations taken in five training programmes among ten trainings, in which approximately 85% of participants assessed the trainings as useful for their work, the training programmes provided by the project were very effective for the law enforcement agencies related to child sexual exploitation in travelling and tourism.

¹³ In Viet Nam, the consultation workshop was organized by UNODC in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Ministry of Justice. The number of participants will be confirmed with UNODC staff. – the number would need to be included in the final report

The progress and level of delivering outputs through the capacity development activities varied among the three countries. In Viet Nam, the TOT training was completed together with a pilot testing of the draft curriculum by July 2017, and the training curriculum on child sexual exploitation was already adopted at the training institutions. In Cambodia, TOT and manual customization trainings were conducted and the curriculum the project developed was endorsed by the MOJ in March 2017. Consecutively, the manual (Trainers Guide) was finalised in September 2017. At this moment, the final translation work is being carried out. The counterpart organization in Cambodia showed the intention to incorporate the developed curriculum into the regular training curriculum of the training institutions in the future. In Lao PDR, the training manuals were finalised as of September 2017 and translated. As of November 2017, the training institutions was considering how to adopt the developed curriculum in the existing one.

Photo 2. Trainers guide (for judges and prosecutors)



Outcome 3 - Cooperation: Enhanced cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders with respect to combating travelling child sex offences and protecting victims.

A national legal research group was a mechanism between domestic agencies to exchange information and present the results of legal research. To encourage cooperation and coordination between law enforcement and judicial counterparts in project countries, the project facilitated discussion within a national legal research group¹⁴ comprised of senior officials of the MOJ, courts, prosecutor's offices and the national police. While the national legal research group meetings could not be organized in the first year of project period, they were organized six times in 2016 and 2017 in three countries with a total of 163 participants, inviting relevant law enforcement ministries related to child sexual exploitation and training institutions for judges, prosecutors and the police.

The regional legal research group¹⁵ was a coordination and information sharing mechanism focusing on evidence-based research and targeted legislative and practical responses to child sex tourism between sub-Mekong countries. It comprised of members of national legal research groups and other high ranking officials of the MOJ, courts, prosecutor's offices and the police, organized the meetings once a year (three times for the project duration) in Thailand 2015 (66 participants), in Viet Nam 2016 (66 participants) and in Cambodia 2017 (73 participants) with the assistance of UNODC ROSEAP.

In addition, the project organized a study tour on 27 -30 March 2017 in the Philippines with the participants of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam and Thailand to learn about policy, legislation and practice in combating travelling child sex offences in the Philippines for consideration, modification and application in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam and Thailand. The country delegation studied developments in law and justice frameworks, as well as the attitudes and capacities of law enforcement and justice counterparts in the Philippines. They also observed

¹⁴ This was once established in each country during XSPT33 (project document).

¹⁵ This was also established during XSPT33 (project document).

advanced measurements taken such as establishing special investigation rooms for children to make them feel at ease during interviews.

The project working group members also participated in a regional workshop organized in November 2017 under the coordination of Thailand's Representative to ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Women and Children (ACWC) through the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Thailand in partnership with ECPAT International. The workshop provided a platform for sharing key emerging global and regional trends of online child sexual exploitation as well as building awareness of multi-stakeholders on Model National Response to prevent and respond to child sexual abuse and exploitation.

2) Staffing

The precondition for being approved to receive UNDA's funds is to provide assurance that the sufficient staff at UNODC will be allocated for project management. As described above, not many activities were implemented in the first year of project period due to absence of a project manager at UNODC ROSEAP. In this situation, most of the staff who had engaged in XSPT33 could not keep their positions under XAPA10 since most of UNODC ROSEAP's staff was assigned on a project basis. As a result, they decided to leave their respective offices or move to other projects. The project manager therefore had to start over from recruitment of project support staff and legal consultants from December 2015 and onwards, but staffing the project with qualified personnel took time and this also led to a delay of project activities.

3) Project Management and monitoring

The project was well managed, led by the project manager at UNODC ROSEAP, with good teamwork among ROSEAP, country staff and legal consultants after 2015. In 2016 and 2017, the annual plan of activities was discussed and decided in consultation with the member country's counterparts. Through this consultation, the detailed needs of each country were incorporated in project activities. For example, the national police in Cambodia raised their needs to learn about cybercrime investigation related to child sexual exploitation, targeting the frontline officers. The project included the training on cybercrime in 2017's activity plan and organized it in collaboration with the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC) in March 2017.

The project was monitored primarily using three methods. The first tool was a direct communication between UNODC ROSEAP and country offices to check the project progress when necessary. The second was through submission of the quarterly, semi and annual reports from country staff/consultants to UNODC RSEAP. Thirdly, UNODC ROSEAP used SmartSheet to monitor the progress of overall regional programmes. These three tools for project monitoring were fully utilised to monitor the progress of project activities to ensure the activities were on schedule.

4) Project Cost

Overall, the project covered as many activities as possible in three countries with a limited budget of US\$ 657,000. There were two funding sources for the project: UNDA fund of US\$ 557,000 and US\$ 100,000 funded by the Government of Japan. The project spent US\$ 530,011 of the UNDA fund up to October 2017 with an implementation rate of 95.2%. The amount spent for the Japanese fund was US\$25,500 as of October 2017 with an implementation rate of 25.5%.

Partnerships and cooperation

The project's approach to partnerships and cooperation was very positive in some respects but also confronted several challenges. Mostly, the partnerships and collaboration with national stakeholders were well built during XSPT33 and the project started on top of these partnerships. On the other hand, maintaining a good partnership with some counterparts turned out challenging, including limited engagement in some instances.

The project activities taken under consultative workshops (Outcome 1) and regional legal research group meetings (Outcome 3) had participants from a variety of domestic and international organizations that worked on child protection and child sexual exploitation, including the lawyer's association, other UN organizations, NGOs, development partners such as JICA, and INTERPOL. Furthermore, the training programmes (Outcome 2) on cybercrime held in Cambodia were organized in collaboration with the ICMEC. A regional conference focusing on online child sexual exploitation, titled "*Effective Responses to Online Child Sexual Exploitation in Southeast Asia*", was organized in October 2017 in collaboration with UNICEF and the ICMEC, responding to a request from the project countries. That workshop obtained nearly 120 participants from the Supreme Court, national police, prosecutor's offices, attorneys, NGOs, INTERPOL, and representatives from ASEAN, and European countries and the USA. Through the activities under these outcomes, the project strongly supported the development and establishment of regional networking, collaborations and partnerships among organizations related to child protection including child sexual exploitation.

The working members of the three project countries also had an opportunity to participate in a regional workshop organized in November 2017 by ECPAT International, which is an International NGO that has been working on child sexual exploitation for a long time. In this way, UNODC ROSEAP ensured an effective partnership and cooperation with other organizations relevant to child sexual exploitation, and further strengthened its partnership with them, providing an opportunity for participants to expand their human networks connecting with personnel from various organizations.

Effectiveness

Overall, the project was very effective in enhancing the legislative framework, law enforcement capacities for investigating and prosecuting travelling child sex offences in the three project countries and cooperation within and across borders. The detailed level of achievement and degree of fulfilment of the set indicators are described as below.

Outcome 1- Legislation: Existing legislative frameworks relevant to combating travelling child sex offences and protecting victims are strengthened/ improved.

The first target indicator of strengthening and improving existing legislative frameworks related to combating travelling child sex offenses and protecting victims is the "*number of recommendations for legislative improvements considered and accepted by the competent national authorities*". UNODC ROSEAP's legal consultants' advice and recommendations on how to strengthen the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2015 in Vietnam were provided through the consultation workshop and in the discussion with the relevant stakeholders. In particular, the recommendations on the inclusion of child sexual exploitation issues in these codes referring to the

legal frameworks in other countries and international standards was appreciated by the respective stakeholders. In 2016, the Lao MOJ further developed a new Penal Code taking the UNODC's comments and recommendations into consideration.¹⁶

The second target indicator is “*new improved legislation or regulations are drafted and enacted to meet international standards and relevant to combating child sex offences in at least one of the three project beneficiary countries*”. As mentioned above, the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure were amended in 2015 in Viet Nam and will enter into force as of January 2018.

The new Penal Code in Lao PDR was approved by the National Assembly in May 2017. Currently a minor change is being undertaken to finalise it. The notable point for the Lao Penal Code is that this Code criminalized child sex tourism for the first time in Lao PDR. Once promulgated, the Penal Code will replace the existing Penal Laws and other related Laws.

Moreover, the three member countries issued the Legal Report, “*Child Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism: An Analysis of Domestic Legal Frameworks*”. This report explains the legal framework related to child sexual exploitation in each country and considers the extent to which these countries meet international legal standards applicable to developing a harmonised criminal justice response to child sexual exploitation in travel and tourism. The evaluation shows that the Legal Report was a very useful reference and helped to identify gaps between existing legal frameworks and international standards.

The evaluation also found that the national working group members in Viet Nam and Cambodia came to a clear understanding of the definition of “child sexual exploitation in travelling and tourism”, the gap between domestic law related to child sexual exploitation and the international standards, and what issues have to be considered to fill in the gap they identified through the discussion in the consultation workshops as a result of involvement in the project. The project also played a significant role of bringing a lot of the international experiences and good practices which helped the relevant stakeholders consider how to strengthen their legal framework relevant to child sexual exploitation.

Outcome 2 - Training: Strengthened capacity of police officers, prosecutors and judges investigating and prosecuting child sex offenders.

The first target indicator for Outcome 2 is “*Improved operational procedures being used by prosecutors and judges for prosecuting child sex offenders in all target countries*”. Since the pace of project progress was different in the three project countries, different levels of improving operational procedures used by prosecutors and judges for prosecuting child sex offenders were observed in respective countries. The evaluation found that more attention was paid to evidence-based examinations and investigations after participating in the training programmes. Furthermore, the evaluation showed that interview skills for child victims/witnesses were dramatically improved

¹⁶ The Cybercrime law has been drafted and the Juvenile Act was enacted in Cambodia during the project implementation. It should be noted that UNODC's staff and legal consultants were the members of working group of drafting these law and act during XSPT33. The MOJ confirmed that there was not direct involvement of XAPA10 in drafting these law and act.

applying friendlier approaches to make child victims to feel relaxed during the interview, which is a different approach from that used for adults.

The second target indicator is “*investigative equipment packages delivered and installed, and the equipment and improved operational procedures being used by law enforcement officers for investigation of child sexual exploitation cases in all target countries*”. The investigative equipment for criminal investigation police unit was handed over by UNODC ROSEAP to the Office of Criminal Police Department (C45) of Viet Nam in April 2017 and the equipment was very useful for their work to investigate suspects and collect the evidence. The tablet PCs were mostly used for on-site investigation and contributed to their efficient work. The equipment for the national police in Cambodia would be procured by the end of November 2017, but for Lao PDR this was unfortunately not possible because the needs assessment for investigative equipment could not be carried out.

Outcome 3 - Cooperation: Enhanced cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders with respect to combating travelling child sex offences and protecting victims.

Outcome 3 looks for “*evidence of more regular and/or more effective cooperation between criminal justice agencies on combating travelling child sex offences within each country*” to examine the achievement level of the outcome. The evaluation shows that criminal justice agencies deepened their understanding of other agencies’ investigation and prosecution procedures and practices relating to child sexual offenders through the meetings that were organized once a year in each country in 2016 and 2017 (a total of six times in three countries). It was found that the meetings greatly helped them consider how effectively they could cooperate with each other on child sexual offences. Knowing the difficulties and challenges in investigating and prosecuting that other criminal justice agencies faced was also very useful for them in learning their lessons and discussing together how they could tackle these challenges.

The second indicator for Outcome 3 is “*evidence of more regular and/or more effective cooperation between criminal justice agencies on combating travelling child sex offences between the three participating countries*”. Although there is not any observed salient evidence or examples of more regular or officially agreed cooperation frameworks between the three project countries as a result of project intervention, these agencies deepened their understanding of the legal framework in the sub-Mekong region countries through regional legal research group meetings organized three times during the project implementation. Knowing the legal framework of neighbouring countries was the first step in considering how to cooperate with one another to combat child sexual exploitation offenses since this is a cross-border issue. In this respect, the results of legal research in other countries was very useful in learning how other countries establish legal frameworks in alignment with international standards on child sexual exploitation and this gave criminal justice officials in the project countries an idea for how to reduce the gap between domestic law and international standards. In sum, this peer learning method had a profound effect on promoting their own initiatives in enhancing legal frameworks and capacity development on child sexual exploitation.

The regional legal research group meetings also obtained participants from international organizations whose working areas are related to child sexual exploitation such as INTERPOL, ICMEC, the Australian Federal Police, ECPAT International, and other UN Agencies as guest speakers or observers. The evaluation shows that inputs and information provided by them

promoted a better understanding of the criminal justice agencies in those three countries regarding the international practices on combating child sexual offences.

Through this peer learning scheme as implemented under the project, the project countries became very active in taking initiative in further promoting issues on child sexual exploitation. Notably, the third regional legal research group meeting adopted the Declaration of the third Regional Legal Research Group Meeting dated on 7 September 2017, proposed by the host country, Cambodia, to promote more discussions on strengthening the cooperation in combating child sexual exploitation in traveling and tourism and enhancing mutual legal assistance in the ASEAN Senior Law Officials Meeting (ASLOM) to be held in Lao PDR in 2018. Furthermore, confirming an importance of combatting child sexual exploitation in the region through participating in the third regional legal research group meetings, the General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) adopted fourteen (14) Resolutions at the 38th General Assembly held on 14 to 20 September 2017, which included the “Resolution on Formulating and Implementing Project Based Initiative on Strengthening Legal Framework to Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism”¹⁷. This resolution mandated the AIPA Secretariat to formulate and implement project-based initiatives, including region-wide research on the subject.

Child sexual exploitation in travelling and tourism (also online crime on child sexual exploitation) is a cross-border issue and requires close cooperation with other countries. In this respect, the framework of the project, which provided an opportunity for law enforcement agencies in sub-Mekong countries to exchange information and learn about other countries’ good practices or cases/investigations on child sexual exploitation at the regional level, was very useful and had a lot of positive effects such as to deepen understanding of how other countries establish legal frameworks in alignment with international standards on child sexual exploitation and to consider how to reduce gap between domestic law and international standards.

Impact

While the project made a significant contribution to legal reform, capacity development and strengthening cooperation as a whole, there is still a lot of work remaining for further enhancement of the law enforcement capacities to combat child sexual exploitation. This work includes: firstly, that the legal reform requires continuous efforts to establish a stronger legal framework in each country. In particular, reform to the law relating to child pornography would be needed to make a significant improvement to the respective domestic legal framework. Secondly, the capacity enhancement activities provided by the project were limited to the core persons at the central level and need to be extended to frontline officials at the provincial level¹⁸ where child sexual exploitation can occur as well as include popular tourist destinations in each country. In sum, training programme for provincial officials needs to be institutionalised.

¹⁷ AIPA, “Report on the 38th AIPA General Assembly”, September 2017.

¹⁸ This can be said for especially Cambodia and Lao PDR since many frontline officials in Viet Nam participated in the training programmes provided by the project and training curriculum were already well institutionalised.

Other impacts

The evaluation further shows several other impacts resulting from the project intervention. In Cambodia, an ad hoc training session for provincial officials is in preparation without the UNODC's support, aiming to disseminate knowledge and skills acquired through the training programme provided by the project. In Viet Nam, the lecturers at judicial training institutions, who upgraded their teaching methods through the TOT provided by the project, are applying active learning methods such as role playing, discussion, debate, case studies and using a mini game in their own classes as those methods are applicable. In the past, the most common method utilised in a class was a lecture style. An active learning method made the students pay more attention to class showing a lot of interests in the subjects taught in class, and motivated to learn more. In this term, the project has contributed to raising the quality of teaching. In addition, a procedure manual for investigation on child sexual abuse and exploitation is being prepared by the national police in Viet Nam, based on what they have learned through the training programmes provided by the project. This can be one good example of extension and dissemination of the project effects.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the project benefits is not yet assured. While the outcomes were generated mostly as planned, there are still issues to be considered in guaranteeing sustainability in the future.

Outcome 1 – In Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam, there has been a strong government commitment to ongoing legal framework to establish the stronger legal frameworks combating child sexual abuse and exploitation including child sexual tourism. Their national development plans which stressed necessity of legal reform also assured their continuous commitment to legal reform. To further strengthen the legal framework relevant to child sexual exploitation, further amendment, such as integration of offenses of child pornography into domestic laws related to the prosecution of child sexual exploitation and abuses, would be necessary.

Outcome 2 – The level of sustainability in terms of capacity enhancement for law enforcement largely varies among member countries. In Viet Nam, the training institutions for the police, judges and prosecutors already institutionalised the training programmes developed by the project securing the necessary budget. With this official adoption of the training curriculum, the capacity enhancement activities for law enforcement will certainly continue in Viet Nam. The evaluation found the evidence of sustainability at the individual level in Cambodia and Lao PDR as the knowledge and skills that the project counterparts gained through the trainings have been utilised already for their work and will be sustained in the future. For the institutional sustainability, more time and efforts to institutionalise the training curriculum developed by the project at their respective training institutions are required.

Outcome 3- The evaluation shows that the scheme of organizing regional meetings on child sexual exploitation in travelling and tourism was very useful since this is a cross-border issue. Although the project stakeholders in three countries acknowledged the usefulness and effectiveness of the regional legal research group meetings, it requires a certain amount of budget and logistical arrangement to organize them. In this respect, continuous organization of regional meetings may be difficult without any external financial and arrangement support.

Human Rights

The project itself addressed key child rights issues and made reference to international human rights instruments such as *Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)*, *Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2000)*, *Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, and *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2005)*. The concept of the protection of human rights was included both in project document and in activities in the discussion of legal frameworks, legal reform and the development of training curriculums. In the consultation workshop, the project, first and foremost, reviewed international human rights instruments mentioned above. When analysing and discussing the gap between domestic legal framework and international standards, child rights issues were always considered. The training manual included the issue how to protect children's rights from hardship during the justice process. The training sessions also emphasized the protection of human rights for child victims during interviews for investigations or at court by assigning a female interviewer and preparing a special room for child. Furthermore, the project emphasized the protection of human rights for offenders to be fairly treated respecting their human rights.

Gender equality

The project was well concerned about gender considerations in the project design and during implementation. A unique aspect of gender considerations of the project was that child sexual exploitation issues were discussed for protection of not only girls but also boys from travelling sex offenders as boys are also recognised as target for child sexual tourism. This issue was clearly addressed in the project design and in all project activities in the discussion of legal framework, legal reform and the development of a training curriculum. The training manual developed by the project stressed the importance of allocating a female interviewer for child victims to maintain friendly environment for children. It also emphasized that the training programme should apply a rights-oriented, victim-centric and gender-sensitive approach in the entire prosecution and adjudication process, and provided an instruction to include as many female prosecutors and judges as possible in the training programme. Gender considerations and balance were also taken into account for the participants in the project's training programmes conducted under Outcome 2, obtaining both female and male police officers, judges and prosecutors as well as the workshops held under Outcome 1.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The XAPA10 is a multi-national country initiative to combat the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in the Mekong sub-region, comprised of three main outcomes: Outcome 1: stronger legislative and policy frameworks, Outcome 2: improved skills and capacity to prosecute offences and Outcome 3: improved exchange mechanism between criminal justice agencies within and across borders. The project was designed based on the recommendations made in the final Independent Project Evaluation of XSPT33 in 2014 and the situation analysis of the three project countries. The project components were highly relevant aligning the needs and policies of the project countries as well as the UNDOC's mandates regarding criminal justice. The project began in January 2015 and is to run for 36 months with an approved budget of US\$657,000.

The project fell behind schedule through 2015, the first year of the project implementation. This was attributed to staffing issues and change of a management and financial system at UNODC, which were at the root of the majority of the difficulties that the project encountered in 2015. Staffing issues included absence of a project manager at UNODC ROSEAP until December 2015 and resignation or transfer of the project supporting staff at UNDOC ROSEAP who had engaged in XSPT33. Also, the introduction of a new financial and administrative system (Umoja Enterprise Resource Monitoring System) suspended business transaction at UNODC ROSEAP for a certain period and caused the project progress delayed. Furthermore, an absence of an MOU for XAPA10 adversely affected the level of the counterpart organizations' involvement in the project activities in the middle of project implementation.

There was a dramatic increase in project activities after the recruitment of project staff and legal consultants. Most of the planned activities and outputs were delivered with good project management in the latter half of the project period. This was because of sound project management led by the project manager and good teamwork among project staff at ROSEAP and country staff members/legal consultants. The consultation workshops conducted under Outcome 1 served as a forum for discussion, where participants gained a better understanding of the child sexual exploitation issue and formulated productive and effective recommendations on the legal framework of member countries addressing child sexual exploitation. The training curriculum that was developed by the project was endorsed by the relevant authorities in all three project countries. Notably, in Viet Nam, the training curriculum was already adopted at their training institutions. The project also organized a national legal research group meeting (six times) and a regional legal research group meeting (three times) obtaining participants from a variety of domestic and international organizations that worked on child protection and child sexual exploitation.

Successful implementation in the latter half of project implementation made the project very effective in enhancing legal frameworks, law enforcement capacities for investigating and prosecuting travelling child sexual offenses in the project countries and cooperation within and across borders. The evaluation of XAPA10 found that the project achievements were generated from good cooperation and partnership with the project management team at UNODC ROSEAP and the national stakeholders, and strong commitment of working group members of project

countries toward combating child sexual exploitation. Notable achievements of legislative reform under Outcome 1 included a new development and the amendment of penal codes and other relevant codes in Viet Nam and Lao PDR. Particularly, the Lao Penal Code criminalized child sex tourism for the first time in Lao PDR. As a result of the training for criminal justice agencies, more attention was paid to evidence-based examinations and investigations and skills for interviewing child victims/witness were dramatically improved. The project also contributed to strengthening of cooperation within and across borders for criminal justice agencies. Both a national legal research group and a regional legal group served as a very useful and effective peer learning mechanisms for criminal justice officers to learn from one another and exchange information of child sexual abuse and exploitation.

The project itself addressed key child rights issues and made reference to various international human rights instruments as described before. The child rights issues were well addressed in the project design and activities in discussion of legal framework, legal reform and the development of training curriculum. The project emphasized the protection of human rights for child victims during interviews for investigations or at court by assigning a female interviewer and preparing a special room for child. The project also emphasized the protection of offenders' human rights to be fairly treated in accordance with international standards. The project was well concerned about gender considerations in the project design and during implementation. A unique aspect of gender considerations of the project is that child sexual exploitation issues are discussed for protection of not only girls but also boys from travelling sex offenders as boys are also recognised as target for child sexual tourism. A number of trainings and workshops run by the project had gender and human rights components and the project ensured a fair degree of gender representation in all trainings and workshops.

Throughout the project activities, the project had good cooperation and partnership with other international agencies and NGOs that worked on child protection and child sexual exploitation by co-organizing the training programmes and workshops. The regional legal research group meetings also obtained various international organizations in the ASEAN countries. The project provided an opportunity for the participants including working group members of the project to expand their human networks connecting with personnel from various organizations. The project started on top of a good partnership with the national stakeholders which was well built during XSPT33. However, it was turned out challenging to maintain a good partnership with some counterparts.

While the project has made a significant contribution to legal reform, capacity enhancement and strengthening cooperation within and across borders, there is still a lot of work remaining for further enhancement of law enforcement capacities to combat child sexual exploitation. Firstly, legal reform requires continuous efforts to establish a stronger legal framework. For instance, legal reform work need to consider the criminalisation of child pornography. Secondly, the capacity enhancement activities provided by the project are still limited to the core members at the central level. The capacity development measures need to be further extended to frontline officials at the provincial level where child sexual exploitation can occur as well as include popular tourist destinations. In addition, the evaluation found the weakness of intuitional sustainability of capacity enhancement. While the training curriculum developed by the project was endorsed by the relevant authorities, more time and efforts to adopt the training curriculum to the existing curriculum at the training institutions are required. It is not clear the extent to which the regional legal research group meetings will continue after the formal closure of the project. Although the project stakeholders acknowledged the usefulness and effectiveness of this group, it requires a certain amount of budget and logistical arrangement to organize it.

In sum, the evaluation of XAPA10 confirmed that the most of the project activities and outputs were delivered and the project was very effective in enhancing legal frameworks, law enforcement capacities and enhanced cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders while the project faced challenges and difficulties at the design stage and during its implementation. More time and continuous efforts are required to establish the stronger legislative frameworks and further enhance law enforcement capacities. Since the international experience and legal expertise for legislative reform and capacity enhancement are very effective, UNODC ROSEAP can provide further knowledge and skills in the future to continue to support some activities.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents recommendations to UNODC ROSEAP for a future follow-up after the completion of the project.

Support for further strengthening of legislative framework relevant to combating child sexual exploitation offenses

Throughout the implementation of XSPT33 and XAPA10, the governments of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam were devoted to legal reform and notable outcomes were observed as explained in “Effectiveness”. On the other hand, legal reform takes time and still remains ongoing with further strengthening of domestic legal frameworks relevant to combating child sexual exploitation including child sexual tourism in these three countries (for instance, criminalisation of child pornography). As knowledge, advice and know-how relating to legislative reform provided by international legal experts brings a highly beneficial effect on strengthening legal frameworks to the three countries, external assistance will greatly facilitate their further legal reform. In this term, it is recommended that UNODC ROSEAP provide continuous technical support for their legal reform. It should be noted that each country has slightly different needs to strengthen the legal frameworks relevant to child sexual exploitation and needs assessment for legal reform should be done carefully while consulting with project countries. UNODC ROSEAP should prepare a follow-up plan within three months of the project completion.

Support for the institutionalisation of developed training curriculum for prosecutors and judges at training institutions in Cambodia and Lao PDR.

It is recommended that UNODC ROSEAP provide continuous support for the institutionalisation of developed training curriculum to Cambodia and Lao PDR. In Viet Nam, the training curriculum was endorsed by the relevant government authorities and already adopted at the respective training institutions. In Cambodia and Lao PDR, the training curriculum was also endorsed; however, technical assistance needs to be provided for institutionalising the developed curriculum at their training institutions. The project provided training sessions twice (one day for each training session) for TOT and manual customisation; however, it was too short for the counterpart organizations to acquire sufficient know-how to integrate the newly introduced curriculum into their existing curriculum. A follow-up plan for this support should be prepared by UNODC ROSEAP within three months of the project completion.

Continuous support for the regional legal research group

It is recommended that UNODC ROSEAP support the regional legal research group for organizing and holding the meetings continuously, preferably once a year. National and regional legal research groups were very useful and effective peer learning mechanisms for criminal justice officers to learn from one another and exchange information between agencies domestically and between countries. It also served as a forum for considering the harmonization of legal frameworks in the regions. While a national legal research group meeting can be organized with little cost, a regional

legal research group meeting requires a certain level of budget and logistical arrangements. The regional legal research group should be expanded into other ASEAN countries, especially Myanmar (a neighbouring country) and the Philippines (a popular tourist destination) to further facilitate information sharing among ASEAN countries in order to tackle such a cross-border issue. UNODC ROSEAP should prepare a follow-up plan within two months after the project ends.

Further dissemination of newly developed or amended legal framework relevant to child sexual exploitation and capacity enhancement targeting frontline officials

UNODC ROSEAP should support further dissemination of laws relevant to child sexual offenses targeting the frontline police officers, judges and prosecutors at both central and regional levels, especially about the laws and penal codes that have been newly enacted or amended during recent years. A clear understanding of related laws and codes is the first step in effectively investigating and prosecuting offenders of child sexual abuse and exploitation. Although core members of the police, judges and prosecutors deepened their understanding of laws related to child sexual exploitation, they are still limited in number and more dissemination needs to be conducted for frontline officials, especially those at the provincial level. The same can be said for the capacity enhancement component. Since child sexual exploitation crimes in traveling and tourism can be committed in provinces where many domestic and foreign tourists visit, in-service training sessions on child sexual exploitation in traveling and tourism in these provinces should be extended. A follow-up plan for this support should be prepared by UNODC ROSEAP within three months after the project ends.

Emphasis on raising public awareness of child sexual exploitation

UNODC ROSEAP is to focus more on preventative measures on protecting children from sexual abuse and exploitation. To take measures, raising public awareness of child sexual exploitation and educating community members including parents, children, school teachers, community leaders, social workers and other community members is very important in protecting children from sexual abuse and exploitation. The area of work for public awareness may rather fit in other agencies/organizations such as UNICEF or NGOs; therefore, UNODC ROSEAP is to consider cooperating with these organizations in community activity components and focusing on mass media approaches to use TV or radio programmes targeting a large number of people to attract public support and effectively spread public awareness of child sexual offences. A follow-up plan may be prepared within four months after the project ends by UNDOC ROSEAP.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

A peer learning scheme, for which the project took an approach of organising a regional legal research group meeting - a coordination and information sharing mechanism - was very effective in stimulating recipient countries' initiatives for further actions necessary to tackle with the issues and challenges. Specifically, learning about actual practices in neighbouring countries where cultural and social conditions were very similar was one of the best ways to compare it with their own practices and come up with ideas for how to improve their own practices. When a regional project is implemented, the peer learning scheme can be considered as a project strategy.

When a project deals with a cross-border issue such as child sexual exploitation in travelling and tourism, an approach of providing an opportunity to share information through organizing regular regional meetings or workshops was also very useful and had a lot of effects on countries benefiting from the projects. Such regional meetings and workshops can provide an opportunity for participating countries not only to learn from one another but also to seek the possibility of strengthening official cooperation frameworks. Moreover, these opportunities would help participants expand or newly develop informal human networks. This, in the future, will facilitate smooth communication for formal cooperation or better cooperation for investigating criminals in specific cases.

Early in the project design, consultations with target project countries should be undertaken discussing the purpose of project, planned activities and expected counterpart organizations and personnel. Furthermore, prior to project inception, an MOU should be agreed upon with project countries, which ensures the commitment and involvement of relevant counterpart organizations in project activities. The evaluation of XAPA10 found that the project could have gained more positive involvement of counterpart organizations in project activities if more frequent communications and consultation with national stakeholders had been done during the project design and officially concluded the MOU between the UNODC ROSEAP and the counterpart organizations.

ANNEX I. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE EVALUATION

I. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Project number:	XAPA10, Outcome 13
Project title:	Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials in combatting travelling child sex offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam.
Duration:	1 January 2015 – 31 December 2017 (3 years)
Location:	Regional
Linkages to Country Programme:	n/a
Linkages to Regional Programme:	Regional Programme 2014-2017 Sub-programme 4: Criminal Justice Outcome 4.4: Member States more effectively investigate and prosecute child sex offences
Linkages to Thematic Programme:	Criminal justice
Executing Agency:	UNODC Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam Office UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific
Partner Organizations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Justice • Prosecutor's Office • Supreme Court • Ministry of Public Security/Interior • UN organizations (UNICEF, UN Women etc.) • NGOs (local, national and international)
Total Approved Budget:	USD \$657,000
Total overall Budget:	USD \$657,000
Donors:	UNDA, Japan
Project Manager/Coordinator:	Ms. Noriko SHIBATA, Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand
Type and time frame of evaluation (mid-term or final):	Final Independent Project Evaluation, January 2015 – December 2017

Time frame of the project covered by the evaluation:	January 2015 to end of the field mission (tentatively mid October 2017)
Geographical coverage of the evaluation:	Cambodia, Laos PDR, Viet Nam and Thailand
Budget for this evaluation:	USD \$ 20,000
Type and year of past evaluations (if any):	Final Independent Project Evaluation of the previous phase: Project Childhood – Protection Pillar (June 2010- June 2014)
Core Learning Partners ¹⁹ (entities):	Ministry of Justice of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Lao PDR, UNDA and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Project overview and historical context

The project - *Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials in combating travelling child sex offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam (XAPA10)*, initiated on 1 January 2015 and with a duration until 31 December 2017, implemented by the Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand, - is a multi-country initiative to combat the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in the Mekong sub-region. This project is a continuation and expansion of the now concluded Australia-funded Project Childhood (XSPT 33) (2010-2014) that addressed the serious issue of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in the aforementioned countries. Project Childhood assisted in laying a solid foundation for improvements in the following areas:

- legislative and regulatory frameworks
- knowledge and skill improvement among specialist investigators and frontline law enforcement officers by developing and testing a training package
- enhanced cooperation within and across borders through the establishment of the Regional Legal Research Group

A final independent project evaluation of Project Childhood in 2014 suggested that UNODC should continue the project for a further phase as more time was needed to build on steps taken so far to reform the law and improve implementation of the law through better capacity and coordination.

This succeeding Project consists of three main outcomes:

- Outcome 1 (Legislation): Stronger legislative and policy frameworks

To date, the Penal Code in Viet Nam and in Lao PDR has been amended with the help of the project. In Cambodia, the Cybercrime Law has been drafted and the Juvenile Act was enacted.

¹⁹ The Core Learning Partnership (CLP) are the key stakeholders of the subject evaluated (project, programme, policy etc.), i.e. a limited number of those deemed as particularly relevant to be involved throughout the evaluation process, i.e. in reviewing and commenting on the TOR and the evaluation questions, reviewing and commenting on the draft evaluation report, as well as facilitating the dissemination and application of the results and other follow-up action. Stakeholders include all those to be invited to participate in the interviews and surveys, including the CLPs.

- Outcome 2 (Training): Improved skills and capacity to prosecute offences
So far, training manual for prosecutors and judges has been finalised and disseminated in project countries. TOT training to institutionalise the manual was also conducted.
- Outcome 3 (Cooperation): Improved information exchange mechanisms between criminal justice agencies within and across borders
With the support of the project, the representatives of three project countries and Thailand have exchanged information at the Regional Legal Research Group Meeting.

Background

Sexual exploitation of children is a serious violation of children's rights and an intensely complex issue. In Southeast Asia, child sexual exploitation has been closely linked to the ever-growing regional and international tourism industry, which draws large numbers of foreign, regional, and local travellers to its cities, beach resorts, and historic sites each year. The economic and social realities, particularly in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, have made some areas a major destination for so-called 'sex tourism'.

A recent report by UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific - ***Protecting the Future: Improving the Response to Child Sex Offending in Southeast Asia***²⁰ - outlined patterns in child sexual exploitation in Southeast Asia and explored factors that prevent an effective response to combat the crime. The report provides an overview of child sexual exploitation in Southeast Asia, looking particularly at the threat posed by people who travel for this purpose in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and in particular, the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). The report presents high-level factors that hinder an effective response to this critical situation and concludes with recommendations to address this threat.

Whilst there are a number of ASEAN intergovernmental policies in support of combatting sexual abuse of children in travel and tourism²¹, the establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015 will mean the free movement of tourists and as such, travelling child sex offenders will continue to pose a significant and growing threat to the region. The establishment of the AEC in 2015 has contributed to greater economic integration of its ten ASEAN Member countries²², bringing many economic positives, including the economic benefits from a freer movement of tourists. However, the resulting increase in tourist arrivals risks overwhelming local law

²⁰ Not being released publicly. Available on request.

²¹ ASEAN Regional Action Plan to prevent the sexual exploitation of children in ASEAN Tourism destinations, the South East Asian Plan – Sustainable Regional Response to Preventing the sexual exploitation of Children in Tourism destinations (2009-2013), Coordinated Mekong ministerial Initiative against trafficking, 2004 ASEAN legal assistance treaty in criminal matters, Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition agreements, anti-human trafficking MOUs between Viet Nam and Lao PDR, Viet Nam and Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam.

²² Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam

enforcement, and means child sex offenders may take advantage of the increased mobility associated with the integration, increasing their access to vulnerable children.

Although tourism is recognised to play an important economic development role in most ASEAN countries, there is a strong risk that economic growth from tourism will not create better opportunities for children in tourist areas, where children employed in entertainment establishments or living or working on the street may be at a greater risk of being exploited. A recent UNICEF report²³ estimates that the economic cost of child abuse in East Asia and the Pacific will exceed \$160 billion based on economic losses due to death, disease and health risk behaviours attributable to child abuse. This finding confirms the considerable social and economic burden of child abuse and highlights the critical importance of investing in protection and prevention approaches to child sexual abuse.

Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam face a common challenge – they are exposed to this problem in different ways and to different degrees but all lack the resources and know-how to tackle it effectively. In these countries, child sexual exploitation has been closely linked to the ever-growing tourism industry, which has also generated a high demand for entertainment, and in some instances, sexual services. Tourism undoubtedly represents a crucial source for legitimate employment opportunity and contributes to poverty reduction and economic development in many Southeast Asian countries.

Recognising the need for a consistent and harmonised approach, Governments and international organizations in Southeast Asia have worked with UNODC under this project (XAPA 10) to develop and implement a variety of measures to protect children from sexual abuse. This has been done through legislative reform, technical capacity building of investigators and prosecutors, and enhanced cooperation within and across borders. To date, the Penal Code has been amended in Viet Nam and Laos PDR, which includes a new specific child sex tourism offence. In Cambodia, the Cybercrime law has been drafted and the Juvenile Act was enacted. UNODC has also published curricula for prosecutors and judges and conducted TOT training. In addition, UNODC has facilitated discussions between the Ministry of Justice and national level agencies on legal reform and has supported the establishment of a Regional Legal Research Group with high ranking officials from the three countries and Thailand.

Main challenges during implementation

There have been several challenges during implementation. Firstly, the time for implementation has been limited: the project started in January 2015, but the Project Manager assumed the position in December 2015. As a result of this delay in recruitment, no activities were implemented in the first year of the project. Also, in the 4th quarter of 2015, UNODC has made a transition to a new Enterprise Resource Planning system, Umoja, aimed to harmonise the Secretariat-wide process

²³ UNICEF - Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children (2014), pp11, http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_74865.html, last accessed 13.10.2014

management. While efforts were undertaken to minimise disruptions, UNODC has experienced significant impact on implementation during the transition period. Despite remaining challenges, a normalisation of implementation has been achieved in the course of 2016. Some challenges have also been encountered in the context of political commitment of partner governments: changes of the country focal point and bureaucracy have caused delays in some activities.

Project documents and revisions of the original project document

Project document	Year	General information
Original project document	2014	Original project document approved in December 2014

The project document was designed and approved in December 2014 as part of the UNODC Regional Programme for Southeast Asia (2014-2017), and in particular, Sub-programme 4, currently being extended until end of 2019. However, no revisions have been made to this project itself and no changes will be made to the timeline. The original project budget was 557,000 USD, contributed by UNDA. The project received 100,000 USD from the Japanese government in 2016.

UNODC strategy context, including the project's main objectives and outcomes and project's contribution to UNODC country, regional or thematic programme

UNODC is a global international organization offering its member countries a range of legal, analytical, and technical services to strengthen capacity to more effectively uphold the rule of law, thereby providing security and justice for its citizens. In order to reduce vulnerability of nations' citizens to crime and increase human security, UNODC works with governments to strengthen their legal and technical capacity, to ensure that measures taken are evidence-based, draw on good practice, and are in line with the relevant international legal norms and standards. UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific has been providing technical assistance to a number of Governments in the region to help them strengthen their criminal justice systems, with specific regard to children in contact with the criminal justice systems as victims, witnesses or alleged offenders. This ongoing assistance includes improvement of legislative and regulatory frameworks, knowledge and skill enhancement of law enforcement officers and justice officials and cross-border cooperation.

Globally, UNODC provides assistance to member countries to facilitate ratification and implementation of international legal instruments. A wide range of international legal standards set the framework for the development of domestic criminal justice responses to child sexual exploitation. The key international instruments are the *Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)* (CRC) and its *Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2000)* (CRC Optional Protocol), the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)* (UNTOC) and its *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2005)* (TIP Protocol), and the International Labour Organization's (ILO) *Convention (No. 182) Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999)* (ILO Convention 182).

The project has been delivered under the UNODC Regional Programme for Southeast Asia (2014-2017), Sub-programme 4 (Criminal Justice), Outcome 13 (*Member States more effectively investigate and prosecute child sex offences*). It is also important to recognize the linkages between this area of work and other Outcomes generated by the Regional Programme. Effective implementation of this Outcome will therefore contribute to crime prevention in other areas under Sub-Programme 4 (Criminal Justice), such as those covered by Outcome 11 of the Regional Programme (*Member States strengthen their criminal justice systems to deliver justice in a fair, effective and equitable manner*) and Outcome 12 (*Member States more efficiently cooperate on cross-border criminal justice issues*). Please see figure 1 (Regional Programme context), which illustrates the position of Outcome 13 within UNODC’s Regional Programme for Southeast Asia.

Activities carried out under this Sub-programme are aligned with and promote the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) agenda, in particular goal 16.2 “End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”.

II. DISBURSEMENT HISTORY

Time periods throughout the <u>life time of the project and time covered by the evaluation</u>	Total Approved Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure in %
01.01.2015 – 31.12.2017	657,000 \$USD	472,171 \$USD (As of 17.07. 2017)	71.86%

III. PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION

Reasons behind the evaluation taking place

The final independent project evaluation is conducted close to the end of the project as envisaged in the project document and in line with the UNODC Evaluation Policy, norms and standards.

The main purpose of the final evaluation, which will be summative in nature, is to provide accountability to the donor by assessing the extent to which the project objectives were met and assess the utilisation of resources. The evaluation will assess the following DAC criteria: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, established partnerships and cooperation, and human rights. Furthermore, it will specifically assess how gender aspects were mainstreamed into the project.

The main objective of the evaluation is to identify lessons learned and best practices and derive recommendations for future decision-making and organizational learning. The evaluation results, which will be shared with all Core Learning Partners, will further be used to formulate a strategy after the life of the project.

The final evaluation report will be published and made publically available on the IEU website.

The evaluation results of this evaluation of XAPA10, will further be assessed as part of the upcoming In-depth Evaluation of the RP Southeast Asia in the second half of 2018, together with the other 4 sub programmes (XAPA07, XAPA08, XAPA09 and XAPA11).

IV. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

Unit of analysis (full project/programme/ parts of the project/programme; etc.)	Full project XAPA10
Time period of the project/programme covered by the evaluation	1 January 2015 – until the end of the field mission (tentatively mid-October 2017)
Geographical coverage of the evaluation	Thailand, Cambodia, Laos PDR and Viet Nam

The performance of the portfolio should be assessed against the project result framework, both to show the achievement of the project objective and outputs, as well as to review the validity of the result framework as a reporting tool.

V. EVALUATION CRITERIA AND KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation will be conducted based on the following DAC criteria: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability, as well as partnerships and cooperation, gender and human rights and lessons learned, and will respond to the following below questions (provided as indicative only and required to be further refined by the evaluator).

<i>Relevance</i>
Relevance of a project or programme is the extent to which its objectives are continuously consistent with recipient needs, UNODC mandate and overarching strategies and policies
1. To what extent did the project respond to the needs and priorities of national partner organizations, i.e. Ministry of Justice, prosecutor's office, law enforcement agencies, judiciary and civil society organizations, as well as UNODC strategic approach in this region at large?
2. To what extent are the project outputs and outcomes suitable and informative targets, e.g. are they Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound (SMART)?
3. To what extent were local circumstances taken into consideration when planning and implementing this project?
4. To what extent are the outputs, outcomes and objectives of this project relevant to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals?
5. To what extent did the implementation of the recommendations of the evaluation of phase 1 lead to improved design and/or implementation of the project/programme?
<i>Efficiency</i>
Efficiency is a measure of how resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted into outputs
1. To what extent were inputs converted into outputs in a cost efficient and timely manner, and how have unexpected causes of delay been managed?
2. To what extent have all planned outputs been delivered in a logical sequence and with high quality?
<i>Effectiveness</i>
Effectiveness is the extent to which a project or programme achieves its objectives and outcomes
1. To what extent did the project achieve its planned objective and outcomes?
2. To what extent did the quality of the outcomes meet national partner organizations' needs?
3. To what extent were appropriate measures taken to mitigate unplanned negative and positive effects on target groups contributing to results produced/services provided?
<i>Impact</i>
Impact is the positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term economic, environmental, social change(s) produced or likely to be produced by a project, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended, after the project was implemented
1. What difference – if any - has the project made to beneficiaries?

2. What are the intended or unintended positive and negative long-term social, economic, technical, environmental, and other effects on individuals, communities, and institutions?
<i>Sustainability</i>
Sustainability is the extent to which the benefits of the project or programme will last after its termination and the probability of continued long-term benefits. Projects and programmes need to be environmentally as well as financially sustainable
1. To what extent are the project results (impact if any, and outcomes) likely to continue after the project ends?
2. Is stakeholders' engagement likely to continue, be scaled up, replicated or institutionalised after external funding ceases?
3. What is the level of ownership of the project by target groups and how will it impact sustainability after the project ends?
<i>Partnerships and cooperation</i>
Partnerships and cooperation is a measure of the level and quality of UNODC's cooperation with partners and implementing partners (e.g. donors, NGOs, Governments, other UN agencies etc.)
1. To what extent have partnerships been sought and established (including UN agencies) and synergies been created in the delivery of assistance?
2. To what extent were efficient cooperation arrangements established (e.g. between UNODC and Government at national and local levels, donors, other UN agencies, and other relevant partners)?
<i>Human rights and gender</i>
Evaluate whether mainstreaming of human rights and gender was considered in project design and implementation
<i>Human rights</i>
1. To what extent were human rights considerations mainstreamed in the design and implementation of the project?
2. Which have been the major challenges to effectively mainstream human rights into the implementation of the project?
<i>Gender</i>
3. To what extent were gender considerations mainstreamed in the design and implementation of the project?
4. What are the reasons behind challenges (if any) of mainstreaming gender aspects throughout the project?
<i>Lessons learned and best practices</i>
Finally, the evaluation will look at lessons learned and best practices of the project
1. What lessons can be learned from the project implementation in order to improve performance, results and effectiveness in the future?
2. What best practices emerged from the project implementation?
3. What lessons can be drawn from unintended results?

VI. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The methods used to collect and analyse data

This evaluation will use methodologies and techniques as determined by the specific needs for information, the questions set out in the TOR and the availability of stakeholders. In all cases, the evaluator is expected to analyse all relevant information sources, such as reports, programme documents, thematic programmes, internal review reports, programme files, evaluation reports (if available), financial reports and any other documents that may provide further evidence for triangulation, on which his/her conclusions will be based. The evaluator is also expected to use interviews, surveys or any other relevant quantitative and/or qualitative tools as a means to collect relevant data for the evaluation. While maintaining independence, the evaluation will be carried out based on a participatory approach, which seeks the views and assessments of all parties identified as the key stakeholders of the project/ programme, the Core Learning Partners (CLP).

The present ToR provides basic information as regards to the methodology, which should not be understood as exhaustive. It is rather meant to guide the evaluator in elaborating an effective, efficient, and appropriate evaluation methodology that should be proposed, explained and justified in the Inception Report.

In addition, the evaluator will be asked to present a summarized methodology (including evaluation matrix) in the Inception Report outlining the evaluation criteria, indicators, sources of information and methods of data collection. The evaluation methodology must conform to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and Standards as well as the UNODC Evaluation Policy, Norms and Standards.

While the evaluator shall fine-tune the methodology for the evaluation in an Inception Report, a mixed-methods approach of qualitative and quantitative methods is mandatory due to its appropriateness to ensure a gender-sensitive, inclusive methodology. Special attention shall be paid to an unbiased and objective approach and the triangulation of sources, methods, data, and theories. Indeed, information stemming from secondary sources will be cross-checked and triangulated through data retrieved from primary research methods. Primary data collection methods need to be gender-sensitive as well as inclusive.

The credibility of the data collection and analysis are key to the evaluation. Rival theories and competing explanations must be tested once plausible patterns emerge from triangulating data.

The limitations to the evaluation need to be identified and discussed by the evaluator in the Inception Report, e.g. data constraints (such as missing baseline and monitoring data). Potential limitations as well as the chosen mitigating measures should be discussed.

The sources of data

The evaluation will have to utilise a mixture of primary and secondary sources of data. The primary sources include, among others, interviews with key stakeholders (face-to-face or by telephone), the use of surveys and questionnaires, field missions for case studies, focus group interviews, observation and other participatory techniques. Secondary data sources will include the project documents and their revisions, progress and monitoring reports and all other relevant documents, including visual information (e.g. eLearning, pictures, videos, etc.).

Desk Review

The evaluator will perform a desk review of existing documentation (please see the preliminary list of documents to be consulted in Annex II of the evaluation ToR). This list is however not to be regarded as exhaustive as additional documentation may be requested by the evaluator.

Phone/Skype interviews / semi-structured face to face interviews

The evaluator will conduct phone/Skype interviews and semi-structured face-to-face interviews with identified individuals from the following groups of stakeholders:

Questionnaire

A questionnaire should be developed and used in order to help collect the views of additional stakeholders (e.g. trainees, counterparts, partners, etc.), if deemed appropriate.

VII. TIME FRAME AND DELIVERABLES

<i>Duties</i>	<i>Time frame</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>
Desk review and preparation of Draft Inception Report	14-25 August 2017 (10 working days)	Home-based	Draft Inception Report containing: preliminary findings of the desk review, refined evaluation questions, data collection instruments (including questionnaire and interview questions), sampling strategy, evaluation matrix and limitations to the evaluation
Review of Draft Inception Report by the project manager and IEU	28 August – 4 September 2017		Comments on the Draft Inception Report
Incorporation of comments (can entail various rounds of comments)	5-19 September 2017 (3 working days)	Home-based	Revised Draft Inception Report
Deliverable A – Final Inception Report in line with UNODC evaluation norms, standards, guidelines and templates	By 19 September 2017 (overall 13 working days)		Final Inception Report to be cleared by IEU
Interviews with staff at UNODC Regional Office in Bangkok and project target areas. Evaluation mission: briefing, interviews; presentation of preliminary findings	25 September - 13 October 2017 (15 working days, including travel time)	Thailand, Cambodia, Laos PDR and Viet Nam	Presentation of preliminary findings
Drafting of the Evaluation Report	16-27 October 2017 (10 working days)	Home-based	Draft Evaluation Report
Submission to Project Management for review and comments of any factual errors and to IEU for review and comments for quality assurance	30 October - 10 November 2017		Comments on the Draft Evaluation Report
Consideration of comments from the Project Manager and incorporation of comments from	13-29 November	Home-based	Revised Draft Evaluation Report

IEU (can entail various rounds of comments)	2017 (3 working days)		
Deliverable B – Draft Evaluation Report in line with UNODC evaluation norms, standards, guidelines and templates	By 29 November 2017 (overall 28 working days)		Draft Evaluation Report to be cleared by IEU
Sharing by IEU of the Draft Evaluation Report with Core Learning Partners for comments	30 November - 7 December 2017		
Consideration of comments from Core Learning Partners	8 December 2017 (1 working day)	Home-based	Revised Draft Evaluation Report
Final review by IEU; incorporation of comments and finalisation of report (can entail various rounds of comments)	11-18 December 2017- (3 working days)	Home-based	Revised Draft Evaluation Report
Deliverable C - Finalization of Evaluation Report incl. Management response (if needed) and presentation of evaluation results	By 19 December 2017 (overall 4 working days)	Home-based;	Final Evaluation Report; Presentation of evaluation results. All to be cleared by IEU
Finalisation by the Project Management of the Evaluation Follow-up Plan in ProFi	By 31 December 2017		Final Evaluation Follow-up Plan to be cleared by IEU
Dissemination by the Project Management of the Final Evaluation Report			Disseminate Final Evaluation Report

VIII. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION

Number of evaluators needed

One highly-qualified national or international evaluator, with professional technical experience in the field of evaluation, including a track record of conducting various types of evaluations in an international context, will be sought for conducting the Final Independent Project Evaluation.

The qualifications and responsibilities of the evaluator are specified in the respective Terms of Reference of the evaluator (Annex I).

The role of the evaluator

The evaluator will be expected to carry out the following specific tasks:

- Carry out a desk review of all relevant documentation;
- Develop the Inception Report, containing preliminary findings of the desk review including sample size and sampling technique, refined evaluation questions, data collection instruments, evaluation matrix and limitations to the evaluation;

- Draft and finalise the inception report and evaluation methodology (ensuring that the methodology is gender-sensitive and inclusive), incorporating relevant comments, in line with UNODC norms, standards, guidelines and templates that can be found on the IEU website <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/evaluation-step-by-step.html>;
- Implement quantitative tools and analyse data;
- Triangulate data and test rival explanations;
- Ensure that all aspects of the Terms of Reference are fulfilled;
- Draft the Evaluation Report in line with UNODC norms, standards, guidelines and templates that can be found on the IEU website <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/evaluation-step-by-step.html>;
- Finalise the evaluation report on the basis of comments received in the review process (by project manager, CLPs and IEU);
- Present the final evaluation findings and recommendations to stakeholders.

Absence of Conflict of Interest

According to UNODC rules, the evaluator must not have been involved in the design and/or implementation, supervision and coordination of the project, nor has benefited from this project.

Furthermore, the evaluator shall respect and follow the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for conducting evaluations in a sensitive and ethical manner.

Reference to the evaluator's ToR detailing qualifications and responsibilities

Please refer to Annex I for the details of the evaluator's ToR.

IX. MANAGEMENT OF EVALUATION PROCESS

Roles and responsibilities of the Project Manager

The Project Manager is responsible for:

- managing the evaluation,
- drafting and finalising the ToR,
- selecting Core Learning Partners (representing a balance of men, women and other marginalised groups) and informing them of their role,
- recruiting the evaluator following clearance by IEU,

- providing desk review materials (including data and information on men, women and other marginalised groups) to the evaluator including the full TOR,
- reviewing the inception report as well as the evaluation methodology,
- liaising with the Core Learning Partners,
- reviewing the draft report for factual errors,
- developing an implementation plan for the evaluation recommendations as well as follow-up action (to be updated once per year),
- disseminating the final evaluation report and facilitating the presentation of evaluation results;

The Project Manager will be in charge of **providing logistical support** to the evaluator including arranging the field missions of the evaluator, including but not limited to:

- All logistical arrangements for the travel of the consultant (including travel details; DSA-payments; transportation; etc.)
- All logistical arrangement for the meetings/interviews/focus groups/etc., ensuring interview partners adequately represent men, women and other marginalised groups (including independent translator/interpreter if needed; set-up of meetings; arrangement of ad hoc meetings as requested by the evaluator; transportation from/to the interview venues; scheduling sufficient time for the interviews (around 45 minutes); ensuring that the evaluator and the respective interviewees are present during the interviews; etc.)
- All logistical arrangements for the presentation of the evaluation results;
- Ensuring timely payment of all fees/DSA/etc. (payments for the evaluator need to be released within 5 working days after the respective deliverable is cleared by IEU).

For the field missions, the evaluator liaises with the UNODC Regional/Field Offices and mentors as appropriate.

Roles and responsibilities of the evaluation stakeholders

Members of the Core Learning Partnership (CLP) are identified by the Project Manager. The CLPs are the main stakeholders, i.e. a limited number of those deemed as particularly relevant to be involved throughout the evaluation process, i.e. in reviewing and commenting on the TOR and the evaluation questions, reviewing and commenting on the draft evaluation report, as well as facilitating the dissemination and application of the results and other follow-up action. Stakeholders include all those to be invited to participate in the interviews and surveys, including the CLPs.

Roles and responsibilities of the Independent Evaluation Unit

The Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) provides mandatory normative tools, guidelines and templates to be used in the evaluation process. Please find the respective tools on the IEU web site <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/evaluation.html>. Furthermore, IEU provides guidance and evaluation expertise throughout the evaluation process.

IEU reviews and clears all steps and deliverables during the evaluation process: Terms of Reference; Selection of evaluator(s); Inception Report; Draft Evaluation Report; Final Evaluation Report; Evaluation Follow-up Plan.

X. PAYMENT MODALITIES

The evaluator will be issued a consultancy contract and paid in accordance with UNODC rules and regulations. The contract is a legally binding document in which the consultant agrees to complete the deliverables by the set deadlines.

Payment is correlated to deliverables and three instalments are typically foreseen:

- The first payment upon clearance by IEU of the Inception Report (in line with UNODC evaluation norms, standards, guidelines and templates);
- The second payment upon clearance by IEU of the Draft Evaluation Report (in line with UNODC norms, standards, evaluation guidelines and templates);
- The third and final payment (i.e. the remainder of the fee) only after completion of the respective tasks, receipt of the Final Evaluation Report (in line with UNODC evaluation norms, standards, guidelines and templates) and clearance by IEU, as well as presentation of evaluation results.

For missions outside of home base, 75 percent of daily subsistence allowance shall be paid in advance before travelling. The balance of 25 percent and terminals shall be paid after the travel has taken place, upon presentation of boarding passes and the completed travel claim forms.

ANNEX II. EVALUATION TOOLS: QUESTIONNAIRES AND INTERVIEW GUIDES

Open-end Questionnaire and Interview Guide 1: National Stakeholders²⁴

This is a final UNODC Independent Project Evaluation of the Project - *Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials in combating travelling child sex offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam* (Project Childhood 2) (XAPA10), implemented by UNDOC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (ROSEAP) in Bangkok, Thailand.

The main purposes of the final evaluation are to assess the extent to whether project objectives were met, identify lessons learned and best practices and derive recommendations for future decision-making and organisational learning.

The evaluation is undertaken by an external independent evaluator, Ms. Ayako Namura.

As a stakeholder in this evaluation process, your views are very important. To this effect, your assistance in completing this questionnaire would therefore be very much appreciated.

Confidentiality

You are assured of complete confidentiality. The information provided will only be seen by the independent evaluator. The data will be reported only in an aggregated form and no individual will be identified.

Please kindly provide your response directly to the independent evaluator, Ms. Ayako NAMURA (ayana@tekizaitekisho.org) by 31 October 2017.

Thank you very much for your time and kind cooperation.

Name:
Position:
Division/Department:

²⁴ National Stakeholders are mainly project working group members including Ministry of Justice, courts, prosecutor's office and the police.

Organization:

(Relevance)

1. Is the project still aligned with the policy or strategy on child protection or combating travelling child sex offenders in your country? If so, please provide the name of the relevant documents or describe the policies or strategies specifically.

2. Do you think the project design was appropriate to combat travelling child sex offences in your country and Mekong countries? If you were involved at the design stage, what roles UNODC played in the project design?

(Efficiency)

3. How do you think the communications and arrangement with UNODC's consultants or staff to manage the project activities? Have you encountered any difficulties? If so, what measures have you taken to cope with these challenges?

4. What is your assessment on the training curriculum for officers of national police?

5. What is your assessment on the training curriculum for officers of prosecutor's office or judge?

6. What is your assessment on the operational procedures used in the training provided by the project?

(Effectiveness and sustainability)

Outcome 1: Stronger legislative and policy frameworks

7. How do you assess the technical assistance provided by UNODC's experts in amendment or new development of legislative framework in your country? Also, please tell us what roles UNODC has played in this matter.

8. How effective do you think a consultation workshop organized by UNODC in 2017 was? What functions did this consultation workshop have? (for example, to address the issues of child sexual exploitation in travel and tourism, etc.)

9. What is your organization's plan to further enhance the legislative and policy frameworks in relation with combating travelling child sex offences and protecting victims?

Outcome 2: Improved skills and capacity to prosecute offences

17. How do you think about equipment handed over by the project in 2017? Have they been useful for your work? (*applicable only in Cambodia and Viet Nam.*) If so, in what way?

11. Do you think your organization has improved procedures for prosecuting child sex offenders applying what officers of your organization learned through the training programmes provided by the project? If so, please describe how the procedures have improved. If not, please describe what main challenges are.

12. What is your organization's plan to further enhance the capacity of police officers, prosecutors or judges to investigate legislative child sex offenders? How can your organization continue the training programmes after the project ends? Is it possible to secure the budget to conduct the training programmes?

Outcome 3: Improved information exchange mechanisms between criminal justice agencies within and across borders

13. How do you assess on the National and Regional Legal Research Group established through the project and organized the meetings three times in 2015, 2016 and 2017? Do you think these meetings were effective to share and exchange the information about legal framework in other Mekong countries? If so, in what way? Or are there any effects derived from this activity?

14. Do you think that National and Regional Legal Research Group established through the project will continue organizing the meeting after the project ends? To do so, which organization can take an initiative or leadership? How the budget to organize such meetings, in particular, RLRG meetings, can be secured?

Overarching objectives: enhance law enforcement capacities to effectively identify, investigate and prosecute travelling child sex offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam.

15. How do you think the project three components have contributed to enhancement of law enforcement capacities to effectively identify, investigate and prosecute travelling child sex offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam?

(Impact)

16. Have you observed any positive or negative impacts at your organization or any other institutions which may be generated as a result of the project implementation? For example, the increase in awareness of travelling child sex offences or child protection, or new collaboration with other countries.

(Partnership and cooperation)

17. Do you think that the project has established and strengthened the partnership between UNODC, the relevant government agencies in your countries/other Mekong countries and other International organizations? How do you assess this partnership? Does it bring any benefits to your organization or your work?

18. Do you think your country has built the partnership with UNODC, NGOs, governments, other UN agencies or donors? If so, how do you think the built partnership has contributed to generate project effects over the course of project implementation?

(Human rights and gender)

19. Do you think that the project components include human rights considerations well in the project design and implementation? If so, please state in what way this issue is incorporated in the project. If not, what measures should have been taken?

20. Do you think the project components cover gender consideration or issues in the design and in the project implementation? If so, please state in what way, this issue is incorporated in the project. If not, what measures should have been taken?

21. If you have any suggestions or comments for future work in this area, please describe them.

Thank you very much for your time and kind cooperation.

Open-end Questionnaire and Interview Guide 2: UNODC Staff/Consultants

This is a final UNODC Independent Project Evaluation of the Project - *Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials in combating travelling child sex offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam* (Project Childhood 2) (XAPA10), implemented by UNDOC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (ROSEAP) in Bangkok, Thailand.

The main purposes of the final evaluation are to assess the extent to whether project objectives were met, identify lessons learned and best practices and derive recommendations for future decision-making and organisational learning.

The evaluation is undertaken by an external independent evaluator, Ms. Ayako Namura.

As a stakeholder in this evaluation process, your views are very important. To this effect, your assistance in completing this questionnaire would therefore be very much appreciated.

Confidentiality

You are assured of complete confidentiality. The information provided will only be seen by the independent evaluator. The data will be reported only in an aggregated form and no individual will be identified.

Please kindly provide your response directly to the independent evaluator, Ms. Ayako NAMURA (ayana@tekizaitekisho.org) by 31 October 2017.

Thank you very much for your time and kind cooperation.

Name:

Position:

Division/Department:

(Relevance)

1. Do you think the project has been aligned with the policy or strategy on child protection or combating travelling child sex offenders in Southeast Asian countries?

2. Do you think the project has been aligned with the policies or regional programme of UNODC?

3. Do you think the project design was appropriate to combat travelling child sex offenders in Mekong countries? Do you think there are any other components which should have been included in the project scope?

4. Do you think that the outputs, outcomes and objective of the project are relevant to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal agenda, in particular goal 16.2 “End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all form of violence against and torture of children”?

(Efficiency)

5. How do you think the communications and arrangement with UNODC's consultants or staff to manage the project activities? Have you encountered any difficulties? If so, what measures have you taken to cope with these challenges?

6. What methods have the project applied to monitor the project progress? Do you think the monitoring mechanism and methods to manage the project activities are appropriate? If you have confronted any challenges, please describe them.

7. What is your assessment on the training curriculum for officers of national police?

8. What is your assessment on the training curriculum for officers of prosecutor's office or judge?

9. What is your assessment on the operational procedures used in the training provided by the project?

(Effectiveness and sustainability)

Outcome 1: Stronger legislative and policy frameworks

10. How effective do you think a consultation workshop organized by UNODC in 2017 was? What functions did this consultation workshop have? (for example, to address the issues of child sexual exploitation in travel and tourism, etc.)

11. Do you think that the partner countries will continue enhancing the legislative and policy frameworks in relation with combating travelling child sex offences and protecting victims? If not, please describe what challenges exist to do so?

Outcome 2: Improved skills and capacity to prosecute offences

12. How have you observed the utilisation level of equipment handed over by the project in 2017? What effects has the equipment brought to the implementing partner organization? (applicable only in Cambodia and Viet Nam.)

13. Do you think the police, prosecutors or judges in the partner courtiers have improved procedures for prosecuting child sex offenders applying what officers of your organization

learned through the training programmes provided by the project? If so, please describe how the procedures have improved. If not, please describe what main challenges are.

14. Do you think the partner countries will continue to enhancing the capacity of police officers, prosecutors or judges to investigate legislative child sex offenders after the project ends? If so, please provide the reasons you think so. If not, please provide what the main challenges are (for example, to secure the budget, the degree of the commitment or ownership level of the counterpart organizations).

Outcome 3: Improved information exchange mechanisms between criminal justice agencies within and across borders

15. How do you assess on the National and Regional Legal Research Group established through the project and organized the meetings three times in 2015, 2016 and 2017? Do you think these meetings were effective to share and exchange the information about legal framework in other Mekong countries? If so, in what way? Or are there any effects derived from this activity?

16. Do you think that National and Regional Legal Research Group established through the project will continue organizing the meeting after the project ends? To do so, which organization can take an initiative or leadership? How the budget to organize such meetings, in particular, RLRG meetings, can be secured?

Overarching objectives: enhance law enforcement capacities to effectively identify, investigate and prosecute travelling child sex offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam.

17. How do you think the project's three components have contributed to enhancement of law enforcement capacities to effectively identify, investigate and prosecute travelling child sex offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam? Looking at the current degree of outputs or outcomes (or progress or status) of the project, do you think there are any other components which should have been included in the project to achieve this overarching objective?

(Impact)

18. Have you observed any positive or negative impacts which may be generated as a result of the project implementation? For example, the increase in awareness of travelling child sex offences or child protection, or new collaboration with other countries.

(Partnership and cooperation)

19. Do you think that the project has established and strengthened the partnership between UNODC, the relevant government agencies in your responsible countries/other Mekong countries and other International organizations? How do you assess this partnership?

(Human rights and gender)

20. Do you think that the project components include human rights considerations well in the project design and implementation? If so, please state in what way this issue is incorporated in the project. If not, what measures should have been taken?

21. Do you think the project components cover gender consideration or issues in the design and in the project implementation? If so, please state in what way, this issue is incorporated in the project. If not, what measures should have been taken?

(Lessons learned and best practices)

22. Have you observed any good practices generated by the implementing partners or any relevant organization in the course of project implementation?

23. If you have any suggestions or comments for future work in this area, please describe them.

Thank you very much for your time and kind cooperation.

Open-end Questionnaire and Interview Guide 3: Donors and International Organizations

This is a final UNODC Independent Project Evaluation of the Project - *Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials in combating travelling child sex offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam* (Project Childhood 2) (XAPA10), implemented by UNDOC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (ROSEAP) in Bangkok, Thailand.

The main purposes of the final evaluation are to assess the extent to whether project objectives were met, identify lessons learned and best practices and derive recommendations for future decision-making and organisational learning.

The evaluation is undertaken by an external independent evaluator, Ms. Ayako Namura.

As a stakeholder in this evaluation process, your views are very important. To this effect, your assistance in completing this questionnaire would therefore be very much appreciated.

Confidentiality

You are assured of complete confidentiality. The information provided will only be seen by the independent evaluator. The data will be reported only in an aggregated form and no individual will be identified.

Please kindly provide your response directly to the independent evaluator, Ms. Ayako NAMURA (ayana@tekizaitekisho.org) by 31 October 2017.

Thank you very much for your time and kind cooperation.

Name:
Position:
Division/Department:
Organization:

1. Could you please tell us how have you been involved in this project (for example, funding, regularly receiving information about the project progress, participating/observing in any workshops or consultation workshops organized by the project, being asked for your opinions about the project, etc.)

(Relevance)

2. Do you think the project has been aligned with the policy or strategy on child protection or combating travelling child sex offenders in your organization or in Southeast Asian countries?

3. Do you think the three components of the project (*Briefly, these are legislative, training and cooperation. Please see "introductory part in the beginning of this questionnaire for more details*) was appropriate to combat travelling child sex offenders in your country and Mekong countries? Do you see any other important components which should have been included?

(Effectiveness and sustainability)

Outcome 1: Stronger legislative and policy frameworks

4. If you have attended or observed, how effective do you think a consultation workshop organized by UNODC in 2017 was? What functions did this consultation workshop have? (for example, to address the issues of child sexual exploitation in travel and tourism, etc.)

5. Do you think that the partner countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam) will continue enhancing the legislative and policy frameworks in relation with combating travelling child sex offences and protecting victims? If not, please describe what challenges exist to do so?

Outcome 2: Improved skills and capacity to prosecute offences

6. Do you think that the partner countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam) have improved skills and capacity to prosecute child sex offences in travelling and tourism through the project activities?

Outcome 3: Improved information exchange mechanisms between criminal justice agencies within and across borders.

7. How do you assess on the National and Regional Legal Research Group established through the project and organized the meetings three times in 2015, 2016 and 2017 if you have attended them? Do you think these meetings were effective to share and exchange the information about legal framework in other Mekong countries? If so, in what way? Or have you observed any effects derived from this activity?

(Impact)

8. Have you observed any positive or negative impacts at the police, prosecutor's office or judges in the partner countries? For example, the increase in awareness of travelling child sex offences or child protection, or new collaboration with other countries.

(Partnership and cooperation)

9. Do you think that the project has established and strengthened the partnership with your organization or projects which your organization implements? How do you assess this partnership? Does it bring any benefits to your organization?

(Human rights and gender)

10. Do you think that the project components include human rights considerations well in the project design and implementation? If so, please state in what way this issue is incorporated in the project. If not, what measures should have been taken?

11. Do you think the project components cover gender consideration or issues in the design and in the project implementation? If so, please state in what way, this issue is incorporated in the project. If not, what measures should have been taken?

(Lessons learned and best practices)

12. Have you observed any good practices generated by the police, prosecutor's office or judges to combating child sexual offences in travelling and tourism in the course of project implementation?

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13. If you have any suggestions or comments for future work in this area, please describe them.

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Thank you very much for your time and kind cooperation.

Questionnaire and Interview Guide 4: Trainees

<p>This is a final UNODC Independent Project Evaluation of the Project - <i>Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials in combating travelling child sex offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam</i> (Project Childhood 2) (XAPA10), implemented by UNDOC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (ROSEAP) in Bangkok, Thailand.</p> <p>The main purposes of the final evaluation are to assess the extent to whether project objectives were met, identify lessons learned and best practices and derive recommendations for future decision-making and organisational learning.</p> <p>The evaluation is undertaken by an external independent evaluator, Ms. Ayako Namura.</p> <p>As a stakeholder in this evaluation process, your views are very important. To this effect, your assistance in completing this questionnaire would therefore be very much appreciated.</p> <p>Confidentiality</p> <p>You are assured of complete confidentiality. The information provided will only be seen by the independent evaluator. The data will be reported only in an aggregated form and no individual will be identified.</p> <p>Please kindly provide your response directly to the independent evaluator, Ms. Ayako NAMURA (ayana@tekizaitekisho.org) by 31 October 2017.</p> <p>Thank you very much for your time and kind cooperation.</p>

Name:
Position:
Division/Organization:

1. What is your overall satisfaction of training programme you participated in? Please chose one appropriate answer.

<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Satisfied very much
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Satisfied to some extent
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Not satisfied much
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Not satisfied at all

0. Do not know

1-a. If your answer is “2. not satisfied much” or “1. not satisfied at all”, please choose appropriate answers to support your answer (multiple choices).

Training contents did not match my needs
 Training contents were very difficult for me.
 Training contents were too easy for me.
 Training manual was not easy to understand.
 Training style (e.g. lecture, discussion, workshop styles, etc.) was not appropriate.
 Duration of training was too short for me.
 Duration of training was too long for me.
 Others (please specify: _____)

2. Do you think the training manual used in the training assists you in having better understanding of investigating child sexual exploitation?

4. Strongly agree
 3. Agree to some extent
 2. Not agree much
 1. Not agree at all
 0. Do not know

2-a. If your answer is “2. Not agree much” or “1. Not agree at all”, please state the reasons to support your answer.

3. Please tell us what extent you have applied what you learned from the training programmes for your work.

5. Applied it to great extent
 4. Applied it to some extent
 3. Not applied it yet; but will apply it in the future.
 2. Tried but could not apply it.
 1. Do not think I can apply it for my work
 0. Do not know

3-a. If your answer is “5. Applied to great extent”, “4. Applied to some extent”, “3. Not applied it yet; but will apply it in the future”, please tell us in what way have you applied/will you apply it for your work?

3-b. If your answer is “2. Tried but could not apply it” or “1. Do not think I can apply it for my work”, please tell us the reasons that you could not apply it for your work, or you think you cannot apply it for your work.

- 4. If you have any suggestions or comments on the training programmes provided by the project, please describe them.**

Thank you very much for your time and kind cooperation.

ANNEX III. DESK REVIEW LIST

- Regional Programme for Southeast Asia 2014 - 2017
- Thematic Programme: CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM 2012 – 2015
- Lao PDR's 8th five-year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2016-2020)
- National Strategic Development Plan 2014 – 2018, Royal Government of Cambodia
- Viet Nam's Socio-economic Development Strategy for the Period of 2011- 2020, Government of Viet Nam
- UNICEF - Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children (2014)
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Protecting the Future: Improving the response to Child Sex Offending in South Asia 2014 Child Protection activities (2016) (2017)
- Preparation of the Annual Progress Reports for Extended 8th and 9th Tranche Development Account Projects (Annual Progress Report)
- Annual Progress Report: 9th Tranche Development Account
- Semi-Annual Reports (Viet Nam, Cambodia, Lao PDR for 1st half of 2017 and July –Sep 2017)
- Reports on Consultative Workshops in 2017
- UNODC. Legal Report “Analysis of Domestic Legal Framework: Child Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism” (2017)
- Trainers Guide: Investigating Sexual Exploitation of Children for Frontline Officials (2014)
- Trainers Guide: Investigating Sexual Exploitation of Children for Specialist Investigators (2014)
- Trainers Guide: Prosecuting & Adjudicating Cases of Sexual Exploitation of Children (2017)
- Gender Issues: Introductory Training: Gender Issues in Cases of Child Sexual Exploitation (2014)

- Minutes of Meetings of Regional Legal Research Group (1st, 2nd and 3rd)
- Reports on National Legal Research Group Meetings
- UNODC Child Protection Study Tour 27-30 March, 2017
- Training Reports in 2016 and 2017
- Financial statement/report
- Child Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism: An Analysis of Domestic Legal Frameworks: Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam 2017
- Position Paper on Human Rights (2011)
- Terms of Reference of the Final Independent Project Evaluation of
- Independent Mid-term Evaluation Report Project Childhood: Child Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism (CSETT), Mekong Sub-Region: Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam and Lao PDR
- Final Independent Project Evaluation of Project Childhood – Protection Pillar (XSPT33)
- Guidance Note on Gender Mainstreaming
- UNODC Evaluation Policy
- Norms for Evaluation in the UN System, April 2005

Number of documents review: 30

ANNEX IV. LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTED DURING THE EVALUATION

<i>Number of interviewees</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Sex disaggregated data</i>	<i>Country</i>
2	UNODC HQs	Male: 1 Female: 1	Austria
7	UNODC ROSEAP	Male: 2 Female: 5	Thailand
6	UNODC Country Offices	Male: 4 Female: 2	Cambodia, Lao DPR and Viet Nam
3	Donors	Male: 2 Female: 1	USA and Japan
36	State Counterparts and Beneficiaries	Male: 22 Female: 14	Cambodia, Lao DPR and Viet Nam
20	Partners, International Organizations	Male: 11 Female: 9	International
1	Private Company	Male: 1 Female: 0	Singapore
Total: 75		Male: 43 Female: 32	

ANNEX V. TABLES OF PROGRESS AND OUTPUTS OF THE PROJECT

Activities	Results
Outcome 1: Existing legislative frameworks relevant to combating travelling child sex offences and protecting victims are strengthened/ improved.	
1.1. Organize consultation workshops to share and implement recommendations from the UNODC and UNICEF legal reform efforts relevant to combating travelling child sex offences and protecting children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the first year of the project period, a consultation workshop was not organized due to the absence of the project manager. Consultation workshops were organized once in the respective project countries in July 2017.
1.2 Document, publish, disseminate and support implementation of legislative models in combating travelling child sex offences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the consultation workshops, the Legal Reports of each project country, which were once drafted during XSPT33, were reviewed and finalised. The Legal Reports were translated, published and disseminated to working group members and the relevant agencies in September 2017 in all three countries.
1.3 Carry out consultation workshops to support the drafting process of key laws in Penal Codes, Criminal Procedure Codes, and others relevant to combating travelling child sex offences in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Viet Nam, the legal consultants of the UNODC supported for revision of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedures Code. The Lao Penal Code was developed by the MOJ in 2016 taking UNODC's recommendations into consideration. It criminalized specific Child Sex Tourism for the first time in Lao PDR. The draft Penal Code was approved by the National Assembly in May 2017 and the minor changes are being carried out as of November 2017. One promulgated, the Penal Code will replace the existing Penal Laws and other related Laws. In Cambodia, Juvenile Act has been drafted since 2008 and the UNODC legal consultants have participated in discussion held at the working group meetings and provided advice (during XSPT33). Juvenile Act was enacted in 2016. (Cybercrime Law was drafted but not passed by the National Assembly yet.)
1.4 Organize consultation workshops to support National Assembly agencies in approving key laws relevant to combating travelling child sex offences in the Penal Codes and Criminal Procedure Codes of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support National Assembly agencies in approving key laws requires a long-term relationship and intensive engagement of the UNODC's staff and legal consultants in law making process in respective countries. Considering the project scope, this activity was ambitious to carry out. Instead, the project promoted the involvement of policy makers by inviting them to the workshops, when they discussed the gaps between domestic legal framework related to child sexual exploitation and international standards. Particularly, the consultation workshop organized on 14 July 2017

Activities	Results
	<p>in Viet Nam invited and obtained participants of the National Assembly members. Interviewees mentioned that this greatly promoted their awareness of importance of legislative reform related to child sexual exploitation.</p>
<p>1.5 A Legal expert to undertake follow-up technical advisory missions to support the implementation process of the key laws relevant to combating travelling child sex offences under the Penal Codes and Criminal Procedure Codes in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legal expert supported the counterpart organizations for how to investigate and prosecute child sex offenses by following the key laws in the consultation workshop. They also provide advice through email or during the field mission.
<p>Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity of police officers, prosecutors and judges investigating and prosecuting child sex offenders.</p>	
<p>2.1 Finalise and translate the draft regional training curriculums developed under Project Childhood (Protection Pillar) for prosecutors and judges on prosecuting travelling child sex offenders. Submit to prosecutorial and judicial institutions for contextualization, approval and delivery in the relevant institutions. The contextualization process will entail review/consultations and pilot testing of the draft regional training curriculum for prosecutors and judges.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft “training manual (Trainers Guide)”, which is a guideline for training for prosecutors and judges explaining how to prepare a training session and a model training curriculum, are already translated as of October 2017. The trainers guide has gone through the process of review, consultations and a test in the pilot trainings. In the process of contextualization, the trainers guide was also customized and adjusted in accordance with legal procedures in their respective countries by the working group members.
<p>2.2 Publish, disseminate and support implementation of the contextualized police training curriculums with the participating countries of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. (The Police curriculum developed under Project Childhood (Protection Pillar) has been officially endorsed by the Cambodia National Police Commissioner and is ready for dissemination and finalised. Discussions on official endorsement by Lao PDR and Viet Nam will continue with senior police counterparts to incorporate the training material into training academies. The same process will apply to the Prosecutor and Judges Curriculum once finalised. Training curriculums will be disseminated to relevant training institutions (numbers will be recorded) and will be used as the basis for future training and programming.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Viet Nam, the training curriculum for the police, judges and prosecutors has been already adopted at their training institutions respectively and the training on child sexual exploitation has been provided. In Cambodia, since the MOJ expressed the intention to institutionalise the curriculum developed by the project at the Royal School of Judges and Prosecutors (RSJP), it will be adopted at RSJP in the future (further technical assistance may be needed for institutionalization). It should be noted that the MOJ also mentioned that the customized training curriculum needed to be used for frontline officers at first and revised again. In Lao PDR, the training on how to adopt the training curriculum at the training institutions was provided in November 2017. The adoption of the developed curriculum will be taken in the future (however, it should be noted that further technical assistance may be needed.)
<p>2.3 Support the delivery of national level training for police officers,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The same as motioned above.

Activities	Results
prosecutors, and judges on investigating and prosecuting travelling child sex offenders and protecting child victims using the contextualized training curriculums.	
2.4 Deliver and install investigative equipment ²⁵ for criminal investigation police units and monitor usage in the investigation of child sexual exploitation cases in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The equipment for investigations was provided for the national police and has been utilised for the investigations in Viet Nam. The equipment for Cambodian National Police will be delivered by the end of this year. On the other hand, the project was not able to complete the needs assessments of investigative equipment for Lao MoPS (the police) and go into the procurement process.
Outcome 3: Enhanced cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders with respect to combating travelling child sex offences and protecting victims	
3.1 Organize national workshops with the established Legal Research Groups and law enforcement agencies to share information, experience on legislative improvement and law enforcement measures to combat travelling child sex offences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national legal research group meetings were organized three times in 2016 and three times in 2017 in the respective countries. The details are presented in “Results of Workshops, Meetings and Training Programmes organized by the Project” in the next section.
3.2 Organize regional workshops with the established Legal Research Groups and law enforcement agencies to share information, experience on legislative improvement and law enforcement measures to combat travelling child sex offences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regional legal research group meetings were organized three times for the project duration: in Thailand 2015 (66 participants), in Viet Nam 2016 (66 participants) and in Cambodia 2017 (73 participants).
3.3 Organize study tours for officials of the three participating countries in order to learn about different measures and best practices in combating travelling child sex offences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UNODC organized a study tour on 27-30 March 2017 in the Philippines with the participants of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam and Thailand to learn about policy, legislation and practice in the Philippines in combating travelling child sex offences for consideration, modification and application in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam and Thailand. The report was prepared already and the video report is being developed as of October 2017.
3.4 As appropriate, engage the ASEAN Commission for the Protection and Promotion of Women and Children’s Rights (ACWC), the United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT), and the Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP) to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project working group members also participated in a regional workshop organized in November 2017 under the coordination of Thailand’s Representative to ACWC on Children’s Rights and the Government of Thailand through the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in partnership with ECPAT International. The UNODC project staff also participated in

²⁵ Equipment here includes technical equipment needed to carry out investigations and trial processes to international standards and in order to protect children throughout the process. E.g. cameras, gloves, exhibit bags for evidence, swab kits for DNA sample, walkie-talkie, document shredders, soft-ware, video-conference equipment for trials related to child sex offences.

Activities	Results
<p>include combating child sexual exploitation in the agenda of the events and forums initiated by their agencies.</p>	<p>regional networking meetings or the UN inter-agency meetings from time to time and shared the information about the project progress with the relevant agencies or institutions.</p>
<p>3.5 As appropriate, set up on network / electronic platform for stakeholders to interact with one another and disseminate project outputs possibly make available to a wider audience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project set up “Google share drive” through which the regional legal research group members can access the meeting minutes and presentation materials. • The project set up Facebook group page, which is the online community where relevant officials from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam and the UNODC share and exchange the information on child sexual exploitation.

Results of Workshops, Meetings and Training Programmes organized by the Project

Outcome 1: Consultative Workshops organized.

Country	Date	Topics	Number of participants	Main targets	Participants evaluation (useful for work)
Cambodia	10 July 2017	Consultative Workshop on Legal Report of Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism	70	Relevant ministries, courts, media and NGOs.	72.0%
Lao PDR	12 July 2017	Consultation workshop on Legal Report on Child Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism	40	Ministry, Court, Institutes, Internal & Int'l Organizations	80.0%
Viet Nam	14 July 2017	Consultation workshop on finalization of Child Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism - An analysis of Domestic Legal Frameworks"	80	Criminal justice officers, law and policy makers, development partners, academia, journalists	n/a

Outcome 2: Training

Country	Date	Topics	Number of participants	Main targets	Participants evaluation (useful for work)
Cambodia	21-22, July 2016	Consultation workshop and TOT	24	prosecutors, judges, trainers from the prosecutor and judicial training institutions and the Ministry of Justice representatives	86.3%
Cambodia	13 March 2017	Workshop on investigation of online child sexual exploitation (Training on cybercrime investigation) (in collaboration with the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children: ICMEC)	18	Project working group members (MOJ, judges and prosecutors)	89.1%
Cambodia	14-16 March 2017	Workshop on investigation of online child sexual exploitation (Training on cybercrime investigation) (in collaboration with ICMEC)	55	Ministry of Interior (Police), US embassy, police representative from Viet Nam, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines)	n/a

Country	Date	Topics	Number of participants	Main targets	Participants evaluation (useful for work)
Cambodia	20-22 March 2017	Workshop on Manual Customization of the “Training Programme for Prosecutors and Judges on Sexual Exploitation of Children”	15	Ministry of Justice, Appeal Court, Prosecutor, Provincial Court Judge, Provincial Appeal Court Judge, General Directorate of Civil Affairs	n/a
Lao PDR	14-15, July 2016	Consultation workshop and TOT	26	prosecutors, judges, trainers from the prosecutor and judicial training institutions and the Ministry of Justice representatives	84.6%
Lao PDR	3-4 July 2017	Workshop on Implementing Investigation on Child Sexual Exploitation	40	Judges and prosecutors (Ministry of Public Security, Office of Prosecutors, People’s Court, Lao Bar Association, Lao Women’s Union and Lao Youth Union)	85.7%
Lao PDR	1 November 2017	Workshop on Training Manual for Prosecutors and Judges	30	Judges and prosecutors (Ministry of Public Security, Office of Prosecutors, People’s Court)	n/a
Viet Nam	18-19 July 2016	Consultation workshop and TOT	32	prosecutors, judges, trainers from the prosecutor and judicial training institutions and the Ministry of Justice representatives	92.3%
Viet Nam	3-5 May 2017	Pilot testing of draft curriculum for the police officers + A training programme	40 (F 2, M 38)	Police	n/a
Viet Nam	31 July – 2 August 2017	Pilot training programme (pilot testing draft training curriculum)	30 (F 20, M 10)	Procuracy’s officials/trainee prosecutors	n/a
Viet Nam	10-11 November 2017	Training for Supreme People's Prosecution (prosecutors)	30	Supreme People’s Prosecution Office	-

Country	Date	Topics	Number of participants	Main targets	Participants evaluation (useful for work)
Viet Nam	30 October 2017	Training for Supreme People's Court (judges)	40	Supreme People's Court	-
Viet Nam	23-24 November 2017	Training for MoPS (police)	50	Ministry of Public Security	-

Outcome 3: Research Group Meetings organized.

Country	Date	Topics	Number of participants	Main targets
National Legal Research Group Meeting				
Cambodia	5-7 October 2016	Workshop on Training Material and Legal Framework on Sexual Exploitation of Children (NLRG)	12 (F 3, M, 9)	
Cambodia	28-29 August 2017	National Legal Research Group Meeting	15 (F 3, M, 12)	
Lao PDR	11 October 2016	Kick-off Meeting of the Project Childhood Phase 2 on Sexual Exploitation of Children (NLRG)	26	MOJ, Public Security, People's Supreme Court, Prosecutor Office, Supreme Prosecutor Office
Lao PDR	10 August 2017	Meeting of the National Legal Research Group	15	MOJ, People's Supreme Court, Office of the Supreme People's Prosecutor, the National Police Force (Interpol)
Vietnam	14-15 October 2016	Inter-agency Consultation on Updates of the Analysis of Vietnamese Legal Framework on Child Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism (NLRG)	35	MOJ, MOLISA, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, MoPS, Office of National Assembly, Office of Government, Supreme People's Prosecution, People's Court, National legal consultants
Viet Nam	25-26 August 2017	National Legal Research Group Meeting	60	Members of National Legal Research Group, MOJ, Ministry of Cultures, Sports and Tourism, MoPS, Office of National Assembly, Supreme People's Prosecution, People's Court, Court Academy, People's Police Academy,

Country	Date	Topics	Number of participants	Main targets
				Hanoi Procuratorate University, Lawyers
Regional Legal Research Group Meeting				
Thailand	16 September 2015	1 st Regional Legal Research Group Meeting	66	Working group members of four countries
Viet Nam	26-27 October 2016	2 nd Regional Legal Research Group Meeting	66	Working group members of four countries
Cambodia	7 September 2017	3 rd Regional Legal Research Group Meeting	73	Working group members of four countries,
Regional Workshop				
Thailand	17-19 October 2017	1 st ASEAN Online Sexual Exploitation Meeting	n/a	ASEAN member countries, NGOs, UN agencies
Thailand	2-3 November 2017	Regional Workshop for Promoting Comprehensive and Harmonized National Legislation aimed at Preventing and Combating Online Child Sexual Exploitation (OCSE) in ASEAN Member States ²⁶	n/a	ASEAN member countries, NGOs, UN agencies
Study Tour				
Philippines	27 -30 March 2017	Study tour in the Philippines	13	MOJ, Supreme Court, Prosecutor Office, Provincial court, MoPS.

²⁶ It was organized by ECAPT International under the coordination of Thailand's representatives to ACWC.