Evaluation Report

End Trafficking in Persons Programme

Regional Report

Data Collected January – May 2016

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i. Acknowledgements

A huge number of people have contributed to this Regional Evaluation Report, whose efforts are greatly appreciated.

Emma Pritchard, previously a Senior Evaluation Advisor at World Vision Australia, has in particular contributed significantly to the development and implementation of this final evaluation, and was also heavily involved in the baseline situational research. Emma worked on designing the evaluation framework, along with the tools, and supported many of the national office teams with the initial implementation of the evaluation research through training and support with sampling plans. Emma has also been a great support in providing ongoing advice and information throughout the completion of this regional evaluation. She has developed innovative tools to allow WV to be able to assess the contribution it has made to the reduction of trafficking.

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Finally a thanks to World Vision Australia and Stephen Collins and Daniela Rojas Chaves for the opportunity to work on the evaluation of a very interesting programme.

ii. Affirmation

The contents of this report are based on the facts and representations given through each of the national evaluation reports, completed by external evaluation consultants to WV, as well as data collected by the regional evaluator between March – July 2016. The report is intended for internal use by World Vision and due to the sensitive nature of some of the work completed, would need to be edited before use externally.

All of study participants that took part in each of the national evaluations gave informed consent, and agreed to participate to the evaluation. The assertions and conclusions are based on the information available at the time of writing this report. The evaluator focused on reproducing the information collected, and thoughts shared, in an objective manner, and has been employed by World Vision Australia solely complete this end of programme evaluation.

iii.   Acronyms

ADP	Area Development Programme
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BCC	Behaviour Change Communications
COMMIT	Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking
CPA	Child Protection and Advocacy
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
ETIP	End Trafficking in Persons Programme
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-Region
INGO	International Non-governmental organization
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
KII	Key Informant Interview
MDT	Multi-Disciplinary Team
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organization
UNACT	UN Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons
WV	World Vision

iv.   Glossary

Behaviour Change Communication
A consultative process for addressing an individual's knowledge attitudes and practices, linked to program goals. Participants are provided with information and motivation through communication and participatory methods.

Children/Youth
As defined by the UN Convention on the Rights of the child, a child is defined as anyone below the age of 18. Children involved in this evaluation are between 12-18 and youth aged 19-25.

ETIP
End Trafficking in Persons Program, World Vision's Asia-region effort to prevent trafficking, protect and empower trafficking survivors and bring out policy and system change.

GMS
Greater Mekong sub-Region (Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam)

Human trafficking
Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons defines Trafficking in Persons as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation[1].

Host (or destination) community
This refers in this report to the people living in the destination to which migrants are travelling, usually nationals of that country. In terms of human trafficking, "destination" refers to the location to which a victim is trafficked and/or where the exploitation occurs. Generally, destination locations are more developed than source communities. For ETIP and the purposes of this evaluation Thailand is regarded as a host country.

Human trafficking risk
Risk factors that contribute to a person's vulnerability to being trafficked.

Illegal migration
A person that migrates in a manner that is not condoned by the source and/or destination States' immigration laws. Though this is commonly referred to as "illegal migrant", it is better termed "undocumented" to remove the negative connotation the word "illegal" carries with it.

Protective migration action/behaviours
Measures an individual takes to protect themselves while travelling.

Registered migrant
A person who migrates through official channels with appropriate necessary documents

Risky migration action/behaviours
Behaviours that put an individual at risk of human trafficking while travelling.

Source community/countries
Where a migrant lives before he/she migrates; certain locations have been identified (by survivors of human trafficking and agencies supporting them) as places from which numerous migrants who find themselves in trafficking situations originate. For the purposes of ETIP and this evaluation source countries as part of this project are Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam.

Unregistered migrant
A person who migrates without necessary official documents

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[1] https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html

v.   List of Figures and Tables;

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1. Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction and Context

World Vision's *End Trafficking in Persons* (ETIP) Programme was implemented in six countries the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), namely Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam, between October 2011 and June 2016. ETIP had a budget of circa $14 million and was funded primarily by the Australian Government (~50%), and also received support from other World Vision Support Offices including Canada, Japan and Taiwan. The programme had three pillar projects, with the following overall objectives;

- **Prevention Pillar Project;** to reduce the risk factors that contribute to human trafficking at the individual, community and structural levels and to increase the protective factors and resilience of the most vulnerable families and individuals to prevent trafficking
- **Protection Pillar Project;** to strengthen the protection services to vulnerable persons and victims of trafficking in the GMS, and to promote the (re)integration of victims of trafficking.
- **Policy Pillar Project;** to effectively advocate for a positive policy environment that increases protection and wellbeing of trafficking victims and those vulnerable to trafficking.

The programme builds on previous experience that World Vision has for conducting anti-trafficking work in the region. Using experience gained from these programmes, ETIP sought to provide a more strategic and cohesive approach to tackling the issue of unsafe migration and trafficking in the GMS.

1.2 Evaluation Purpose and Methodology

This evaluation report seeks to communicate the changes the programme has made, and to assess the overall effectiveness of the programmatic approach. The evaluation was framed by the following objectives;

- **Evaluation Objective 1:** To understand the strengths and weaknesses of the program's main **prevention** interventions and measure changes in risk to human trafficking among children and youth in vulnerable source communities.
- **Evaluation Objective 2:** To assess the progress made towards strengthening **protection** services and improving the support for trafficking survivors reintegrating into community
- **Evaluation Objective 3:** To assess how and to what extent the program has influenced new and existing **policies** related to human trafficking.
- **Evaluation Objective 4:** To assess how effective the multi-pillar and multi-country approach of ETIP program was.

The evaluation was designed by a Senior Evaluation Advisor at World Vision Australia (WVA). Each ETIP country hired an evaluation consultant to complete a national evaluation using a common framework and set of tools designed by WVA. Broadly the protection and policy sections, as well as elements of the prevention section of this regional evaluation report, are informed by the national evaluation reports and data collected by national consultants. While each national consultant conducted analysis of prevention data at a national level, separate analysis was completed at a regional level exploring changes against key indicators designed to measure change in attitudes, behaviours, and risk to trafficking from baseline research completed in 2013. Additionally for this evaluation report qualitative research was conducted with regional staff and members of the programme advisory committee to inform evaluation objective 4.

The national evaluations in total saw 2,297 children/youth and 2,297 of their mothers/female caregivers surveyed in source countries (Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam), and 605 host community members in Thailand. A total of 218 key informant interviews were completed with key project stakeholders and focus groups were conducted with children/youth club members (90 groups), parents (55 groups), migrant workers (5 groups) and survivor beneficiaries (4 groups).

1.3 Findings

1.3.1 Prevention Pillar Findings

Child Protection and Advocacy (CPA) Groups
*Sixty eight percent of the CPA groups set up or strengthened by the programme were reported to be effectively functioning as agents of prevention by completing two or more of the following activities; conducting Behaviour Change Communication (*BCC) and awareness raising activities, supporting child/youth groups, establishing or strengthening reporting systems and providing direct assistance to vulnerable families.

In Thailand, which had the highest percentage of groups effectively functioning (100%), CPA members were clear in their roles and responsibilities, had clear action plans and were able to see the importance of their role within the community. Other enabling factors identified across the countries included the relevance of the work to the communities, needs assessments of training needs of members, along with the training itself which was provided by ETIP. Challenges reported by CPA members and staff in ensuring effective involvement in prevention activities included; the capacity, resources, time and motivation of group members.

Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)
Awareness raising activities delivered through ETIP reached over 240,000 community members across the region and provided communities with information about human trafficking and safe migration. A number of activities were delivered including theatre productions and film/movie screenings. These 'interactive' events were reported to be more effective than mediums such as radio shows and loud speaker announcements in communities. Materials including leaflets, flip books and stickers were disseminated to people at these events and by children/youth and CPA members. In Thailand, a 'host' country with high migrant population, CPA groups reported that they appreciated that materials were available in migrants' languages. It was also important that materials were visual to aid understanding from groups with lower literacy levels.

A number of indicators were developed to ascertain changes that were seen in communities in their knowledge attitudes and behaviours towards migration and trafficking as a result of BCC activities;

- ✓ 74.4% of host community members in Thailand have positive attitudes and beliefs towards migrant workers, a 13.2% increase from the baseline.
- ✓ There was 12.6% increase in migrant children/youth's protective attitudes and behaviours from the baseline to the final evaluation (a bigger percentage change was seen for males in comparison with females 16.69% vs 8.79%), and a 9.7% increase amongst non-migrant children/youth (a bigger percentage change was seen in females compared with males 13.42% vs 3.42%).
- ✓ The programme saw a 21.9% increase in mother's positive attitudes and behaviors to create a protective environment for children.

In the later stages of the programme ETIP worked with an external organization, 17 Triggers, to develop an evidence based BCC strategy. This really focused on the ways in which the programme can bring about explicit behavior change, and this was implemented in some countries in 2015.

Children and Youth Clubs

Over 12,000 young people attended children/youth clubs set-up by ETIP. These child/youth clubs were a key success of the work undertaken by ETIP for improving knowledge about human trafficking as well as life skills, evidenced through focus group discussions with members. Household surveys also suggested that there was a link between youth club participation and knowledge of human trafficking. In Laos and Myanmar a statistically significant relationship was found between these two factors, with those that attend youth clubs being more likely to have heard of human trafficking. Examples were given in which young people had applied their knowledge of trafficking and had exercised caution when approached by strangers in the community;

"One day in the village, I was approached by someone who offer me to go to Thailand but I refused to go and not allow the person to contact me. I was able to refuse the offer by someone because I have learned from children club. If I was not with children club, I might believe the person and go to Thailand." (Youth Club Participant - Laos)

In Thailand and Laos interviewees also reported improved engagement and motivation in education as a result of attendance at youth clubs.

"For me before joining [the youth club], before joining I went to school often but skipped class, now I go to school and I don't skip classes." (Youth club member, FGD, Thailand).

The different models of youth club delivery in each of the countries had an impact on the type of attendees as well as for sustainability. In Laos and China youth clubs were delivered in schools, whereas in other countries they were delivered within communities; community clubs were more easily able to access more vulnerable children/young people. There was still however a challenge of retention, particularly of the ethnic minority groups and the children of migrant workers, where language was a barrier.

Risk to Trafficking
A risk score model used to assess the extent to which risk to trafficking had changed within communities indicated that there had been a 17.2% reduction in children/youth considered to be at 'high risk' to trafficking within communities; from 26.1% to 8.9%. A total of twenty variables made up the risk score which assessed children and their mother's knowledge of human trafficking and safe migration, their household circumstances and environment. In terms of the specific variables making up the risk score, the biggest increases were seen amongst all countries in knowledge and awareness of safe migration and human trafficking. For example, there were two variables in which a statistically significant increase was seen in all countries from the baseline to the final evaluation; a child's knowledge of protective practices if they were travelling for work and the protective advice a mother would give to a child if migrating for work. However, increases were also seen in mothers reporting household debt, included in the risk score for being a key 'push' factor involved in decisions to migrate.

CPA groups reported that they felt risk to trafficking had been reduced in communities as a result of people being more aware of trafficking and safe migration practices. In Laos CPA groups reported a 60% reduction in the number of people migrating for work within their community, and household survey findings similarly noted a decrease in the proportion of migrant youth (19% to 10%). It was reported that both ETIPs work, alongside an internal shift with a preference for internal work, as higher salaries could be found, contributed to this. There were, however, still concerns reported in Thailand and Cambodia about risk within communities. Mothers/female caregivers in Thailand were particularly concerned about children that were not in education migrating internally for work, and in Cambodia concerns were raised about continued migration without suitable documentation. In Vietnam it was felt by staff that the need for prevention work in ETIP communities was not high, as there were not many trafficking cases from the areas.

1.3.2 Protection Pillar Findings

Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) Functioning
As a host country Thailand had a different role in protection services by supporting MDTs to be able to respond effectively to trafficking cases. MDT members in Thailand reported that ETIP was the 'glue' and key to connecting different agencies together.

"From the beginning World Vision were trying to connect different agencies within the MDT. For me World Vision is the glue that holds the government agencies together. The agencies know their roles and responsibilities, like mine is to provide care and assistance, but I couldn't understand what other agencies did. But I do now." (MDT member).

Through a number of mechanisms ETIP was able to improve MDT functioning, by providing training on trafficking to members, by providing financial support to allow MDTs to hold formal and informal meetings and by facilitating connections between agencies. ETIP also provided valuable resources in the form of translators, a key gap that was not fulfilled successfully by the government. MDTs were said to improve accountability for work, encouraged people to work harder, and were a mechanism for reducing corruption.

Challenges in MDT functioning around human trafficking cases included the distance teams were from trafficking hotspots, and the overall workload of members. There was potentially an over-reliance created on the provision of translators by ETIP through the programme, which while vital for victim identification and support through the programme, means a gap will be left in the programme's absence.

Re-Integration of Survivors
Seventy six percent of the cases supported by ETIP were considered to be successful, in that survivors continued the programme until the end, did not re-migrate for work or move out of the service area. Thirty five percent of these clients were considered successfully reintegrated into the community and 65% of clients moderately reintegrated. There was a higher number of men supported by the programme in comparison with women, boys and girls. At the time of case closure, clients reported feeling least secure in their economic security in comparison with other factors such as physical and mental health, accommodation, legal status and education. Safety was the area in which the most survivors felt strong in at the time of their case closure.

While clients felt least strong in economic security, the economic support provided by the programme was reported to be highly important and useful amongst survivors, staff and partners. This was particularly evident as finance had been one of the 'push' factors involved in people's migration and involvement in trafficking in the first place. This could mean that this is an area that takes longer to address for clients once they have been reintegrated. Livelihood support was accompanied by business, farming or life skills training. An assessment of the viability of businesses within communities was very important as one example was given of where a business was not successful as there was not the demand or buying power for the service within the community. Occasionally there were gaps in the assistance provided to survivors as there were not agencies in target areas able to meet these needs, particularly in mental health/psychological and legal support.

1.3.3 Policy Pillar Findings

Barriers and Enablers to Successful Policy and Advocacy Work
Evidence was provided of where ETIP, often in partnership with other organisations, influenced or provided support to 17 bi-lateral and national policies, laws and national action plans. In at least 6 of the examples, recommendations or evidence provided was integrated into policy, law or action plans. There is a likelihood that there are further examples in both of these instances that were not reported through national evaluations.

Key enablers that contributed to the success of policy included; partnerships with other organisations, the use of primary research conducted externally but based on identified trends in the field, and knowledge and evidence collected from the field. A key barrier to this work was the political contexts of countries, and the extent to which the government engaged with civil society organisations.

Children, Youth and Survivor Voice in Policy Making
A number of spaces were created throughout the programme in which children/youth and survivors could dialogue with government about issues of human trafficking. These included annual survivor gatherings, survivor camps/retreats, community debate activities, and national and regional COMMIT youth forums.

Two key examples involving children/youth and survivor voice in policy making are as follows;
- In Myanmar at an annual gathering of survivors, survivors were encouraged to put forward recommendations to government officials about the length of stays in processing centres following

repatriation as these were considered too long. Following this, the period in which survivors stayed in centres was reduced from a month to a few days.
- In Cambodia, recommendations developed at national COMMIT[2] youth forums were put forward at a regional event, and three of these were incorporated into the government's plan of action.

1.3.4 ETIP Structure and Management Findings

Impact of the Programmatic Approach
Evidence supports that the overall multi-country, multi-pillar approach, despite some challenges has contributed greater impact amongst countries as well as between pillars. This approach was most important for protection work, in being able to follow the whole process of victim support from identification to reintegration and to be able to assess what areas the programme could best add value and support to. Having a regional structure was also important for prevention messaging, with host countries being able to share evidence and knowledge of migration patterns which in turn could then be used to inform BCC messaging in source countries. The regional structure was reported to be useful in policy work, where internal influencing of governments was a challenge, as the programme was able to put pressure on governments from the region/other countries. More generally, each country was able to share lessons and experience from their work with others, and then went on to use this in their own practice

The regional structure of the programme was a new way of working for World Vision and as such there were difficulties. For example, National Offices would have often preferred greater autonomy in their work, which would have reduced the time for decision making and in the development of materials, and allowed for greater contextualisation where needed.

1.4 Key Conclusions and Recommendations

The following key recommendations are made in recognition that the ETIP programme has now come to a close and the next iteration of the programme, currently titled 'End Violence against Children', is likely to have a broader focus.

1.4.1 Recommendations for Prevention Work

1. **Child/Youth clubs** have been a key strength of the prevention pillar. They have been effective in raising awareness of human trafficking and safe migration, for participant's personal development, and have seen added benefits such as improved engagement in school.
   - While the topic of focus at child/youth clubs in the future is likely to be different, given a change in programme focus, it is recommended that World Vision do continue their work in this area, and build on the success of this programme. The continuation of current clubs should be promoted, particularly through integrating with ADP work.
   - Future child/youth clubs programming should focus on the engagement and retention of vulnerable children. Outreach work, the use of translators and/or facilitators from ethnic minority backgrounds, and partnering with organisations that work with vulnerable groups could help this process. Collecting monitoring data on children and following up where there are any drop-outs would help identify barriers preventing vulnerable children from attending.

2. **Awareness raising (BCC)** work in communities has been effective in increasing knowledge and awareness of human trafficking and improving the protective attitudes and behaviours of children/youth and mothers. Targeting all members of the community was particularly important with trafficking work,

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[2] COMMIT is the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking, an initiative between the six countries in the GMS region which committed the governments to develop a response to human trafficking meeting international standards, highlighting the need for multi-lateral, bilateral, and government-NGO cooperation to fight human trafficking.

as it was found that those that knew someone that had migrated before were more likely to know of two or more safe migration practices.

- A 'multi-faceted' approach, using a range of activities and materials, and targeting different community members, should be continued with any future awareness raising work. Alternative methods, such as the use of technology, should also be considered where appropriate.
- The general methodology and process by which the Behaviour Change Communication strategies were developed by 17 Triggers should be shared within World Vision so this can be used and applied where other behaviour change work is being completed.

3. **Risk to Trafficking.** The programme, assessed through a risk score measurement, has been effective at reducing the risk to trafficking within communities. This was supported by interviews with key stakeholders in communities. However, there were still concerns, particularly in Thailand and Cambodia, about the risk within areas or with specific groups. For example in Thailand there was a concern that children that were not in school would end up working. The risk score assessment also identified that there had been an increase in families reporting household debt across the programme.

- A broader approach should be considered to address some of the 'push' factors associated with trafficking such as poverty, household economic security and education.
- Needs assessments within communities should be conducted for future work to ensure the communities most 'at risk' are targeted.

1.4.2 Recommendations for Protection Work

1. ETIPs support of **MDT** work in Thailand has been particularly successful in supporting MDTs to function effectively, and MDT members reported the importance of having these teams for ensuring greater accountability. However, some MDT members reported a concern about the gap left by ETIP following the phase out of these activities.

- Careful transition planning or continuation work should be considered in supporting MDT functioning in Thailand. Particularly in the areas in which ETIP has provided direct support, for example through translators, where there is likely to be a gap following the phase out of activities.

2. **Reintegration assistance.** The economic support provided by the programme in the form of business grants, livestock or household assets was widely reported by staff, partners and survivors to be useful in terms of reintegration, particularly as money was often a trigger for migration in the first place.

- WV should continue to provide training where livelihood support is given in the form of livestock and business grants, and should work with clients to ensure the viability of business ideas.
- WV/partners and donors should consider a gap that could now exist in the provision of reintegration support to adults, particularly men, in the absence of ETIP and where the next programme is likely to focus on children.

3. **Partnership Working**. ETIP worked successfully with a number of organisations to enhance protection work, ensuring that survivors were provided with the different areas of assistance that they needed. However, there were occasions where there were gaps in the provision of services.

- Stakeholder analysis and partnership mapping should be conducted with future work so any gaps in services can be identified and solutions sought.

4. **Protection Data.** The programmatic structure sought to ensure links were made between prevention and protection work, and particularly the new case management system had a mechanism by which this information could be shared. However, prior to this is was reported that it was completed in an ad hoc manner, and there is a lot of potential learning to be gained from survivors.

- For future work on protection services, whether specific to trafficking or otherwise, an improved system for using and reviewing data could be used to help inform practice internally and to share with other organisations. Monitoring systems could also be enhanced through seeking alternative and tangible ways to measure progress, for example monitoring household income.

1.4.3 Recommendations for Policy Work

1. **Policy and Influencing**. ETIP effectively worked with partner organisations to contribute to policy activities at a national and regional level. Both formal primary research and informal evidence gained from direct work 'in the field' were similarly reported as key enablers in policy work, and were useful tools for providing substance and evidence to this area of work.
    *   Where conducting policy/advocacy work in the future WV should seek to establish, or continue, partnerships with other NGOs to be able to widen the impact of the messages heard.
    *   The completion of external research or internally using evidence from direct work with beneficiaries should be utilised for policy work. This might be by externally commissioning various pieces of research, or by establishing effective monitoring systems and mechanisms for this data to be used to inform policy recommendations.

2. **Child/Youth and Survivor participation.** The programme provided a number of spaces by with children/youth and survivors at a provincial level were able to engage in advocacy and awareness raising activities, and opportunities were given for these groups to engage in dialogue with local government officials.
    *   When involving survivors and/or children/youth in policy and advocacy work WV should ensure that explicit and tangible recommendations are made relating to the needs of victims, or ways in which involvement in trafficking in the first place can be prevented.

1.4.4. Recommendations for Management and Coordination Structures

1. The overall **regional and multi-country** aspect of the programme contributed to greater success particularly evident in protection and prevention work of the programme, and this structure was important given that trafficking is an issue that crosses borders. This was a new way of working for World Vison however, and thus there were also a number of challenges.
    *   Any future regional programming should allow for greater autonomy for countries in being able to contextualise work to their countries and take greater ownership and accountability for work. Key functions identified of the regional team that should be considered for any regional programme going forward include: regional advocacy, facilitating cross-country interaction for repatriation (needed only if trafficking work is taking place), routine collection of data for donors and support offices, technical support and facilitating information sharing and exchange. A 'lighter' regional staffing model would be recommended, with more autonomy given to national offices for the day-to-day running of the programme.
    *   Information exchange between countries, especially through meetings that were held, was a useful way for countries to learn from each other and could be considered by WV as a practice in other areas of its work

2. The **cross-pillar** model demonstrated that there were mutual benefits for each pillar in this approach.
    *   Where protection, prevention and policy work is being conducted in the future WV should consider this model. Improvements through ensuring systemised mechanisms for sharing information could help support this further (or even having a dedicated member of staff to knowledge sharing and information exchange could be useful), and having on overall programme manager to facilitate exchange is important.

2. Project Background

The Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) is made up of six countries connected by the Mekong River: Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. Migration for work between these countries is common; an upward trend in the number of people migrating for work in countries across the Asia-Pacific Region has been reported[3].While formal channels of migration do exist they are relatively new, and irregular migration is between these countries is widespread; in turn putting migrants at risk of trafficking and exploitation. While the full scale of human trafficking is difficult to ascertain due to the illegal and often undetected nature of the crime, the UNODC[4]in 2013 estimated half a million people were smuggled into Thailand annually for labour, and similarly estimated that roughly 26,400 of these were falling victim to trafficking.

In 2011 World Vision began a new five year anti-trafficking programme, 'End Trafficking in Persons' (ETIP), across the six countries of the Greater Mekong Sub-Region. This programme built on key learnings of from earlier anti-trafficking projects that World Vision had in the region prior to 2011, this included Mekong Delta Regional Trafficking Strategy Phase 2 (MDRTS-2), the Regional Advocacy anti-Child Trafficking Project (RACTP) and individual country projects such as the Assistance, Support and Protection Project. The aim of ETIP was to bring together such initiatives to provide a more strategic and cohesive approach to tackling the issue of unsafe migration and trafficking in the region.

The overall goal of the programme was to contribute to the mitigation of the human trafficking problem in the Greater Mekong Sub-region; increasing numbers of people that are safe from trafficking threat, ensuring survivors are provided with appropriate protection services leading to integration back into society, and advocating for government policies to provide greater protection to the vulnerable and to victims. The project falls into three distinct, but interdependent 'pillars';

- **Prevention Pillar Project;** to reduce the risk factors that contribute to human trafficking at the individual, community and structural levels and to increase the protective factors and resilience of the most vulnerable families and individuals to prevent trafficking
- **Protection Pillar Project;** to strengthen the protection services to vulnerable persons and victims of trafficking in the GMS, and to promote the (re)integration of victims of trafficking.
- **Policy Pillar Project;** to effectively advocate for a positive policy environment that increases protection and wellbeing of trafficking victims and those vulnerable to trafficking.

Figure 1 denotes the different pillars of the project, the activities falling under each pillar and the ways in which they link together. As a 'host' country, the programme in Thailand had slightly differing aims. Prevention work focused around improving the attitudes of host community members towards migrants, as well as providing key information to migrant workers, labour officials and employers, compared to source countries were the primary focus was the promoting of information about safe migration practices. The protection work in Thailand, as well as China, focused around providing support to survivors at the identification and repatriation stages, whereas in source countries protection work was targeted more towards reintegration support.

Target areas of delivery for prevention and protection work were selected by key criteria, including; if it was an area of need (a high number of victims are known to originate from, high-numbers of migration from the area, government recognises it as a vulnerable area), it is an area where World Vision already operated

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3 Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking (2015) Asia-Pacific Migration Report; Migrants Contributions to Development [Online] Available at: http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/SDD%20AP%20Migration%20Report%20report%20v6-1-E.pdf
4 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC (2013) Transnational Organised Crime in East Asia and the Pacific [Online] Available at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/TOCTA_EAP_web.pdf

through its ADP work, it is an area of strategic cross-border links with other GMS countries, and it is an area where there is not already other organisations present to avoid duplication.
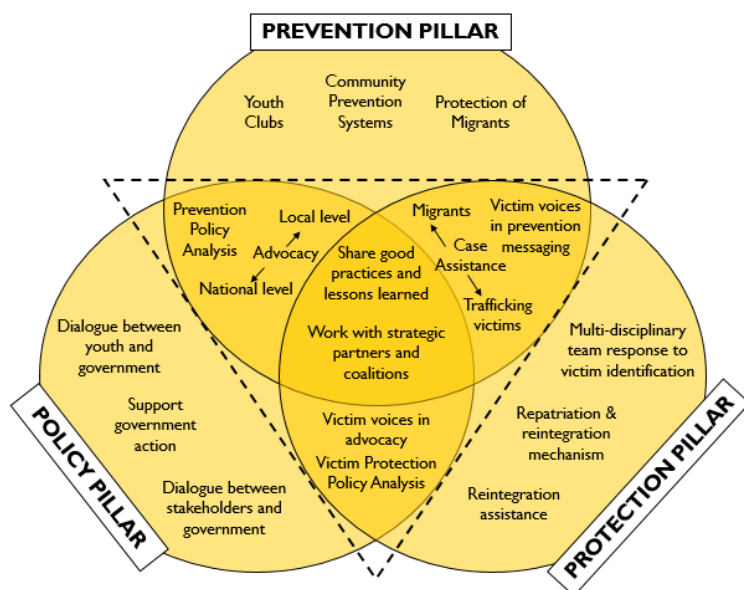
ETIP had a budget of circa $14 million and was funded primarily through the Australian Government (~50% of overall funding), and also received support from other World Vision Support Offices including Canada, Japan and Taiwan. The prevention pillar accounted for 41% of the overall budget, protection 31% and policy 26%.

The programme ran for a total of five years and is now in the final stages of completion. At the time of writing, a new programme 'End Violence against Children' was in design that would lead on from ETIP.

3. ETIP Country Contexts

While illegal migration and trafficking is a common problem in the GMS region, and the countries are strategically connected through initiatives such as the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT), the nature of the issues, and the structural (political, cultural and social) conditions varies between the countries. The following section provides a brief background to each of the countries in which ETIP operates, in relation to migration and trafficking.

a. Cambodia

Cambodia is an area of transit, origin and destination for trafficking; poverty and economic inequality, as well as the country's challenging history have been named to be overarching contributors to trafficking in the country. Trafficking is an issue both internally and across borders, and smuggled migrants from Cambodia are particularly vulnerable to trafficking because they often do not speak or understand the language[5]. It has been reported that the majority of cases repatriated from Vietnam and Thailand are children begging or street selling, Cambodian's repatriated from Malaysia were reported mostly as women for the purposes of sex work[6]. Equally female Vietnamese repatriated from Cambodia, were reported to be mostly women for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

2008 saw the implementation of a new law in Cambodia on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Exploitation, the country also has a number of Memorandums of Understanding and agreements (MoUs) between itself and neighbouring countries including Thailand and Vietnam in relation to trafficking and employment. The US State Department in its Trafficking in Persons report (2015), however, listed Cambodia

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[5] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC (2013) Transnational Organised Crime in East Asia and the Pacific [Online] Available at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/TOCTA_EAP_web.pdf
[6] Strategic Information Response Network (2008) SIREN Human Trafficking Data Sheet [Online] Available at: http://www.no-trafficking.org/reports_docs/cambodia/datasheet_cambodia_march08.pdf

on its 'Tier two watchlist'. If a country is placed on this watchlist it means that the government is not complying with the minimum standards of the Trafficking Victim's Protection Act, but are making efforts to bring themselves into compliance with these standards. However, at the same time the number of victims of trafficking are increasing and there is failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking from the previous year.

b. China

China is reported to have a huge internal migration population, over 236 million people[7]; with forced labour reported amongst this migrant population in brick kilns, mining and factories. The majority of reported cases of trafficking in China are from internal migrants. There are two forms of trafficking that are particularly specific to China, and that is of trafficking of children for illegal adoption and the trafficking of girls for forced marriage. There has been a change in the pattern of trafficking victims in China, with a decrease in the average age of victims due to an increase in the incidents of child trafficking[8].

Recruiters trafficking people within and outside the country are often targeting people in rural areas of the country, and it has also been reported that they are increasingly targeting people with disabilities[9]. Cases of people subject to trafficking or forced labour from neighbouring countries including Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam have been identified. China, like Cambodia, Myanmar and Laos, have been placed on the US Department of State's tier 2 watch-list.

c. Laos

Laos migrants make up the second largest source of registered migrants in Thailand, with almost a million reported working in Thailand 2013. On a smaller scale the country also receives migrants from other countries in the GMS; China, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia are the top five countries that Laos receives migrants from, in 2013 totalling over 17,000[10]. Thailand is a natural destination for Laos migrants because of cultural, linguistic and social similarities, and the reason for migration not always economic, but also being seen as a rite of passage[11].

Female victims of trafficking in Laos, are exploited in Thailand's commercial sex trade, while men and boys are frequently victims of forced labour especially in fishing and construction industries. It has also been reported that victims might be among migrants that are sent back from Thailand without notification, sometimes via boats across the Mekong River. Here it has been known that people are intercepted and even 're-trafficked'[12]. The Government in Laos has been criticised for not complying with the minimum standards to eliminate trafficking, and subsequently was placed in 2015 on the US State Departments Tier 2 watch-list.

d. Myanmar

Myanmar is the largest contributor to migrants in the GMS region[13]; recent decades have marked a number of challenges for the country resulting in economic stagnation, as well as conflict[14]. Displacement through conflict, in addition to the appeal of better labour opportunities could be contributing factors to the pull to migrate abroad for work.

[7] US Department of State (2015) Trafficking in Persons Report [Online] Available at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/245365.pdf
[8] UN-ACT [Online] http://un-act.org/countries/china/
[9] US Department of State (2015) Trafficking in Persons Report [Online] Available at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/245365.pdf
[10] UNICEF (2013) Laos: Migration Profile [Online] Available at: http://esa.un.org/miggmgprofiles/indicators/files/LaoPDR.pdf
[11] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC (2013) Transnational Organised Crime in East Asia and the Pacific [Online] Available at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/TOCTA_EAP_web.pdf
[12] US State Department (2013) Trafficking in Persons Report; Country Narrative Laos [Online] Available at: http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2013/215499.htm
[13] International Organisation for Migration (2015) 10 Years of IOM in Myanmar [Online] Available at: https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/myanmar/IOM-10-Years-in-Myanmar.pdf
[14] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC (2013) Transnational Organised Crime in East Asia and the Pacific [Online] Available at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/TOCTA_EAP_web.pdf

Equally it has been reported that internal migration is common in the country. The International Labour Organisation recently conducted a survey of over 7,000 migrant workers in Myanmar; the findings showed that 26% of respondents were in a situation of forced labour and 14% were in a situation of trafficking for forced labour[15].

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law was promulgated in Myanmar in 2005, and the country is now in the second five year plan of action through the Central Body for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons (CBTIP). However, the country is on the Tier two watch-list of the US Department of State.

e. Thailand

Thailand is a major destination country for migrants (both legal and illegal) in the GMS. Migrants from China, Laos, Myanmar and Cambodia collectively made up 98% of the overall international migrant stock in Thailand in 2013, with Myanmar alone contributing 1, 892, 480 migrants. The overall number of migrants has almost tripled since 2000[16]. However, the figures referenced only mark the number of migrants that have been registered in the country, many choose, for a number of reasons to enter Thailand through illegal and irregular routes, putting them at greater risk of exploitation and trafficking. The UNODC referenced reports from the Royal Thai Police in 2011 that suggested that in 2010 they had arrested over half a million people for immigration related offences, including illegal entry.

There are a number of industries in which migrants have found themselves in exploitative conditions, including fishing and seafood, construction, agriculture and sex work. Migrants cross the border both at official border check-points and through informal routes, for example wading across rivers in the dry season[17].

In the last report by the US Department of State into human trafficking, Thailand was placed in the lowest ranked tier (Tier 3) in terms of its compliance to the minimum standards of the 'Trafficking Victims Protection Act'. This means that, according to the Department, the government has not been complying with the minimum standards and is making little effort to do so[18].

f. Vietnam

Vietnam is described as more of a source than destination country for people subject to trafficking and forced labour, with men and women migrating abroad mainly through labour export companies in the construction, fishing, agriculture, mining and logging sectors. Women and children have also been reported to be sold to brothels on the borders of China, Laos and Cambodia. There is also reports of victims being trafficked into forced marriages and children into street begging, happening primarily through three main border flows -Vietnam – China (65% of all cases), Vietnam – Cambodia (11% of cases) and Vietnam to Laos (6.5% of cases)[19].

The US Department of State's Trafficking report (2015) placed Vietnam in Tier 2, the highest Tier recorded by the countries in the ETIP programme. 2012 saw the introduction of an anti-trafficking law in Vietnam, and in 2014 the country convicted 413 people of trafficking.

[15] International Labour Organisation (2015) Internal Labour Migration in Myanmar; Building an Evidence Base on patterns in migration, human trafficking and forced labour [Online] Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-yangon/documents/publication/wcms_440076.pdf
[16] UNICEF (2013) Thailand: Migration Profiles [Online] Available at: http://esa.un.org/miggmgprofiles/indicators/files/Thailand.pdf
[17] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC (2013) Transnational Organised Crime in East Asia and the Pacific [Online] Available at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/TOCTA_EAP_web.pdf
[18] US Department of State (2015) Trafficking in Persons Report [Online] Available at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/245365.pdf
[19] UN-ACT [Online] Available at: http://un-act.org/countries/vietnam/

4. Evaluation Objectives

This evaluation report seeks to understand the changes the programme has made in its key areas, and to assess the overall effectiveness of the programmatic approach. The evaluation was framed by the following key evaluation objectives;

- **Evaluation Objective 1:** To understand the strengths and weaknesses of the program's main **prevention** interventions and measure changes in risk to human trafficking among children and youth in vulnerable source communities.
- **Evaluation Objective 2:** To assess the progress made towards strengthening **protection** services and improving the support for trafficking survivors reintegrating into community
- **Evaluation Objective 3:** To assess how and to what extent the program has influenced new and existing **policies** related to human trafficking.
- **Evaluation Objective 4:** To assess how effective the multi-pillar and multi-country approach of ETIP program was.

Each evaluation objective focuses around one the programmes pillars, and the final objective looks at the overall management structures and the programmatic approach. The report is structured by each of the evaluation questions and each of the indicators informing that particular question as detailed in the evaluation framework in Appendix 1. While the main focus of the evaluation are objectives 1 – 3 (with more emphasis placed on objective 1, due to this being a bigger portion of the programme), evaluation objective 4 is also a useful part of the evaluation as the project marked a new way of working for World Vision.

5. Methodology

The following section outlines the overall methodology of the ETIP evaluation; detailing the methods, sampling, analysis and limitations. The evaluation was designed by a Senior Evaluation Advisor at World Visions Australia (WVA). Each ETIP country hired a national evaluation consultant to complete a national evaluation (reports can be found in Annexes 1-7) using a common framework and set of tools designed by WVA. Broadly the protection and policy sections, as well as elements of the prevention section of this regional evaluation report are informed by these national evaluation reports. While each national consultant conducted analysis of prevention data at a national level, separate analysis was completed at a regional level exploring changes against some key indicators designed to measure change in attitudes, behaviours and risk to trafficking.

5.1 Methods

Quantitative and qualitative methods were used to inform the overall evaluation. Table 1 shows the different data collection methods used, participants surveyed, and the evaluation objective which the tool links to (further details found in Appendix 1; Evaluation Framework). Data collection was led by an external evaluation consultant in each of the countries who received initial orientation from World Vision Australia to ensure the correct sampling methods and processes were followed. Household surveys were conducted with a team of enumerators trained by the consultant, and equally team members supported the consultant with note-taking and transcription for qualitative interviews.

The programme was structured slightly differently depending on whether the country was primarily considered a 'source' country for migrants (China, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam), or a 'host' country (Thailand). Consequently the evaluation questions, along with the tools and research participants, varies between source and host countries. The specific tools used for both the national and regional evaluations, surveys and key informant interviews, can be found in Appendix 7.

Method	Data Collection Tools	Participants	Evaluation Objective / Pillar
Quantitative Data Collection	Household Surveys	Children/Youth	Prevention (Evaluation Objective 1)
		Mothers	Prevention (Evaluation Objective 1)
		Host Community Members	Prevention (Evaluation Objective 1) – Thailand only (household members aged 14+ were interviewed)
Primary Qualitative Data Collection	Key Informant Interviews	National ETIP Staff	All Evaluation Objectives
		Regional ETIP Staff	ETIP Structure and Management (Evaluation Objective 4)
		Programme Advisory Committee Members	ETIP Structure and Management (Evaluation Objective 4)
		Labour Officials	Prevention (Evaluation Objective 1) – Thailand only
		CPA Groups	Prevention (Evaluation Objective 1)
		Employers	Prevention (Evaluation Objective 1) – Thailand only
		CBOs	Prevention (Evaluation Objective 1) – Thailand only
		Government Officials	Protection (Evaluation Objective 2)
		MDT Members	Protection (Evaluation Objective 2) – Thailand only
		Policy Makers	Policy (Evaluation Objective 3)
		Child/youth advocates	Policy (Evaluation Objective 3)
	Focus Group Discussions	Child/youth club members	Prevention (Evaluation Objective 1)
		Parents	Prevention (Evaluation Objective 1)
		Migrant Workers	Prevention (Evaluation Objective 1) – Thailand Only
		Survivors	Protection (Evaluation Objective 2) – only conducted in Cambodia and Laos
Secondary Qualitative Evidence	Documentary Analysis	Prevention (Evaluation Objective 1) – project monitoring documents, CPA Plans of Action, Pre/post tests for Smart Navigator Training (children/youth clubs).	
		Protection (Evaluation Objective 2) – project monitoring tools, reports from survivor gatherings and case management files (reintegration spreadsheets).	
		Policy (Evaluation Objective 3) –semi-annual reports, reviews from policy events	

5.1.1 Quantitative Data

In 2013 World Vision conducted an assessment of community attitudes, knowledge and behaviours about safe migration, human trafficking and household environments in ETIP areas. Research from this, collected via household surveys, was used to inform World Visions 'Vulnerability Report'[20], an extensive regional study which looked specifically at the vulnerabilities of migrant populations to trafficking. While the programme started in 2011, the data collected in this 2013 survey has been used as a 'baseline' assessment of attitudes, knowledge and behaviours amongst the communities in which ETIP has been running prevention activities. Consequently the impact of the programme is likely to have been higher than reported through this evaluation.

The household surveys were developed initially for baseline research, with technical advice provided by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and endured several rounds of testing and development with staff and respondents. The questionnaire was refined for this final evaluation. In 'source' countries household surveys were for children and their mothers/female caregivers. In Thailand the household survey has a slightly different purpose, focused on community attitudes towards migrant workers.

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[20] World Vision Australia (2014) Vulnerability Report [Online] Available at:
http://www.wvi.org/sites/default/files/WV%20Trafficking%20Report%20P1.pdf

5.1.2 Qualitative Data

Key informant and focus group interview schedules were developed by WVA, in collaboration with key ETIP staff in each of the countries. These semi-structured interviews were conducted by national consultants with a range of stakeholders, and participants were selected by national ETIP staff. For the prevention pillar this included focus group discussions children/youth and mothers/female caregivers and key informant interviews (KIIs) with CPA group members as well as ETIP staff. Thailand, as a host country, had a slightly different remit with its prevention work, and therefore additionally CBO members, labour officials, migrant workers and employers were interviewed. For protection work in Thailand MDT members were interviewed, and in some source countries survivors, as well as protection staff and government officials. To provide evidence to inform the policy pillar, policy makers, ETIP staff and child/youth advocates were interviewed.

Evaluation objective 4 focused around the effectiveness of the management and structure of the programme, for this part of the evaluation the regional evaluator interviewed regional ETIP staff and members of the programme advisory committee, and national evaluation consultants interviewed national ETIP staff. Where necessary additional information was sought from national staff to inform this evaluation in addition to the evaluation reports, and information was also gathered at a learning and sharing event in Bangkok in 2016. A documentary analysis was also undertaken by national evaluation consultants.

5.2 Sampling

The overall numbers of people sampled collectively by each of the methods are detailed in Table 2, the sections that follow give further information of the sampling.

Table 2; Overall sample numbers for data collection

Method	Data Collection Tools	Participants
Quantitative Data Collection	Household Surveys	Children/Youth – 2,297 • 41% were male • 59% were female
		Mothers/Female Caregivers (from same household as children/youth) - 2,297
		Host Community Members – 605 • household members aged 14+ were invited to take part in the interview • 44% of respondents were male and 55% were female
Qualitative Data Collection	Key Informant Interviews	~218 participants in total
	Focus Group Discussions	• 90 focus group discussions with children/youth for which there were ~783 participants; 69% of which were female and 31% male • 55 focus group discussions with parents for which there were ~442 participants; 85% of which were female. • 5 group discussions with migrant workers in Thailand, with 28 participants, 71% female, 29% male. • 4 focus group discussions with survivors (Vietnam and Cambodia)

5.2.1 Quantitative Data

For household surveys, sample sizes were selected to ensure consistency with the baseline sample size, or where resources were limited, this sample size was reduced, either by dropping a target location or reducing the target number. For the baseline when drawing up the sample sizes, in order to ensure robust sampling, a number of important factors needed to be estimated, including:
• A measure of the variability in the major variables (such as knowledge and attitude scores)

- A measure of the between-location and within-location variability on the major variables
- An estimate for the smallest change in the major variables that the project would like to detect between the baseline and follow-up surveys (where a change in these scores indicates program success).

However, none of this information was available at the baseline. Therefore, the small amount of research literature available on migration in the region was reviewed in order to estimate suitable sample sizes for this study. Taking into account past research and resources available in country, a sample size of 400 per target location was chosen for both source and host countries at the baseline. Where resources prohibited visiting 400 households in each target location, at least one target location was chosen for a sample size of 400, with the remaining target locations collecting data from 100 or 200 households. The representativeness of this sample is therefore uncertain, especially given the mobile nature of the target populations.

It was not possible to sample populations in all of the locations in which ETIP operates, so a selection of sites was determined for the purpose of evaluation and for the final evaluation in line with sites selected for the baseline work. The sampling unit was the household, and a household was considered eligible if it met the following criteria:

- Source community (Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Laos): those with at least one child or youth between the ages of 12 years and 25 years currently living in the household. Mothers and children in the household were both surveyed.
- Source community (China): children and youth attending schools based in ETIPs area of operation, and mothers in villages in which ETIP operates. It was not possible to match the two due to children's attendance at boarding school.
- Host community (Thailand only): those that are Thai citizens aged 14 years or older.

Simple probability proportional to size sampling was used to determine the number of households in each village that was to be included in the total sample for each target location, which were then chosen via a random sampling method. In total 5,199 individuals were surveyed for the final evaluation[21] – 2,297 children/youth (41% male; 59% female), 2,297 mothers/female caregivers and 605 Thai citizens (44.3% male, 55.4% female). The total sample sizes for each country were as follows (half of which were children, half mothers, unless otherwise specified); Cambodia (752), Myanmar (900), Thailand (605 host community members), China (212 – children, 216 mothers female/caregivers), Vietnam (1204) and Laos (1310)[22]. Each country had a replacement household strategy in place for where they came across ineligible households or refusals.

5.2.2   Qualitative Data

Purposive sampling was used to select the participants for key informant interviews and focus group discussions. Participants needed to fit a certain set of characteristics, namely their role and relationship to the ETIP programme. Participants were suggested by the national ETIP staff, based on the required characteristics, and interviews set up for the national evaluation consultant. A total of ~218 key informant interviews took place, as well as focus groups with child/youth club members, parents, migrant workers and survivors. The numbers of participants were determined by assessing the particular evaluation questions and estimating the minimum number needed to answer the evaluation question. For each group a slightly different rationale was applied, for example it was intended for CPA groups that an interview was conducted with a high and low performing group to compare. Whereas ETIP staff, there was only a certain number working on the project that could be interviewed.

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[21] This compares with 9,260 surveyed in total at baseline.
[22] For further details on sampling in each country please see individual national country reports; Annexes 1-7.

A range of documents were provided to each national consultant by the national ETIP team, including monitoring data and project documentation, to provide information about the project's context and progress throughout the programme period. Re-integration information was gathered by national ETIP staff from case management files, including for analysis, only cases that had been closed.

5.2 Data analysis methods

5.3.1. Quantitative Data Analysis

The household data for each country was weighted prior to analysis, using the same method as for the baseline, taking into account actual population size versus the sample size. For children and youth, an additional factor was included, of the probability of selection of the child within the household (as some household may have had more children, so less chance of being selected). For frequency reporting scale weights were used to reflect the overall population of the locations surveyed, however for statistical analysis proportional weights were used for the regional report[23].

Household survey data was analysed at a regional level using SPSS, comparing key indicators with the baseline and across countries. The analysis at a regional level focused on four main outcome indicators listed below. The indicators informing each of these outcomes were developed by a Senior Evaluation Advisor at World Vision, and used a combination of variables collected through the household survey.

- % of caregivers have changed attitudes and behaviours to create a protective environment for children (source countries only)
- % of children have changed attitudes and behaviours to create a protective environment for children (source countries only)
- % of host community members have positive attitude towards migrants (Thailand Only)
- % of community members in target villages at high risk to trafficking reduced (source countries only)

To assess the indicator relating to a reduction in the risk to human trafficking, a 'cumulative risk score model' was developed. The score comprises markers selected through a combination of statistical analysis of baseline data and expert knowledge. Regression analysis of the baseline data for children that who had ever have migrated, identified a number of predictive markers that were correlated with good and bad migration experiences that were included in the model as either protective or risk factors. These were integrated with knowledge of 'push' and 'protective' factors identified by anti-trafficking expert staff on the ETIP programme. The resulting cumulative risk score includes a combination of individual (e.g. knowledge) and environmental (e.g. family circumstances, mother's attitudes) within the family. Markers that will be tested and refined over time as further data becomes available.

Twenty variables in the household survey make up the risk score[24] including child knowledge, attitudes and behaviours, circumstances/environment and mother's attitudes (see appendix 4 for more details). For each of the variables a positive value was assigned to a 'protective' or 'positive' attitude/behaviour, and a negative value to a 'risky' or 'negative' attitude/behaviour given in the household survey responses. Each child then gained a total risk score, which was divided into four categories; high risk, moderate risk, low risk, very low risk.

Due to the risk score using a combination of data from different variables collected from the mother and child household surveys, weighting factors were discounted. Any missing values were given a neutral value of

23 Maletta H (2007) Weighting [Online] Available at: http://www.spsstools.net/static/resources/WEIGHTING.pdf
24 For China only 12 variables made up the Risk Score, this was due to mother and child data not being matched because of the way in which data collection was conducted. Therefore any mother variables were excluded from the risk score for China.

0 for the purposes of the score and to ensure that all children were assigned a risk score and category (i.e. very low, low, moderate or high risk). As the model used different markers for China these scores are excluded from regional analysis and presented separately in appendix 4.

5.3.2. Qualitative Data Analysis

Data analysis for the qualitative data gained for the prevention, protection and policy pillars was completed by the national consultant in each of the countries. The regional evaluator then conducted an overall systematic review of each of the national evaluation reports in order to synthesise findings from each of these reports and to compare across the different countries. Thematic analysis of the key qualitative findings from each country was completed to identify emerging themes across the countries[25].

Qualitative data analysis for the ETIP Structure and Management section of the report, evaluation objective 4, was completed by the regional evaluator. Relevant sections of interviews with national staff were transcribed and sent to the regional evaluator. These responses were combined with the interviews with regional staff that had been conducted by the regional evaluator. A framework approach was used to analyse the qualitative data[26]. Deductive analysis was initially conducted, whereby themes and priori codes were selected based on the key evaluation questions under this evaluation objective (see evaluation framework - Appendix 1), and data processed against these pre-determined categories[27]. Within these over-arching themes, sub-themes were created from the data. Inductive analysis was also used where there were additional emerging patterns and themes arising from the data separate from the evaluation framework.

5.3 Limitations and Implications

This section highlights the common limitations found across the six countries. Limitations specific to each country can be found in the respective national evaluation reports.

1. Each ETIP country hired a national consultant to conduct the final evaluation using a common framework and set of tools designed by a Senior Evaluation Advisor at World Vision Australia. This regional report, particularly the protection and policy sections, are largely informed by these national evaluation reports which despite a common evaluation framework and set of tools varied in quality, depth and style making the consolidation of these evaluations challenging. Also, reports generally gave more emphasis to the household survey results than to the other elements of the evaluation, resulting in the qualitative evidence, particularly around protection and policy, being shallow in some instances. The resource intensive nature of the household survey may have contributed to this overemphasis. Furthermore, there is some indication that time and resource constraints prevented consultants from fully exploring and analysing to best effect the large amount of data that was collected by consultants.

2. The household survey sought to interview children in the household, but it was found that there were a limited number of children with experience of migrating for work. The sampling method meant that only children/youth and mothers/female carers who were available at home were approached, thus ones who were migrating at the time would not have been covered in the study. As a result, the proportion of migrants in the both group, children/youth and their carer might be underreported.

3. Completion of the 'baseline' assessment was delayed such that the project had been operating for nearly two years when baseline measures were taken. The baseline measures are therefore likely to

[25] Attride-Stirling J (2001) Thematic networks: an analytic tool for qualitative research.
[26] Ritchie J, Lewis J (2003) *Qualitative Research Practice*. Sage Publications, London
[27] Patton, M.Q. (2002). *Qualitative research and evaluation methods*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

be higher than the true baseline values, with the result that actual change during the life of the project is likely somewhat higher than measured by this method.

4. Due to resources available at the time of the final evaluation, sample sizes were smaller than at the baseline for the household surveys. While this did not make for an ideal comparison, data was weighted to ensure it was reflective of the population size in the locations. Statistical testing due to small sample sizes, particularly amongst migrant youth, was often not possible when looking at change from the baseline to the final evaluation. There was also an uncertainty about the representativeness of the sample sizes selected for the baseline study, and consequently for this final evaluation too (see 5.2.1).

5. There are organisations, such as the UNHCR in Thailand, that have been working on improving attitudes towards migrant workers and refugees. Also the IOM have conducted activities to promote migrant rights and knowledge about human trafficking, and similarly there was an overlap in delivery in Vietnam in one location. In addition to these other external national influences that could have occurred, such as in Thailand, where the Royal Thai Government after being downgraded by the US State Department have put a lot of focus and attention on human trafficking.

6. Case management files were used to assess re-integration scores for the survivors of trafficking. During the life of the project, three different forms were used at case closure and thus there are some limitations to the comparisons that can be made across the programme as well as across countries. While the new case management system that was implemented in 2015 had an initial form that assessed how victims felt in the 8 areas assessed by the programme when they first came into contact with ETIP as well as when cases closed, only the case closed data was available for the evaluation. This meant that an assessment of change between their initial contact and final contact could not be made. The scores from the final case closure by themselves therefore provide limited information and therefore this makes it difficult to draw any comparisons between clients in countries as well as across countries. Also it was not possible to match the reintegration scores with services in each country that had been provided by ETIP and partners to the victims, making it challenging to determine who/what may have had an impact on victims feeling stronger or weaker in these areas.

7. A cumulative risk model which was designed to assess the extent to which the prevention work reduced the risk to trafficking. This is the first time such a model has been developed and used and it is expected that as more empirical data about key 'push' and 'protective' factors becomes available over time, the model will be revised and strengthened.

8. In China the programme worked slightly differently as child/youth clubs were set up in schools and children/youth surveyed as part of the 'household surveys' for the final evaluation were from these clubs. The sampling for the surveys was therefore different from the other countries whereby mothers and children from the same households in communities were surveyed. Therefore it was not possible to include China in overall regional comparisons, particularly around the risk score which combined variables from mothers and children. Similarly weighting factors were not applied to China in the same way they were for the other countries as a result of this.

6. PREVETION FINDINGS

This section of the report presents findings regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the program's main prevention interventions and the changes in risk to human trafficking among children and youth in vulnerable source communities. Five key evaluation questions were selected for the Prevention Pillar:

1. How effective have the CPA groups been as agents of prevention?
2. To what extent has the BCC messaging brought about changes in attitudes and behaviors among children/youth, mothers and host community members
3. How effective are children's/youth clubs for reducing vulnerability to trafficking?
4. How well did the project improve the protections available to migrant workers?
5. To what extent has the program been effective in reducing risk to human trafficking?

Each question had a number of indicators, further details see Appendix 1, and the findings are presented under each of these indicators. The box to the right shows a summary of some of these key indicators for prevention.

6.1 CPA Groups

6.1.1 CPA Groups Established and Effectively Functioning

Overall 118 CPA groups were established or supported through the ETIP programme. The method by which this happened varied in each of the countries, in Thailand 18 groups were set-up and functioning by the programme and in China 7 groups. In Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Myanmar, existing mechanisms and community groups were strengthened to support them to carry out key trafficking prevention activities, 27, 20, 13 and 33 groups in each of the countries respectively.

"The ETIP project is good. It is needed in the community, because the activities are addressing the issues in the community. World Vision is the lead of the anti-human trafficking networking group in Mae Sot, they are the ones that build the network and help when there is a group of people coming together and focussing on the trafficking issue." (Service Provider Thailand)

A group was said to be functioning effectively if it was conducting two of four of the following tasks;

    i)   BCC activities
    ii)   Establishing or strengthening reporting systems
    iii)   Providing direct assistance to most vulnerable families

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Summary of Key Prevention Indicators

- ✓ 68% of CPA groups across the countries were effective and functioning at the end of the programme
- ✓ Using ETIPs Risk Score, a 17.2% reduction has been seen in those at high risk to trafficking from 2013 to 2016.
- ✓ 74.4% of host community members in Thailand have positive attitudes and beliefs towards migrant workers, a 13.2% increase from the baseline.
- ✓ There was 12.6% increase in migrant children/youth's protective attitudes and behaviours from the baseline to the final evaluation, and a 9.7% increase amongst non-migrant children/youth
- ✓ The programme saw a 21.9% increase in mother's positive attitudes and behaviors to create a protective environment for their children

Additionally migrants in Thailand have reported better awareness of their rights, cases were reported where training of labour officials and employers had led to better conditions for migrant workers.

iv)   Supporting children/youth to become more resilient and protected from trafficking.

According to the Cambodia national evaluation report in Cambodia 17 out of the 27 groups, 63%, were said to be functioning effectively at the time of the final evaluation. In Myanmar the national evaluation report highlighted that 14 out of the 33 groups, 42%, of the groups were said to be functioning effectively at the end of the programme, and in Thailand and Vietnam 100% of the groups. In Myanmar those that were not 'functioning effectively', were still reported to be performing one of the four tasks[28].

6.1.2 Activities Undertaken by CPA Groups

"[We deliver information about] Human trafficking, training on child rights, and visiting and following up with kids in poor families. Also providing new information about passports and registration, the expenses, health insurance, and birth registration." (CPA leader, Thailand)

CPA groups had a number of roles in relation to prevention including; completing awareness raising activities and BCC events in their communities, supporting children and youth clubs, providing direct assistance to vulnerable families and establishing or strengthening reporting mechanisms. Key activities delivered by the CPA groups as reported in the national evaluations are listed in the table below. In each of the countries the activities were undertaken to a greater or lesser extent depending on the area or group;

Table 3; Description of Activities Undertaken by CPA Groups

Activities undertaken by CPA Groups	Details or Specific Examples of Activities	Country
Supporting and linking with children/youth clubs	Members provided life-skills training, delivered Smart Navigator toolkit to youth clubs and ensured that children/youth were also members of the CPA group. Volunteers from CPA groups in some countries, such as in Vietnam, led youth club activities. In some countries the groups were also involved in selecting members to participate in children's forums at the regional level.	All countries
Delivering BCC activities to community members	CPA groups organised BCC activities and conducted community awareness raising events, for example in Vietnam organising a Children's Festival, and in China Children's Forums.	All countries
Reporting and monitoring any human trafficking cases	Established monitoring and reporting mechanisms within the community. Linked with formal government referral mechanisms, in Myanmar this happened after the programme provided training to group members on the process.	Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos
Provided small funds to support vulnerable families	Vulnerable families were provided with assets such as bicycles, desks, pigs, goats and chickens, these were provided for parents of members of the children's clubs.	Vietnam
Completing community mapping exercises to identify vulnerable families	In Myanmar CPA groups conducted community mapping exercises to identify families 'at high risk' and prioritise protection for them, and ensured that they monitored new people that arrived in the areas. They mapped sources which they could draw assistance from for people, such as in health and education. In Cambodia the groups conducted community outreach activities. In Laos home visits were conducted after a mapping exercise had taken place, and 10 vulnerable families were identified and supported to ensure their children stayed in school.	Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos
Lobbying village and commune authorities for better safeguards	In Cambodia CPA members joined the CCWC 'Commune Committee for Women and Children' monthly meetings to reinforce the sense of community and, ideally, to lobby village and commune authorities for stronger preventive (and protective) safeguards.	Cambodia
Delivered positive parenting trainings	In China and Vietnam 'positive parenting' trainings were delivered by CPA members to parents.	China, Vietnam

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[28] Data was not available through the national evaluations to ascertain the percentage of groups functioning effectively in China and Laos.

6.1.3 Barriers and Enablers to CPA Group Functioning

In Thailand key one of the key enablers of success for CPA groups was WVs prior knowledge of the communities in which they work in;

> *"The situation of human trafficking in the area has decreased. Maybe there's more organisations that focus on prevention, going into the community and raising awareness among parents and children. World Vision have been working here in Mae Sot for a long time, even before ETIP happened, so they know the community and the situation in the area. (Service provider, Thailand)."*

Training provided by the ETIP programme was reported in several countries to be a useful factor in ensuring the success of CPA group activities, training was provided in a number of areas including in human trafficking and safe migration, reporting and referrals, as well as delivering and managing youth club activities. These training activities were also reported to have added benefits that improved functioning in other areas of the CPA group and building the capacity of individuals;

> *"because I also got married early, when I hadn't finished grade 10, I couldn't understand anything when I first joined the program…now I could get a part"* (KII with a CPA member, Vietnam).

The training was also appreciated in Laos, however, members reported that they still did not feel confident in leading activities and would like more training and in some areas had not received training at all. **Capacity building** and **encouragement** was similarly important for the success of groups in Thailand, where members sometimes did not feel confident in delivering trainings or youth club activities. Conducting a **needs assessment** for members was reported in Vietnam and Cambodia to be a useful mechanism to establish the training requirements of members and how they could best be supported in completing activities.

The **capacity and motivation of members** was a key factor in the success of groups, as well as their **workload** and **availability.** Often the groups had a number of functions with meant that they could not solely focus on human trafficking prevention work. For example in Vietnam, where ETIP strengthened the capacity of the Village Fatherland Front Boards, the group also had a wide range of responsibilities including agriculture and disaster prevention; *"it's very difficult to work with this committee because human trafficking is just a small part of the issue (that the committee deals with)"* (KII with program staff, Vietnam).

In Vietnam this was managed by identifying key members of the groups that would be responsible for trafficking work. Having **clear roles and responsibilities** for members, and ensuring members were aware of these was particularly important for success. In China for example, some members were not aware of their role in the CPA, or of the remit of the CPA group outside of delivering youth club activities. In Laos a slightly different challenge occurred whereby there was an over-reliance on team leaders for delivering activities which meant that others were not performing their duties. In several countries the turnover of members was reported as an issue, as they were often voluntary roles, and people moved out of the area often it was hard to retain members.

If ETIP in the country provided support and strengthened existing groups, then the **prior functionality** of these groups to begin with was a key influencer of success. For example in Laos there was a general concern noted about the effectiveness of reporting structures from village to district to national level by members, and whether this happened, particularly in more isolated and remote villages.

Factors that contributed to the success of the prevention activities of the prevention activities delivered by CPA groups in Thailand included 'doing **regular community visits**' and using pictures, rather than text, in the training as well as **government participation** in activities;

"In the beginning providing training was difficult because many were illiterate, so we changed to the pictures. It was easier to show what they have to do…In the past when we provided trading, we only do talking. We found that wasn't working, when we got materials, brochures, and educational posters [from World Vision], that helped a lot to deliver information" (CPA leader, Thailand).

"Providing information [about migration and trafficking] to the workers is successful, the team CPAs are able to things to a certain level and the workers listen to what we have to say, but they accept more when the government agency provides the information and knowledge to them." (CPA leader, Thailand)

In Laos and in Vietnam challenges associated with the delivery of prevention activities by CPA groups to ethnic minority groups and in rural communities were reported, particularly around **language** in translating complex information;

"if possible both Van Kieu and Vietnamese language 'cause when it's hard to explain in Vietnamese, (they) can switch to Van Kieu for easier understanding" (KII with a CPA member, Vietnam).

Ensuring activities and messages were **pitched** for the right audiences and locations was important. For example in China human trafficking was not felt to be an issue in the communities in which the project was operating any longer, but other issues such as drugs and the lack of local infrastructure were more concerning (according to interviews with CPA members). In Cambodia, there was a discomfort in reported by members in disseminating information about labour rights to communities, such as complaints mechanisms, as the safeguards were not felt to be enforced by authorities Cambodia.

Planning for the **sustainability** of CPA groups outside of the programme has also be a key consideration. CPA groups in Thailand reported that they were likely to continue activities following the closure of ETIP, however activities may be reduced. ETIP has provided funds to help participation in activities, such as gas food and water which will no longer be available. Similarly while a significant knowledge base has been built up CPA groups rely on ETIP for the provision of new information. In Vietnam, **integration with ADP activities** has been a way of ensuring that work continues by CPA groups after the programme finishes, but also as a way of broadening the training and support available to the groups throughout the programme.

The barriers and enablers above are summarised in table 4 below;

Table 4; Summary of Key Barriers and Enablers to CPA Group Functioning and Delivery of Prevention Activities

Enablers	Barriers
1. Having clear roles and responsibilities outlined for members and the group as a whole, with CPA action plans.	1. CPA groups having a wide remit that meant that focus on trafficking prevention was a challenge
2. Conducting needs assessments of group members to determine their training needs	2. Personal motivation and commitment of members, who were often volunteers and changed frequently
3. Training provided by ETIP to CPA groups	3. Prior functionality of groups where ETIP supported existing groups and mechanisms, if these were poor this had an impact on the engagement with effective trafficking prevention work.
4. Prior knowledge and experience of working in the communities in which CPA groups were created	4. Capacity of members, particularly where they did not feel confident to lead youth club activities.
5. The resources and materials given to CPA groups for dissemination to communities by ETIP	5. CPA group members being hesitant about the materials being disseminated to communities as they did not feel the messages were supported by government complaints mechanism
6. Government participation in activities in Thailand was reported to enhance the impact of the work.	

6.2 BCC Campaigns

This section reports the extent to which BCC messaging has brought about changes in attitudes and behaviours among children/youth, mothers and host community members.

6.2.1 Caregivers that have changed attitudes and behaviours to create a protective environment for children

Table 5 below shows basic demographic information about the mothers that took part in the household survey in relation to age and disability;

Table 5; Demographic Information of Mothers Participating in the Household Survey

		Cambodia	Laos	Myanmar	Vietnam	China
Age	**<30**	3.7% (n=14)	10.7% (n=70)	3.2% (n=14)	2.0% (n=12)	3.2% (n=7)
	31 - 40	33.2% (n=125)	41.6% (n=272)	33.4% (n=150)	32.4% (n=196)	31.1% (n=67)
	41 – 50	33.8% (n=127)	33.5% (n=220)	39.4% (n=177)	41.8% (n=252)	41.0% (n=88)
	51+	29.3% (n=110)	14.1% (n=92)	24.0% (n=108)	23.8% (n=144)	24.8% (n=53)
Disability – Washington Groups Short Set of Questions on Disability						
Difficulty seeing, even wearing glasses	No difficultly	54.4% (n=204)	78.0% (n=511)	65.6% (n=295)	78.1% (n=469)	63.3% (n=137)
	Some/a lot of difficultly /cannot do at all	45.6% (n=171)	22.1% (n=145)	34.2% (n=154)	22.0% (n=132)	36.6% (n=79)
Difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid	No difficultly	81.1% (n=304)	96.3% (n=631)	91.5% (n=412)	91.0% (n=547)	92.1% (n=7.9)
	Some/a lot of difficultly /cannot do at all	18.9% (n=71)	3.7% (n=24)	8.5% (n=38)	9.0% (n=54)	7.9% (n=17)
Difficulty climbing or walking steps	No difficultly	56.4% (n=212)	92.8% (n=608)	75.3% (n=339)	81.1% (n=489)	77.1% (n=166)
	Some/a lot of difficultly /cannot do at all	43.4% (n=163)	7.2% (n=47)	24.7% (n=111)	18.9% (n=114)	22.7% (n=49)
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	No difficultly	51.2% (n=191)	71.6% (n=469)	70.8% (n=319)	77.4% (n=466)	62.0% (n=134)
	Some/a lot of difficultly /cannot do at all	48.7% (n=182)	28.4% (n=186)	29.3% (n=132)	22.6% (n=136)	37.5% (n=81)
Difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?	No difficultly	68.4% (n=256)	98.5% (n=645)	97.3% (n=438)	96.3% (n=580)	98.4% (n=213)
	Some/a lot of difficultly /cannot do at all	31.6% (n=118)	1.5% (n=10)	2.7% (n=12)	3.6% (n=22)	1.6% (n=3)
Difficulty communicating; understanding or being understood (in customary language)	No difficultly	75.4% (n=282)	98.9% (n=648)	98.4% (n=443)	88.0% (n=528)	89.7% (n=194)
	Some/a lot of difficultly /cannot do at all	24.6% (n=92)	1.1% (n=8)	1.6% (n=7)	12.1% (n=73)	10.1% (n=22)

Two key indicators were developed to assess from the baseline to the final evaluation if caregivers in the community in which the programme had operated had changed attitudes and behaviours to create a protective environment for their children. One of these indicators was for carers whose child took part in the survey (12-18 years), and another for carer's whose young person (19 – 25) took part in the survey, four and two variables made up the overall indicator for both of those groups. The variables that were used to inform the indicators are listed below;

Percentage of caregivers who have positive attitudes and behaviours to create a protective environment for children (12-18 years) and youth (19 – 25 years)

1. % of caregivers who would like their child to complete secondary education or higher **(Children Only)**
2. % of caregivers who would send their child away from home for work unaccompanied by a parent only if 18 years or older **(Children and Youth)**
3. % of caregivers that would give two or more pieces of safe migration advice if their child was migrating **(Children and Youth)**
4. % of caregivers who do four or more things to help their child stay in school **(Children Only)**
   - Mothers were asked if they do any of about the following actions in order to help the child or adolescent to stay at in school: **a)** pay his/her school fees, **b)** buy school uniform for him/her to wear, **c)** buy the school books that he/she needs, **d)** force him/her to go to school **e)** give him/her encouragement/support to keep studying **f)** help him/her with homework?
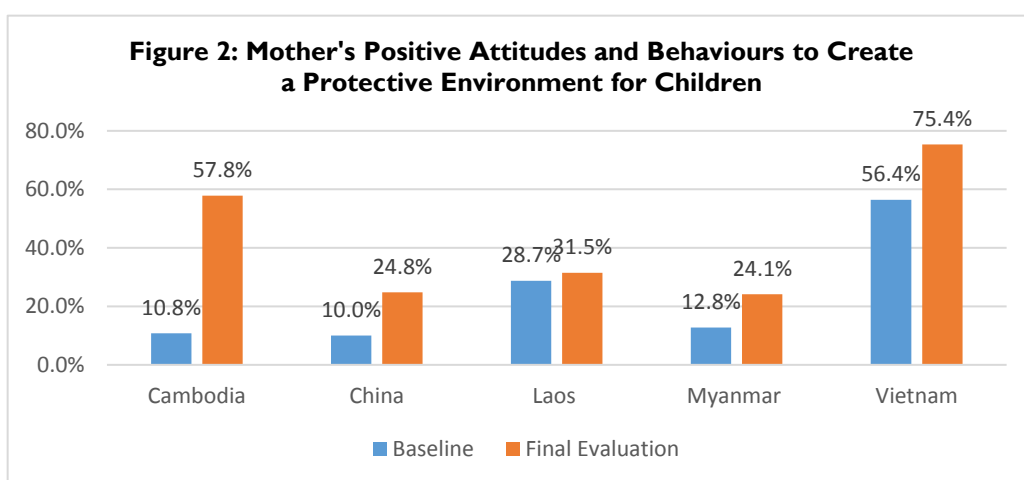
Figure 2: Mother's Positive Attitudes and Behaviours to Create a Protective Environment for Children

Figure 2; Mother's Positive Attitudes and Behaviours to Create a Protective Environment for Children

Figure 3: Mother's Positive Attitudes and Behviours to Create a Protective Environment for Youth
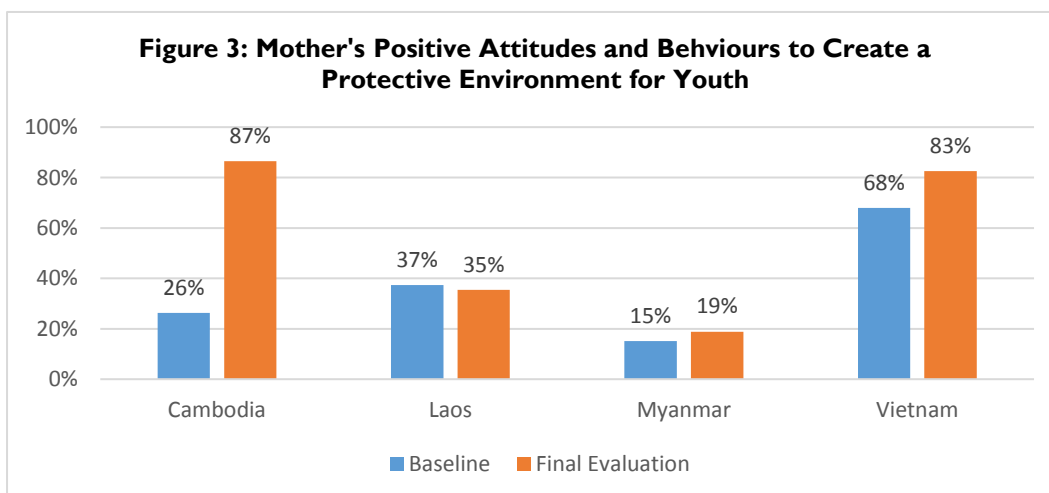
Figure 3; Mother's Positive Attitudes and Behaviours to Create a Protective Environment for Youth

In all countries an increase was seen in the percentage of mothers/caregivers that had all four attitudes and behaviours to create a protective environment for their children, with an overall increase of 21.9% across the region. This relationship was considered statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) in Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam. Key highlights of the findings against each of the individual variables are listed below:

- An increase was seen in all countries for mothers that would give two or more pieces of safe migration advice if their child was travelling away for work (considered statistically significant in all countries except China). The biggest increase was seen in Cambodia from the baseline to the final evaluation; 67.4%. In China, Myanmar and Laos, the overall percentages of those that could name two or more pieces of safe migration advice however, remains low (26.4%, 33.9% and 46.1% respectively), compared with Cambodia and Vietnam (93.4% and 84.6% respectively).
- There was an increase in all countries in mothers saying that they would only send children away for work if over 18 (though not a statistically significant increase in China and Vietnam). The overall proportion of mothers in each country saying that they would only want a child to migrate if 18 or over was high, an average of 93% across all countries (compared with 90% at the baseline).
- There was an increase seen in Cambodia and China for mothers doing four or more things to help their child stay in school (statistically significant in Cambodia). A decrease was seen in Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam.
- An increase was seen in four countries (Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia and China) in mother's wanting their children to complete secondary education or higher. There was a slight decrease in Myanmar in a mother's positive attitude towards education, though this was not considered statistically significant.

In three of the four source countries an increase was seen in the percentage of mothers/caregivers that had both attitudes and behaviours to create a protective environment their young person, with an overall increase of 31.3% across the region. This was considered statistically significant in Cambodia and Vietnam. As with the above indicator related to children, the largest increase was seen in Cambodia at 61%. A very small (2%) and non-statistically significant decrease was seen in Laos.

- An increase was seen in all countries in mothers that would give two or more pieces of safe migration advice if their young person was migrating for work. This increase was considered statistically significant in Cambodia, where a 65.7% increase was noted. In Cambodia and Vietnam, the percentages of mothers that could name two or more pieces of safe migration advice was much higher at the final evaluation (93.3% and 96.3% respectively) than Myanmar and Laos (24.2% and 42.4% respectively).
- An increase was seen in three countries (with the exception of Cambodia, though the decrease was not considered statistically significant) in mothers' attitudes towards the age of migration, wanting their youth only to migrate if 18 or over. The increase was considered statistically significant in Vietnam.

Particularly high proportions in the indicators were reported in Vietnam at both the baseline and final evaluation. National prevention staff in Vietnam identified a number of factors that could have contributed to this. Events and activities were completed very close to when the baseline research took place and therefore *'knowledge is still fresh'*. They also noted that a partner organisation, the Women's Union, actively integrate ETIPs work into their own events therefore promoting messages more widely. Finally they also suggested that culturally women in Vietnam are very interested in attending social events and activities in their communities.

6.2.2 Children that have changed attitudes and behaviours to create a protective environment for themselves

The table below shows some key demographic information of children and young people taking part in the household survey[29].

Table 6; Demographic Information of Children/Young People that took part in the Household Survey

		Cambodia	Laos	Myanmar	Vietnam	China
Gender	**Male**	39.2% (n=147)	32.5% (n=213)	37% (n=165)	56.2% (n=338)	39.2% (n=83)
	Female	60.8% (n=228)	67.5% (n=442)	63% (n=285)	43.7% (n=263)	60.8% (n=129)
Age	**12 – 18**	74.7% (n=281)	90.5% (n=593)	82.4% (n=371)	74.2% (n=445)	100% (n=179)*
	19 – 25	25.3% (n=95)	9.5% (n=62)	17.6% (n=79)	25.8% (n=155)	0% (n=0)
Disability						
Difficulty seeing, even wearing glasses	No difficulty	87.2% (n=327)	99.4% (n=650)	94.4% (n=424)	97.5% (n=587)	88.7% (n=188)
	Some/a lot of difficulty /cannot do at all	12.8% (n=48)	0.6% (n=4)	5.6% (n=25)	2.5% (n=15)	11.3% (n=24)
Difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid	No difficulty	94.7% (n=355)	99.8% (n=654)	98.0% (n=441)	99.3% (n=593)	97.6% (n=207)
	Some/a lot of difficulty /cannot do at all	5.3% (n=20)	0.2% (n=1)	2.0% (n=9)	0.7% (n=4)	2.4% (n=5)
Difficulty climbing or walking steps	No difficulty	94.9% (n=356)	99.8% (n=654)	98.7% (n=444)	98.2% (n=591)	99.1% (n=209)
	Some/a lot of difficulty /cannot do at all	5% (n=19)	0.2% (n=1)	1.3% (n=6)	1.5% (n=9)	0.9% (n=2)
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	No difficulty	80% (n=300)	97.7% (n=640)	92.7% (n=416)	97.7% (n=583)	90.6% (n=192)
	Some/a lot of difficulty /cannot do at all	20% (n=75)	2.3% (n=15)	7.3% (n=33)	2.3% (n=14)	9.4% (n=20)
Difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?	No difficulty	96.2% (n=361)	100% (n=654)	99.8% (n=449)	98.3% (n=592)	99.1% (n=210)
	Some/a lot of difficulty /cannot do at all	3.7% (n=14)	0% (n=0)	0.2% (n=1)	1.7% (n=10)	0.9% (n=2)
Difficulty communicating; understanding or being understood (in customary language)	No difficulty	92.5% (n=347)	97.6% (n=639)	98.2% (n=442)	95.5% (n=571)	96.7% (n=205)
	Some/a lot of difficulty /cannot do at all	7.5% (n=28)	2.4% (n=16)	1.8% (n=8)	4.5% (n=27)	3.3% (n=7)

Migration Experiences of Children and Youth

Overall 12.7% of the children/youth surveyed had previously migrated for work. A decrease was seen in all countries in the percentages of children in the populations sampled that had migrated for work from the baseline to the final evaluation, except in Cambodia. In parallel with the baseline, Cambodia had the highest proportion that had migrated for work for two days or more, at 27% (10% in Laos, 7% in Vietnam, 6% in Myanmar and China).

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[29] The Washington Group's short set of questions on disability was used for the household survey; http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/washington_group/wg_short_measure_on_disability.pdf

In Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar the majority of children/youth migrated to another country to work (88%, 69% and 58% respectively). In Vietnam however the majority (65.6%) migrated to another province, and in China to another village within their province (100%).

A similar pattern was seen at the baseline where children in Cambodia and Laos mainly migrated abroad for work, and in Vietnam they were mostly found to migrate internally (i.e.to another province). A change in migration patterns was found among children and youth in Myanmar, where most migrated internally at baseline (i.e. to another village or town within their province; 60%), compared with at the end evaluation, the majority migrated abroad for work.

Table 7; Migration Details of Children/Youth

	Percentage of children/youth that have migrated for 2 days or more for work (baseline)	Percentage of children/youth that have migrated for 2 days or more for work	Percentage that migrated to another country (baseline)	Percentage that migrated to another country
Cambodia	20%	27%	83%	88%
China	7%	6%	0%	0%
Laos	19%	10%	71%	69%
Myanmar	11%	6%	14%	58%
Vietnam	9%	7%	16%	11%

In China and Cambodia the majority of migrants were found to be children (12-18 years old), 100% and 68.8% respectively. Whereas in Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam there were higher proportions of youth migrants (19-25 years old), 54.8%, 52.1% and 83.3% respectively. As shown in figure 4, Vietnam and Myanmar migrants were mainly male, whereas in China, Cambodia and Laos they were mainly found to be female at the final evaluation. In Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar the same trend was seen at the baseline. However in China at the baseline migrants were mostly male, and in Vietnam at the baseline migrants were mostly female.

Figure 4; Gender of Migrant Children/Youth

Figure 4; Gender of Migrant Children/Youth
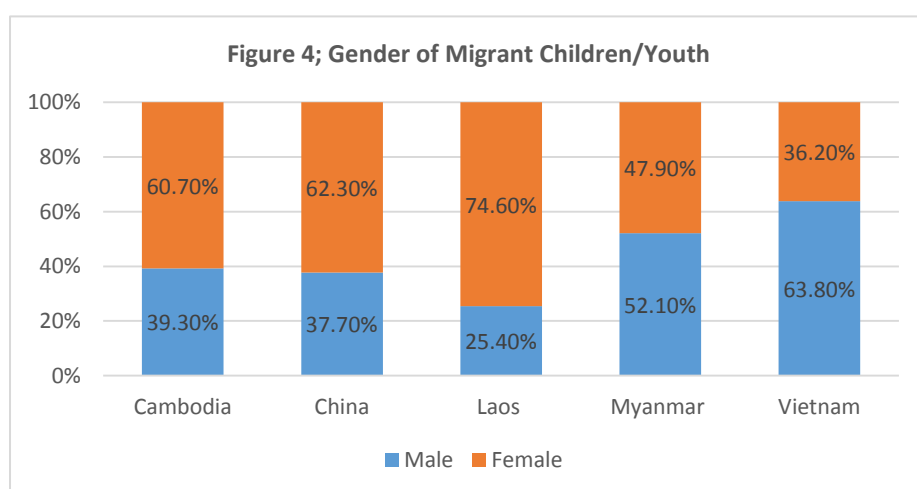
Migrant children and young people were asked about their positive and negative experiences at their last migration (further details found in Appendix 2 section D).

• Across all five countries 64% were able to save money, 76% considered they had good working conditions and 81% were able to send money home. Increases were seen in each of these positive experiences from the baseline, where 53% reported they were able to save money, 69% found a job with good working conditions and 69% sent money home.

- Roughly a third of migrant young people in China, Laos and Cambodia experienced one or more negative migration experiences (27.2%, 33.5% and 35.5% respectively), Vietnam had the lowest percentage that experienced had a negative experience at 16.1% and Myanmar had the highest at 43.7%. The most commonly reported negative migration experience across the countries was that the employer refused to pay the full salary. A small percentage in all countries except China were hit or beaten by their employer.

Factors Associated with Migration

A number of factors were explored to see if they had any relationship with migration as potential "push" or "pull" factors. These included; children reporting they have experienced a lack of food in the household, that they've heard their parents regularly discussing money issues, that they have witnessed violence in the household, that they have witnessed someone in their household being drunk frequently, if they are frequently punished, as well as knowledge that someone else had migrated, their literacy and education levels and participation in a youth club (for detailed results see Appendix 2 Section E). The following relationships were found to be statistically significant;

- In Vietnam and Laos there was a positive relationship between migration for work and their knowledge of someone else that had migrated ($P < 0.005$ in both cases). For example, 16.3% of Vietnamese children who know someone that had migrated had also migrated for work themselves, compared with 3.8% of those that did not know of someone that had migrated before. This was a pattern also found in Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar during the baseline study.
- In Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar there was a relationship between non-completion of secondary education (or no intention to complete) and migration. For example in Cambodia 56.7% of children that did not want to (or hadn't already) complete secondary education had migrated for work, compared with 24.3% of those that did want to (or had already) complete secondary education.
- In Cambodia, those with low levels of literacy were more likely to have migrated than those with high levels of literacy (48.8% of those with low literacy have migrated for work verses 15.5% of those with high levels of literacy).
- In Cambodia a relationship was found between those that had experienced a lack of food and migration, as well as those that had frequently (once a month or more often) witnessed a family member drunk. For example 43.3% of those that had experienced a lack of food had migrated for work, compared with 23.5% who had never experienced a lack of food.
- Also of note was Laos where 17.7% of those that had never participated in a children's club had migrated for work, versus 6.3% of those that had participated in a children's club.

Factors Associated with Knowledge of Safe Protection Practices

Figure 5 shows the percentages of children/youth in each country that were able to name 2 or more safe migration practices when asked 'what things do you think people can do to stay safe when travelling away for work?'.

A number of factors were explored to see if there was any relationship with knowledge of protective practices, these included; education, literacy, youth club participation and knowledge of someone that had also migrated. Further details of these results can be found in Appendix 2. The following relationships were found to be statistically significant;

- In Cambodia and Vietnam those with knowledge of someone that has migrated before weare more likely to know of safe migration practices than those that do not know of someone that has migrated before. For example in Cambodia 76.8% of those that know someone that has migrated before know or two or more protective practices, compared with 62.1% of those that do not know someone that has migrated before.

Figure 5: Children/Youth with Knowledge of Two or More Safe Migration Practices

Figure 5; Children/Youth's Knowledge of two or more Safe Migration Practices

- In Laos a statistically significant relationship ($p < 0.05$) was found between migration advices given by a mother and if they had migrated before themselves; 57.8% of those that had migrated before would give 2 or more pieces of safe migration advice, compared with 42.7% who had never migrated. A similar pattern was seen in Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar, though not considered statistically significant.

- In China and Laos an association was found between levels of literacy and knowledge of safe migration practices. Those with lower literacy levels were less likely to know of two or more safe migration practices than those with high literacy (in China for example 35.4% of those that had high literacy levels named two or more safe migration practices, compared with 9.1% who had low literacy levels.

- In Cambodia, those that were expecting to (or had already) completed secondary education were more likely to be able to name safe migration practices than those that had not (76.7% versus 57.7% respectively).

- In two countries (Cambodia and Laos) those that attended a youth club were more likely to have knowledge of two or more safe migration practices, however the relationship was not statistically significant. In Vietnam 92.5% of those that had never attended a youth club could name two or more safe migration practices compared with 86.1% that had attended a youth club, and this was considered statistically significant. This may be in contrast to an expected result.

Factors associated with knowledge about human trafficking

Children were asked at both the baseline and final evaluation if they had ever heard about human trafficking. As shown in Figure 6, all of the countries except Vietnam saw an increase in the percentage of children/youth who had ever heard of human trafficking. China and Laos, where children had limited awareness of human trafficking at the baseline, and where activities had not taken place prior to the baseline, saw the biggest increases (54.8% and 50.1% respectively) whereby the percentage of those that had heard of human trafficking had more than doubled.

Two potential predictors of knowledge about human trafficking were explored, levels of literacy and youth club participation.

- In four out of five of the countries (Cambodia, China, Laos and Myanmar), those with higher self-reported literacy levels were found to be more likely to have heard about human

Figure 6: Children/Youth's Awareness of Human Trafficking
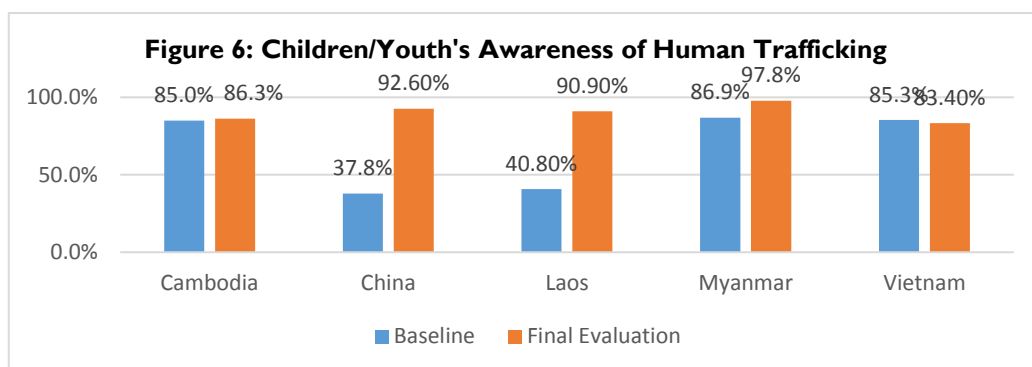
Figure 6; Children/Youth's Awareness of Human Trafficking

trafficking than those that had lower levels of literacy ($p < 0.05$ in all cases). A similar trend was found in Vietnam where those with higher literacy levels were more likely to have heard of human trafficking than those with lower literacy levels (87.2% vs 78.5%), however the number of children/youth with low self-reported literacy levels was small and so only descriptive statistics could be run. At the baseline positive relationships were found between literacy levels and awareness of human trafficking in Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia (China was not included in that analysis).

- In Laos and Myanmar it was found that those that attended youth clubs were more likely to have heard of human trafficking ($p < 0.01$). In Laos 97.8% of those that attended youth clubs were aware of human trafficking, compared with 75.8% of those that had not attended a youth club, and 99.3% in Myanmar that had attended a youth club had heard of human trafficking, compared with 93.2% that had not. This trend was seen in other countries, though small sample sizes meant the statistical significance of relationships could not be determined. At the baseline a positive relationship between awareness of human trafficking and youth club participation was found in Myanmar and Vietnam.

Children/Youth with Positive Attitudes and Behaviours to Create a Protective Environment

The overall indicator for this section is the percentage of children/youth that have changed positive attitudes and behaviours to create a protective environment for themselves. This overall indicator was made up from the four variables listed below, and the percentage that had all four of these counted at the baseline and final evaluation. Two overall indicators were developed, one for migrant youth and one for non-migrant youth;

- % of children who would like to, or have, complete secondary education or higher
- % of children/youth who would talk to someone if thinking about migrating in the next six months (relative, friend, community member)
- % of children/youth who are currently a member of, or have previously participated in, a children's club
- **Migrant Youth Only (those that have migrated for work for two days or more) -** % of children/youth who used 5 or more protective/safe migration practices at their last migration (this was out of a possible total of 10; organising a job before leaving home, having information about job before leaving home, having information about payment before leaving home, travelling with original identity documents, leaving copies of identity documents at home, contacting family or someone at home weekly or more often, having people they could trust to turn to for help, speaking the local language at least a little bit, travelling with someone they knew and consulting someone before they left).
  <u>OR</u> **Non Migrant Youth Only -** % of children that would migrate for work only if 18 years or older

A statistically significant difference (p < 0.05 in all cases) was seen in the protective attitudes and behaviours of non-migrant children and youth from the baseline to final evaluation in all countries, with an overall increase of 12.6% for migrant youth and 9.7% for non-migrant youth.

The largest change was seen in Laos (29.3% for migrant youth and 31% for non-migrant youth), where ETIP had not previously worked prior to the baseline and which had the lowest baseline scores compared to the other countries where prevention activities had already been running for some years. Figure 7 and 8 show the results by country.

Other notable findings:

- All countries saw an increase in the percentage of children/youth that participated in youth clubs amongst the sampled population (which were tested to be statistically significant except in Cambodia).

Figure 7; Percentage of Migrant Children/Youth who have Positive Attitudes and Behaviours to Create a Protective Environment
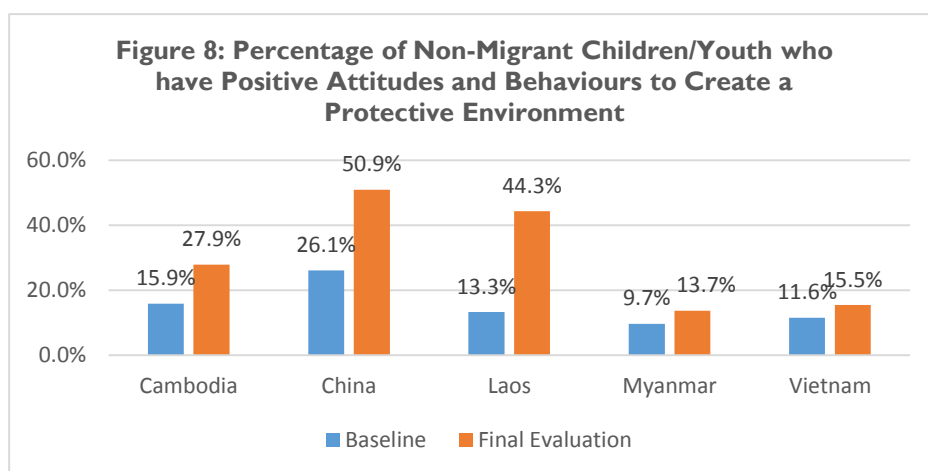
Figure 8; Percentage of Non-Migrant Children/Youth who have Positive Attitudes and Behaviours to Create a Protective Environment

- An increase was seen in Laos and Vietnam in migrant children/young people implementing five or more protective practices at their last migration, though increases were not statistically significant.
- In China, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, an increase was noted in non-migrant children/youth reporting that they would migrate only if 18 or over. A decrease was seen in Myanmar, although this was only slight and not significant.
- An increase was seen in Cambodia, China, Myanmar and Laos for migrant and non-migrant youth reporting that they have, or would like to, complete secondary education.
- In migrant and non-migrant youth in Cambodia and China an increase was seen in those saying that they would consult somebody potentially helpful before migrating (friend or family member), and the same was found in Laos for migrant youth.

The two charts below show the percentage change by gender from the baseline to the final evaluation of children/youth that have positive attitudes to create a protective environment for themselves. The overall percentage change for male migrant youth was higher than female migrant youth (16.69% vs 8.73%), however, the converse is seen for non-migrant youth where the percentage change for females is higher

(13.42% vs 3.42%)[30]. Laos and Cambodia both saw greater changes in males than females, though both these countries at the baseline and final evaluation had higher proportions of females. In Myanmar and Vietnam, the percentage change amongst both genders was almost equal.
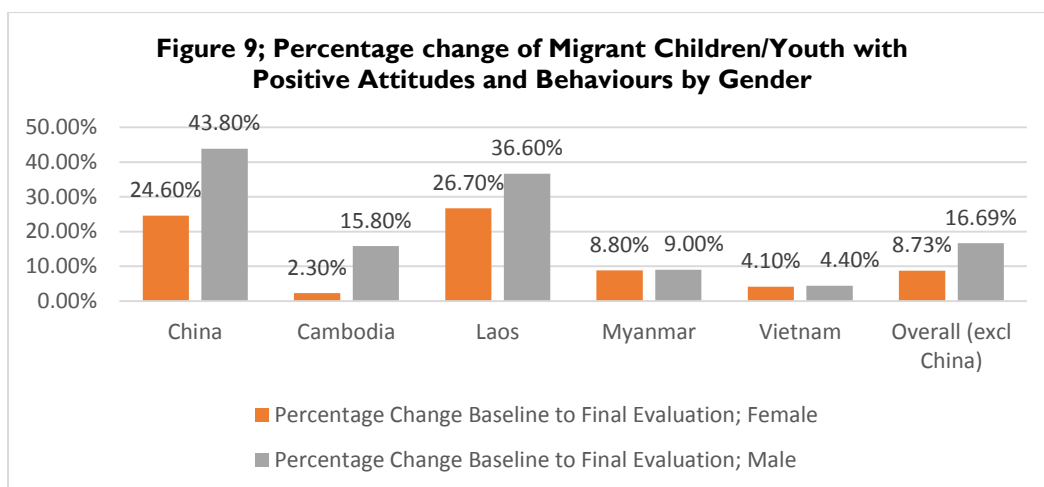
Figure 9; Percentage change of Migrant Children/Youth with Positive Attitudes and Behaviours by Gender

Figure 9; Percentage Change of Migrant Children/Youth with Positive Attitudes and Behaviours by Gender

Figure 10; Percentage change of Non-Migrant Children/Youth with Positive Attitudes and Behaviours by Gender
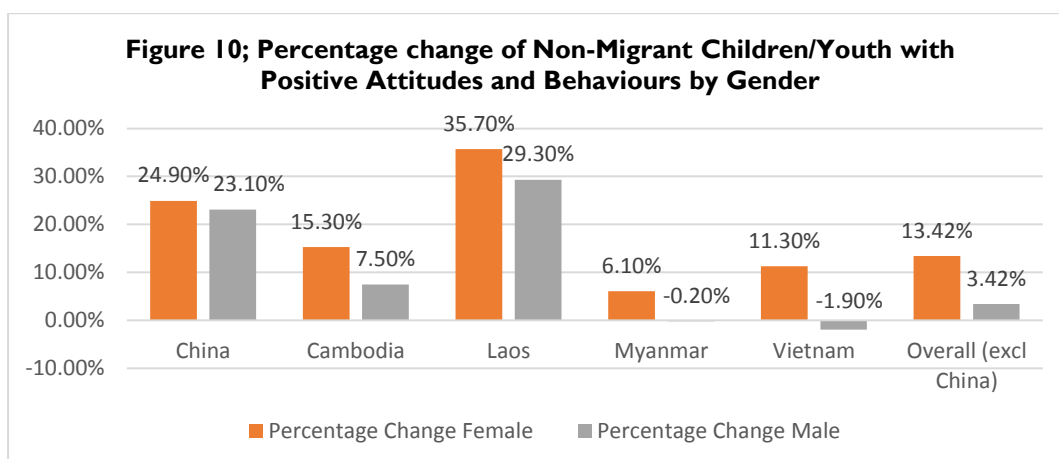
Figure 10; Percentage Change of Non-Migrant Children/Youth with Positive Attitudes and Behaviours by Gender

Protective Practices of Migrant Youth

In Laos and Vietnam there were increases in migrant youth implementing five or more protective practices at their last migration. While there was decrease in the other countries, these were only slight. None of these changes were statistically significant (challenges in seeing statistically significant differences occurred as there was only small proportions of migrant youth in each of the countries).

The 10 protective practices that children/youth were asked if they had employed at their last migration are listed below. The following letters represent the bars in the graph, those with a tick symbol saw an increase from the baseline to final evaluation;

---

[30] China was excluded from the 'overall' indicator because the indicators for other countries were calculated using weighted data which was not available for China at the baseline and the sampling was different to source countries.

- ✓ **a)** organised job before leaving home
- ✓ **b)** had info about the type of job before leaving home
- − **c)** had info about how much they would be paid before leaving home
- − **d)** travelled with original identity documents
- − **e)** left copies of identity documents at home with someone
- ✓ **f)** contacted family or someone at home weekly or more often
- ✓ **g)** had people they trusted who could help them if needed
- − **h)** spoke the local language at least a little bit
- ✓ travelled with someone when last travelling to another place for work
- ✓ **j)** consulted someone useful last time they went away for work

Figure 11 shows the collective changes across all countries in each of the protective indicators from the baseline to the final evaluation.

Figure 11; Protective Practices Employed by Children/Youth at their Last Migration; Baseline vs Final Evaluation

Figure 9: Protective Practices of Migrant Youth at Last Migration; Baseline vs Final Evaluation
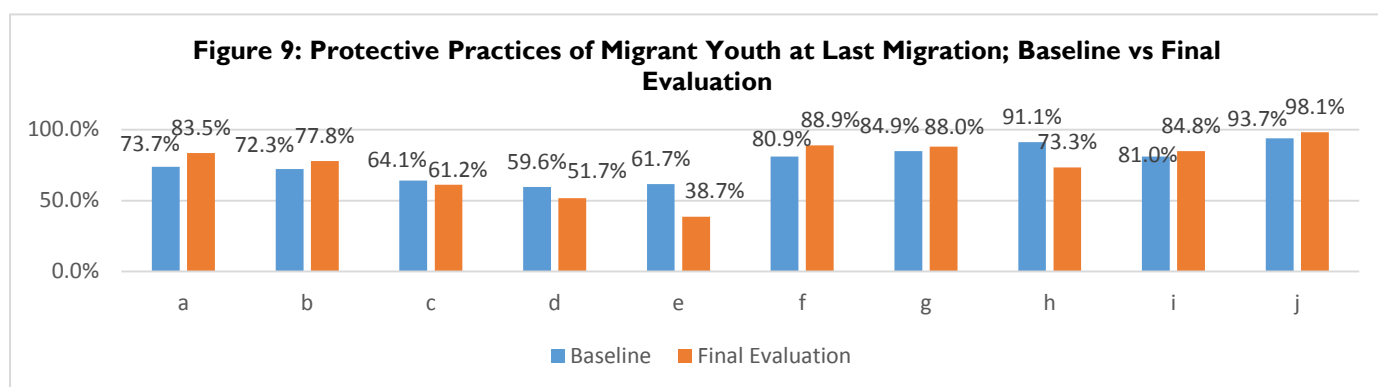
Key highlights in relation to changes in protective practices amongst each of the countries are as follows (further details can be found in Appendix 2);

- All countries saw an increase in those that: consulted someone useful before migrating;, those contacted home on a regular basis (once a month or more often) while they were away;, as well as organised a job before leaving home.
- In Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam there was an increase in the percentage of young people travelling with original identity documents. An increase was seen in two countries in terms of those leaving copies of identity documents at home (China and Laos). In comparison with the other indicators the percentage of these two practices generally remain lower, an average percentage across the five countries of 51.7% travelling with original identity documents and 38.7% leaving copies of identity documents at home. These were similarly the protective practices with the lowest average percentages at the baseline as well as the final evaluation.
- A sharp decrease was seen in Myanmar for those speaking the local language of their migration destination. It was found in Myanmar that there was an increase in the proportion of those that migrated abroad for work when compared with the baseline which would account for this change. There was also a slight decrease in this indicator in Cambodia and Vietnam, and also a corresponding small increase in those migrating abroad for work in Cambodia, though not in Vietnam which saw a small decrease.
- There was a higher percentage in three of the countries, Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos, seen at the final evaluation for those that had information about their job before leaving home compared with the baseline.
- One of the lower percentages at both the baseline and final evaluation, was for children/youth not having information about how much they would be paid in their jobs before they left home. Interestingly in Myanmar and Cambodia, which had two of the lowest percentages (40.9% and 65%), were two countries which had the highest number of children/youth that reported at their last migration that they had been refused to have their full salary paid to them by their employer (see Appendix 2 section D).

6.2.3 Host community members that have positive attitude towards migrants (Thailand only)

A statistically significant increase of 13.17% was seen in those holding 7 or more (out of 14) positive attitudes or beliefs about migrant workers. Such beliefs included those that consider non-Thai migrants a help to the economy, that migrant workers do not causes anymore disease or crime than Thai people and that registered/unregistered migrants should receive help and support from the government and NGOs to name a few.

Specific questions were asked to assess attitudes towards both 'registered' and 'unregistered' migrants. Percentages of those holding 2 or more (out of four), positive attitudes towards registered and unregistered migrants were calculated (see Figure 10).

Figure 12; Percentage of Community Members Holding Positive Attitudes towards Migrant Workers

Figure 10; Percentage of community members holding positive attitudes towards migrant workers
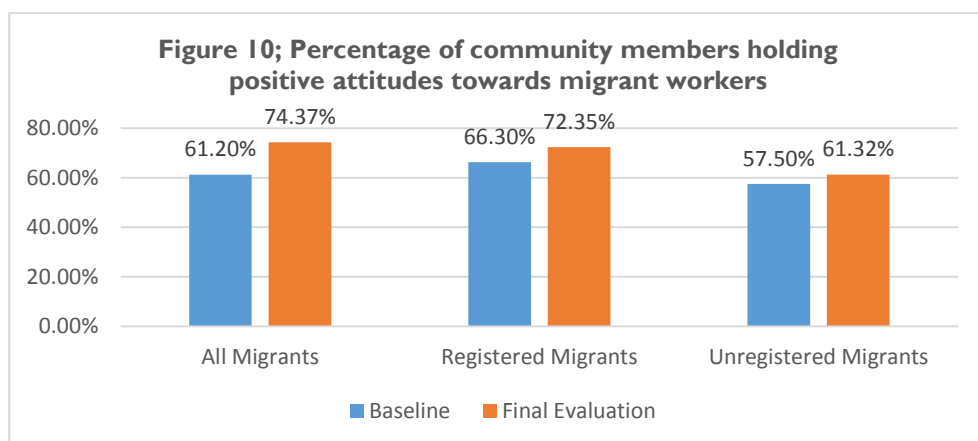
- A statistically significant increase of 6.05% was seen from the baseline to the final evaluation of those with positive attitudes towards registered migrant workers.
- An increase was seen the percentage holding positive attitudes towards unregistered migrants of 3.82% (though not statistically significant).

Gender was not found to be associated with positive attitudes towards migrants, however it was found that those that were friends with migrants or who were employers of migrants were more likely to have positive attitudes towards migrants. Further details on these findings can be found in the ETIP Thailand National Evaluation Report (Annex 6). Qualitative findings supported the improvement in attitudes towards migrant workers found by the household survey;

> "For sure there's changes. In the past, Thai people looked down on us, thought we were second class citizens. In the past if they wanted to hit a Myanmar person they would do it, they wouldn't care. Nowadays, those behaviours and attitudes have changed for the better. Because organisations have provided training for both Thai and Myanmar together, that has changed attitudes towards Myanmar." (CPA leader, Thailand)

An overwhelming majority of children/youth club members, parents and other CPA group members similarly reported such improvements, with some attributing these directly to World Vision's work. However, despite improvements, ETIP staff noted that a general bias from Thais against migrant workers was one of the biggest challenges of the prevention area of the programme.

6.2.4   Description of BCC coverage

A total of **243,260** people were reached directly and indirectly through BCC events and prevention activities.

A number of different materials were developed including; posters, flyers, billboards, stickers, flip-books which were disseminated to communities. A variety of local community events were also run and messages delivered at these through a number of mechanisms including theatre productions and movies. Some examples of activities and messages are given in table 8.

> *"there was a flip book, they asked and if we didn't understand they explained to us. That book was easy to understand. It's with pictures illustrated" (Parent FGD Vietnam)"*

> *"Another result is communication activities, especially direct communication, theatre-based communication target to local people and victims, they had chance to watch, to exchange at the performance. So when there're victims shared their stories, the local people found (the issue) more relevant and easier to understand. Previously even we never thought there's any case of trafficking. Now we found it's really necessary and (the program) effective. So the program was very successful and good indeed" (KII Vietnam)*

The effectiveness of each of the activities depended on the context. In Cambodia staff reported that the radio talk shows were the least effective as not many people listened, and the community education sessions were the most effective as they allowed opportunity for interaction and for people to ask questions. In Myanmar the more creative methods for events were reported to engage people more for example; concert, cultural dance, poetry recitals, awareness messages through mobile car (with songs and provision of hot line cards) were the most successful BCC activities. Staff noted that more formal activities did not capture people's attention as well.

In Laos films used at events were described as effective tools, those giving correct definitions of human trafficking during focus group discussions were said to have learned about it through these films. However, announcements via loudspeakers in communities were less effective, with some focus group participants reporting that they were not aware of these events.

A challenge noted in Thailand that at each delivery location the context was slightly different, meaning that the messages needed to be adapted and changed for each community. To ensure that the messages were suitably tailored, and then developing materials to suit this, was a lengthy process. A suggestion was made for the development of BCC materials in the future;

> *"The BCC tool development process that was developed by 17 triggers was a very good model for ETIP to apply but with the differences in each location and context in Thailand, it was necessary to build more comprehension with the field staff to design and produce the material. It was difficult and unrealistic for the community to create the BCC material by themselves.*
>
> *There should be specific campaign steps outlined. The process should be clear and handled by one organizer and consultant so that the material is effective and beneficial." (ETIP Prevention Staff Thailand).*
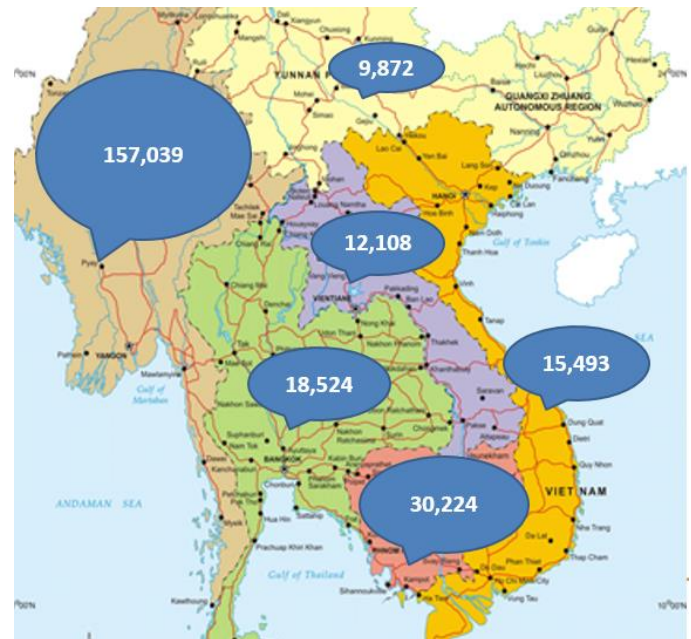
Country	Activities	Key Messages
Cambodia	-National Day to Combat Human Trafficking at District Level, -Youth concert event at District level, -Community Forum at commune level, -International Convention on Rights of Child in School, -Youth Debate Activities at commune and district level, -Community awareness raising at village level, -Radio talk show	Safer migration information Impacts of using legal and undocumented migration channels Labor law Human trafficking law Child labor and child rights
Laos	-Announcements via loudspeakers in communities -Movie nights	-Human Trafficking -Unsafe migration -Documentation needed for travel
Myanmar	-Awareness sessions with child friendly activities such as films, role play, song competition, concert and dance -Special events; Festivals, CRC days, TIP Day, New Year, International Migrant Day, Child labour Day. These use photo exhibitions, sports and quizzes, story books and booklets display. -Group discussion (parents and caregivers), conducted at Ward/village levels	-Hotline number for Human Trafficking -Human Trafficking could be happening everywhere, anytime -Negative causes of Human Trafficking -Safe migration – legal agencies, receive confirmation with labour department, keep records and documents safe, leave the copies of documents and record at home, family to inform the village authority and watch groups, passport -Child protection
Thailand	-Special events, such as; migrant's day, children's day, conducted at a province level in the cities. Holding exhibitions and distributing BCC materials. -At village level distributing materials at markets attended by migrants, check points, border crossings and walking streets.	-Human trafficking -Child and women abuse -How to migrate safely -The importance of education -Child Rights -How to report cases of human trafficking
Vietnam	Drama, Showing films Quizzes and games Drawings, Role play, Exchange experiences with experienced migrants, information corners. Gathering and exchange events at district, commune or village level, with secondary schools, youth club members and youth club's caregivers	-"Think twice to make right decision for safe and effective trip" -"Be alert to offers of easy jobs with high pay" -Do not get a job when do not know about the work condition and contract term relating to benefit and salary -Prepare well before and at destination, which will help you a safe and effective trip -Always keep personal document in safe places and do not give them to strangers or employers -Migration is your right, but migrate without sufficient information and it could put you at risk -Human trafficking is law violation

Key Enablers of success in BCC work were reported as;

1. The provision of materials in migrants' language, for example in Khmer and Burmese for migrants in Thailand.
2. The use of pictures rather than text as literacy rates were low amongst the populations in which materials were distributed, as well as other visual methods including theatre plays, films and flipbooks. These were generally reported as more effective mechanisms than activities which just involved the use of a loudspeaker within the village (particularly the case in Laos) as villagers reported that they were not aware of these events taking place.
3. Simple word of mouth sharing of information between children/youth in clubs and their parents/carers was reported through focus group discussions.

4. In Thailand young people were able to reach migrant workers to provide them with information, through giving information first to the children of migrant workers to pass on to their families.

"As youth here [in Ranong] we cannot fix the problem in Kawsong [Kaw Thaung], but as a youth club member we can gather Myanmar youth and give them knowledge and information how to move safely and give them information about human trafficking, which they can share with their families." (Child/Youth Club Member Thailand)

Challenges and Improvements for BCC work and materials;

1. Behaviour change takes time and while improvements have been seen in a lot of places in relation to knowledge and awareness it was difficult to ascertain the impacts on behaviour change. There were no significant increases in children/youth implementing five or more safe migration practices if migrating away for work from the baseline to the final evaluation. Whereas improvements in knowledge and awareness were generally noted in all of the countries.
2. In Laos and China delays in approval for the running of activities for the programme had an impact on the ability of these countries to deliver materials in the early years of the programme.
3. Targeting of materials to be able to translate the complex nature of human trafficking to those from ethnic minority backgrounds was noted as a concern in Vietnam
4. In Thailand children/youth from clubs that are involved in BCC messaging felt uncomfortable distributing materials to adult members of the community
5. In China the focus of the BCC messaging perhaps needed to be different (as a host country), or the communities targeted ones which see high rates of migrant workers.
6. Children and young people in Cambodia suggested the use of technology as a tool for disseminating information and raising awareness; through social media.

6.3 Children and Youth Clubs

"I learnt new things, my world became bigger than in the past. Some topics that I hadn't heard before. Like migration/travelling, child labour, child rights, protection for women. I learnt how to use my time wisely." (FGD Youth Club Member Thailand)

The following section looks at how effective the child/youth clubs have been in reducing vulnerability to trafficking. A total of 206 youth clubs were set up as part of the programme, with a total of 12,306 members (see figure 14 for numbers by country). 38 clubs in Myanmar, 11 in China, 62 in Laos, 17 in Vietnam, 19 in Thailand and 59 in Cambodia. A suite of materials was developed by the regional team in collaboration with the national offices for delivery in youth clubs. These included the 'Smart Navigator Toolkit' and 'Voice up to Change', along with a series of additional supplementary materials including stories, films and decision making activities. Child/youth clubs in all countries were reported as a key strength of the programme.
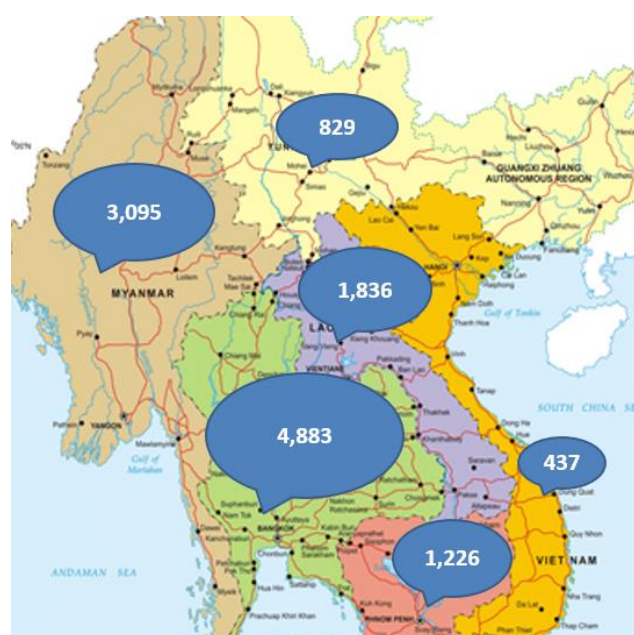
Figure 14; Numbers of Youth Club Members by Country

Models of Youth Club Delivery

In each country a slightly different model was used to deliver youth club activities, these were based off previous experience found to work in the countries, resources and opportunities available. Each of the models had different challenges and benefits, though focus group discussions found that each had been successful in developing knowledge of safe migration and human trafficking, as well as the life skills of children/youth. A common toolkit, the Smart Navigator Toolkit, was used in each of the clubs.

Table 9; Models of Youth Club Delivery

Country	Model of Delivery
China	Clubs were established in schools and were delivered by ETIP adult facilitators, this was a way of ensuring that the reach of children/youth in the target areas could be established.
Laos	Clubs were established in schools after challenges were found with the motivation and engagement of adult volunteers in running clubs. Therefore teachers in schools were trained to deliver activities, which was positive for the sustainability of the youth clubs.
Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam	CPA groups were involved in the initial set up and section of youth leaders. Youth leaders were trained by ETIP staff and then led the youth club activities along with adult facilitators. Youth club activities in Thailand were attended by vulnerable young people in the communities such as migrant and stateless children. In Cambodia, clubs were reported to be particularly important as there is a lack of social serviced, education and recreation opportunities in the rural areas in which the programme was based.

6.3.1 Youth club members pre and post test scores for Smart Navigator training; knowledge of human trafficking and safe migration

Pre and post test scores for Smart Navigator training delivered in youth clubs was only available in Vietnam, other countries did not collect this data from the toolkits or it was not provided to national evaluation consultants. However, data collected from focus groups with child/youth club members is also presented as this supplements evidence around children/young people's knowledge of human trafficking and safe migration, which the pre/post training sought to test.

Figure 15; Pre and Post Test Scores, Smart Navigator Training - Vietnam

Figure 13: Pre and Post Test Scores; Smart Navigator Training - Vietnam
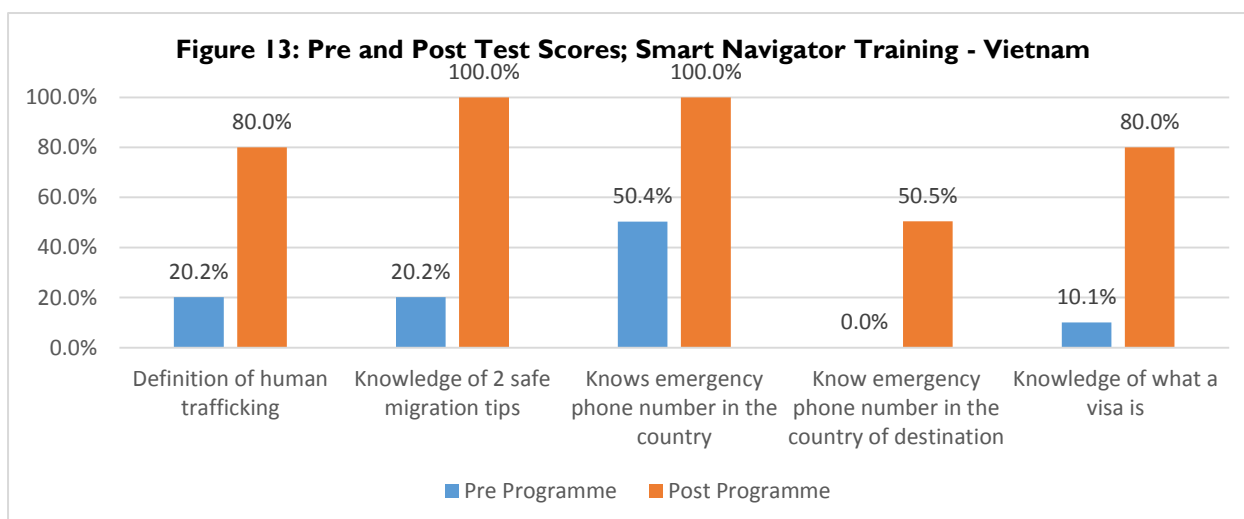
In Vietnam youth club members were asked a series of questions at the beginning and end of the programme about their knowledge of human trafficking and safe migration. The data from this was available in one district and these suggested an overall improvement in children/youths knowledge of safe migration practices

and human trafficking awareness. For example a 59.8% increase was seen in children/youth being able to define human trafficking, and there was a 79.8% increase in children/young people who had knowledge of two safe migration tips.

Knowledge of Human Trafficking, Rights and Safe Migration

All countries noted that almost all children/youth club members participating in the FGDs were able to define human trafficking and name safe migration practices if migrating for work. Some key highlights of findings are listed below.

- In two of the countries, Laos and Vietnam, examples were given by which children/youth exercised caution when approached by strangers in their communities, which was as a result of lessons that they had learned at the youth clubs;

  "One day in the village, I was approached by someone who offer me to go to Thailand but I refused to go and not allow the person to contact me. I was able to refuse the offer by someone because I have learned from children club. If I was not with children club, I might believe the person and go to Thailand." (Youth Club Participant - Laos)

- In Thailand children/youth reported that the topics that they learned at the child/youth clubs, such as safe migration and child rights, they did not know about prior to attending the club. An example was also given in which youth club participants passed on the messaging they learned in youth club and disseminated this to migrant workers' children in the area;

  "In the past I didn't know about human trafficking, or that it exists. I learnt more and how to protect myself, and to tell others about the human trafficking issue about how to be watchful … As youth here [in Ranong] we cannot fix the problem in Kawsong [Kawthaung], but as a youth club member we can gather Burmese youth and give them knowledge and information how to move safely and give them information about human trafficking, which they can share with their families … Mostly the problem is communication, most workers cannot speak Thai, so they believe the employers [which makes it easier for them to be deceived]." (Child/Youth Club Participant FGD – Thailand).

- In China children/young people enjoyed learning about human trafficking, and also the informal environment of the youth club and the relationship with the leader in comparison to formal activities in school;

  "I felt the happiest time in club was to learn knowledge and information that we could not get in the class, together with Mr. Shen and other classmates. We could relax and play here, meanwhile learned how to protect ourselves from human trafficking and accidental injuries. It was the happiest time in my junior middle school study." (Child/Youth Club Participant FGD, China)

- Children/youth were able to speak about safe migration practices, child rights and awareness of human trafficking and exploitation through focus group discussions;

  "We need to think through what kind of difficulties we would meet in migrating and possible solutions. For example we could confirm the location of work first, and then ask about transportation, prepare money and contact information of the person in that place." (Child/Youth Club Participant FGD, China)

- In Laos focus group discussions were completed with youth that had and had not been members of youth clubs. Those that were not members were less aware of human trafficking than those that had been members, and the reasons for not being able to attend the youth clubs for this young person was that they had to spend the time working;

"I was not able to join the club because I left school early to earn income and help out for family agriculture. I don't know anything about human trafficking and I don't think a male is high risk because male can't be sold to brothel compared to woman. I used to go to work in Thailand with someone I know but I got little money from working hard in Thailand. When I came home, I still own money to agent who help me get passport. Now I work in the factory close to our village and I make more than I go to Thailand."

6.3.2 Examples of uses of Life Skills

Improvements in areas such as self-confidence, self-esteem, communication and decision making were reported amongst children/youth club members through focus group discussions in all of the countries. Key examples and highlights from each of the countries are presented below.

Teachers in Laos reported that the activities taught in youth clubs have been effective in helping to protect children and youth in the villages, and also mentioned that they feel that there has been a decrease in the drop-outs of children in education in terms of migration for work. Similarly in Thailand, children/youth reported that their behaviour and participation in school had improved as a result of engagement in youth club activities, with some reporting they behaved better, did not skip classes and wanted to continue in education where they previously had not wanted to.

> *"For me before joining [the youth club], before joining I went to school often but skipped class, now I go to school and I don't skip classes." (Youth club member, FGD, Thailand).*

In Laos a government official noted that there was a difference in the youth from the areas in which ETIP worked compared with the other areas, with those from ETIP targeted communities being more confident, able to communicate their opinions and speak out. In Myanmar the application of interpersonal skills and confidence was similarly demonstrated through an example in which a youth club member was participating in a prevention activity and felt more able to talk to government officials;

> *"I was afraid to talk to authorities before. Since joining the youth group, I was exposed frequently to meeting authorities. With the encouragement by the project, I gradually became confident to speak out. When we needed to put up a billboard with the anti-trafficking message, I requested the Policy Commander in Pha-an directly. He was very supportive in getting permission from the municipal council. After that, I became even more confident to talk to the authorities when needed." (Youth Club Participant Myanmar)*

In Vietnam the pre and post-test assessment mentioned above in the section above, also asked questions relating to decision making and communication skills, all of which children/youth reported to have improved on through participation in the programme. Other improvements were noted through focus group discussions;

> *"I feel more mature, I search for information and assess the risks for all my decisions" (FGD Vietnam Child/Youth)*

A number of FGD participants in Thailand and China noted improvements in their confidence, and applied this through talking to other people;

"Before the club I was really not self-confident, I was shy. But after joining I developed confidence and was able to talk in public" (Child/Youth Club Participant FDG – Thailand)

"I was able to learn and practice public speaking skills. I have more confidence: at the beginning I was scared to even hold a microphone, now I can. I am able to lead youth activities and speak my opinion" (Child/Youth FDG – Thailand)

"In the past when talking with classmates, I would blush with fear and shyness." (China FGD Child/Youth)

6.3. Challenges

The following section highlights some of the challenges faced by youth clubs as well as some recommendations that were made by stakeholders for improvement in youth club activities. There was a concern amongst youth club members in Laos about those that aren't in education and that do not attend school, and therefore the reach of the groups needs to be extended to engage more vulnerable communities;

"We worry about children and youth who are not in school and join children club. They don't know about human trafficking and safe migration. We afraid that they will become victims one day. We have tried to reach out too many of them but sometime it is very difficult because they don't listen." (Child/Youth FGD - Laos)

Even those that did attend school, were sometimes not able to attend clubs as they had to work. Similarly in China child/youth clubs were set up in schools, and meant the groups were not reaching the most vulnerable. In Thailand youth clubs were primarily targeted towards vulnerable young people, including migrant and stateless children, however there were challenges in this particularly around language, which had an impact on retention;

"I was in the second intake of the club, there were more Myanmar in the youth group then. In the past they participated more in the activities, now they cannot communicate in Thai so they do not come. We could improve too. When we go into the community to provide training or information, it is difficult to communicate because we cannot speak Myanmar. Often it doesn't seem like they [the Myanmar migrants] understand us. None of us can speak Myanmar … The Myanmar members used to have good Thai, now this year's membership we don't really have that. Now we have to find an interpreter, or staff at World Vision. If there's no translator, we will see if any of the Myanmar youth would be able to translate. (Child / Youth Club FGD, Thailand)

Ensuring engagement of a variety of 'personality types' was considered a challenge in China, where perhaps a balance of activities is needed. Retention levels were reported highest amongst children/youth that were more outgoing;

"the participation concerned a lot with the personality of people, most of outgoing and optimistic students like clubs, yet as for those introvert, they felt they had no say in the clubs and left." (China FGD Child/Youth)

Challenges in engagement of youth aged 16-18 were reported in two of three areas of study in Vietnam, with a view that the clubs were for 'kids', as well as a general decline in engagement over time in one area. Recommendations in the national report were made to change the activities to better suit the needs of the group. It was reported that children responded better when the leaders were younger, which was also the case in Cambodia where youth clubs were run solely by children and young people;

"to improve the clubs, it's very much depend on the leader (who is) enthusiastic, hardworking, because they (the children) liked the club a lot. From the beginning we had 20 children, the leader was quite old, thus parents were not convinced to let their kids join the club, therefore some quit resulting to only 16 children remained in the club. After a period of time that the club was on and off, we met up and decided to nominate a person from youth union. Since then, there were more children came and joined" (KII with a CPA member, Cambodia)

In one area in Vietnam, where club members were primarily from ethnic minority backgrounds, those involved in FGDs were less able to articulate definitions of human trafficking or safe migration practices. It was noted in the national evaluation perhaps the depth of information and the technical terms were harder to articulate to those from ethnic minority communities in the clubs due to the language barrier, and materials and delivery needed to be more targeted towards these groups.

Another challenge felt by youth club members in Thailand was in the dissemination of information about safe migration and human trafficking to communities. While they felt confident in doing this amongst their age group, they feared doing this to adults as they felt they would not listen to them (or would even be violent towards them).

"The difficult thing is talking about information and knowledge about human rights. We are still young, when I give the information about the human trafficking sometimes the older people don't listen" (KII Thailand

Sustainability of clubs in China there perhaps an over-reliance on the ETIP adult facilitators, which may have an impact on the sustainability of clubs now that ETIP is coming to a close. In Laos a similar model was used whereby clubs were run in schools, but instead teachers were trained to deliver activities, which could be continued in the absence of ETIP.

6.4 Migrant Worker Protection (Thailand Only)

This section of the reports looks at how the project improved the protections available to migrant workers. The ETIP project conducted trainings for 6,036 people on labour protection law, labour registration information, employer rights and benefits, labour welfare and child labour.

A key achievement reported in this area of work was in Mae Sot. ETIP's participation in the Migrant Rights Workers Promotion Working Group which was a key enabler of improved conditions for migrants working in this area. This group provided a solution where levels of mistrust existed between migrant workers and the government, as well as the government and NGOs, and enabled effective reporting mechanisms, acting as an intermediary between the government and migrant workers. This was reported as more effective as government officials listened better to community leaders as opposed to directly hearing from migrant workers and migrant workers felt more comfortable going through these mechanisms and were more likely to report abuses.

6.4.1 Access to basic social services by migrant workers

Most of the reports given through focus group discussions around the protections available to migrant workers focused on the registration and documentation process rather than social services. CPA leaders and mothers during FGDs reported that there have been improvements in the number of people now with the correct documentation.

"In the past, the registration for migrant workers was not open, now they are open for registration, so people are starting to travel with documentation and are safer. In the past there were a lot of smuggling cases or illegal migration cases: those people were at risk of human trafficking. In the past migrant workers were more

likely to smuggled, to pay brokers to take them to Bangkok. They would work but wouldn't get paid. Now the travel is more convenient because everyone has the card and can travel to the other provinces. And they are able to take holidays: if they want to go back to see family in Myanmar, they can." (CPA Leader, Thailand)

Challenges were noted however, about the government's registration policies and processes for migrant workers, which has seen many changes, and the fees associated for this which prevented both employers and workers seeking the required registration which would in turn grant migrants more rights (another reasons for it being off-putting for employers). Registration was reported by ETIP staff to be the key to migrant workers being treated fairly in the workplace. The lack of these registration documents then puts workers at risk of exploitation and abuse within the workplace, as well as heightening the risk of becoming victims of trafficking, this was reported amongst a variety of respondents including ETIP staff, CPA leaders and mothers;

"Since the registration happened they have the passport system, human trafficking has decreased, but has not gone. Now many migrant workers are registered and in the system … These migrant workers have status, they have documentation: it helps them to be in the system more, it helps decrease the risk of them being trafficked." (KII Thailand, CPA Leader)

There was also a concern raised about assistance provided to children of migrant workers, in terms of documentation;

"Many move with their parents when they are eight or nine, they have no papers in Myanmar and no papers in Thailand. In the future they will face difficulties." (Service Provider, Thailand KII)

Several CBO partners reported that there were fewer organisations working on ensuring education provision for vulnerable children and young people. This was a concern to respondents who felt that if children were not in school they would be more likely to go to work and this would put them in an at risk situation;

"The project has come to an end, there is no more funding to support the kids to go to school … If they don't get support they might not go to school and that would put them in an at risk situation." (CBO Partner, Thailand)

"It used to be IOM, World Vision, Foundation for Women, and Compassio providing assistance to children in the Islam community. Many of the children who were being supported to go to school no longer have the money from the organisations. I believe these children will drop out of school and start going to work." (CBO Partner, Thailand)

6.4.2 Utilisation of complaints mechanisms

In both Mae Sot and Ranong, labour protection officers, mothers/carers and migrants themselves reported that there was greater awareness of complaints mechanisms among migrant workers. Migrant respondents were aware of complaints mechanisms such as the 1300 hotline number and there was evidence that this knowledge often came as a result of World Vision activities.

"Compared with 4-5 years ago, they are well aware of the ways [to complain]. They know better than Thai workers. A lot of NGOs are here [are] working and promote how to complain." (Labour protection officer Thailand)

> *"In the past I didn't know any information, now I know from the training and talking to people if this happened today I would do the best I can and report it to the NGOs. I would talk to World Vision. (Mother / Carer FGD)."*

It was reported by a CBO partner that people would not go to the police as they would be afraid, and they might not go directly to NGOs, but instead to the CBO who would then bring it to World Vision or LLC. A labour protection officer reported that the mechanisms for migrant workers has changed, for example if they complain by phone there are interpreters which who can translate, and there are also technological mechanisms by which they can make complaints. However challenges with complaints are associated with those working in the informal sector who felt disempowered and unable to seek help when it came to disputes with employers.

> *"If I see [an abuse of a migrant worker] I don't think I can do anything because they are the employer and I am just a migrant worker…if the employer has that behaviour, just leave the job…if we say something to the employer then we might lose our job". (FGD, Migrant Workers, Thailand).*

There is a fear and reluctance amongst undocumented migrants to complaining, as, which was also confirmed by labour protection officials, as if they do the Immigration Act applies and they risk either being deported or if they are identified as a trafficking victim then put in a government shelter accordingly. There was a scepticism amongst informal migrant workers about the punishments that employers would receive, as well as a concern of retribution by employers.

6.4.3 Knowledge and Practices of Labour Protection Officials Regarding Migrant Rights, Labour Laws and Documentation Requirements

World Vision, alongside other NGOs, helped to facilitate trainings to labour protection officials with the Department of Labour Protection and Department of Employment. A Labour Protection official interviewed as part of the evaluation reported that the training directly supported their work with migrant workers in helping to prevent issues of human trafficking.

> *"For example, if we go into the workplace and inspect, I share the information from the training with the migrant workers. I told the employers they are not allowed to hire children under 15 to work, and what the punishments are. If I see workers who look like they are too young" (Labour Protection Official Thailand)*

A CBO partner also highlighted the changes protection officers as a result of the work of World Vision;

> *"In the past I never saw the protection officers produce the brochures or informative materials to give to the migrant workers, or even the interpreters. But right now they have the materials in Burmese language and can give it to them. Reinforcement of the law is stronger. In the past when we take the cases to the labour officer they didn't participate that much. It seemed like now the officers know their roles and responsibilities more, so they are helping their cases more … In the past it seems like they didn't know what they were supposed to be doing … When they have a new policy relating to labour rights and migrants, World Vision will invite the labour officer to come to the network and learn about the new law." (CBO partner Thailand).*

Structural challenges remained however, as labour protection officials have 'to work harder to check unregistered migrants' (ETIP staff), in Ranong challenges existed in terms of the frequency of visits by labour protection officials and in Mae Sot with issues around corruption. Though the trainings were thought by a CBO partner to provide a way of informally suggesting that labour officials work is being monitored, but that it's important that it's done in a 'friendly way' to ensure good relations between government and NGOs.

It was reported by migrant workers that when inspections to workplaces take place that the effectiveness of these depends on the officials involved. Sometimes workplaces are given advanced notice, in which the owner then has time to prepare and make sure the workplace is in a good condition. Employers are also asked to nominate particular employees which will be interviewed, introducing considerable bias into the process. An employer noted that corruption remains a barrier to labour protection officials doing their work, with employers often ignoring complaints against them and either not showing up when inspections take place (with their being no consequences for this), or fees are paid.

6.4.4 Knowledge and Practices of Employers Regarding Migrant Rights, Labour Laws and Documentation Requirements

Employers interviewed were positive about the information they gained from the training provided by ETIP;

> "It's a really good organisation, they bring lots of new information and training to the community, giving out different materials like pocket books, different brochures." (Employer, Thailand)

These trainings were sometimes conducted by World Vision and other times by the MOL, MSDHS, and the Federation of Thai Industries;

> "It's useful. In the past there was no system to register, it was not well known … Since I went to the training and how to do the registration, I encourage other employers to register their migrant workers." (Employer, Thailand).

The impact of the training was particularly evident for one employer who stopped employing children after receiving the training, previously admitting to 'recruiting everyone'.

There were challenges identified however with the engagement of employers. This was often difficult, and sometimes they sent migrant workers instead along to the training. There were challenges highlighted by ETIP staff in terms of unregistered factories in Thailand, in which migrant workers could be at risk, but these are not the focus of attention of the government, who focus on issues which have engaged the international community and are therefore higher profile, such as the fishing industry.

6.4.5 Satisfaction with training

Migrants that participated in the trainings provided by ETIP reported that they appreciated being able to take part and found them useful. The areas in which migrants reported improvements in knowledge about included registration cards, human trafficking, rights and complaints mechanisms. It was also reported that some had then disseminated information to their local communities, and one reported to have done the same when they went back to their village in Myanmar. There was also evidence presented which suggested that migrant workers have applied the knowledge they gained in practice.

> "Thank you for letting us to come to participate, if in the future you have something like this we would love to participate. In the past when I was living in Myanmar I didn't know anything about rights or human trafficking, but I started to learn after I moved here. I didn't know what human rights were, now we know we have rights as a human, and that as a labourer I have rights" (Migrant Worker, Thailand)

As in with other elements of the trainings provided, key informants (including migrants, employers and CBOs) reported that structural constraints within the countries sometimes prevented the full impact of the

learning being enacted, including a scepticism about workers actually receiving their rights and the costs association with registration fees.

Employers reports were positive about training experiences were positive with examples given where they had disseminated information to other employers, had applied the knowledge gained in practice (e.g. by ensuring the correct registration documents for employees) and were able to articulate the positive benefits of doing this (not getting into trouble, having more freedom within the workplace for example being able to send workers to the markets).

Labour protection officials similarly reported that the trainings had been useful, one stating that it had 'directly supported' their work helping migrant workers and preventing 'the issues of human trafficking.'

6.5 Risk to Trafficking

This section of the report presents findings of the effectiveness of the programme in reducing risk to trafficking.

6.5.1 Reduction in the risk to human trafficking in communities

An overall decrease of **17.2%** was seen in the proportion of children/youth considered at high risk to trafficking from the baseline to the final evaluation across four source countries (Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar[31] - see methodology section 5.3.1 for further details on the risk score model). Laos saw the largest decrease in those considered at risk to trafficking, at 39.5%, followed by Cambodia at 16.0%, Myanmar at 13.7% and with a slight increase seen in Vietnam of 2.5% (though the percentage considered high risk in Vietnam at the baseline was significantly lower than the other countries at 6.8%).

Key highlights of changes in the individual risk score variables are listed below;

There were two variables in which a statistically significant (p < 0.05) increase was seen in all countries from the baseline to the final evaluation, these were;

Figure 16; Regional Risk to Trafficking Scores; Baseline vs Final Evaluation

Figure 14; Regional Risk to Trafficking Scores

o A child's knowledge of protective practices if they were travelling for work
o The protective advice a mother would give to a child if migrating for work[32]. While it was still the case that there was a significant increase, in Myanmar the overall percentage remains

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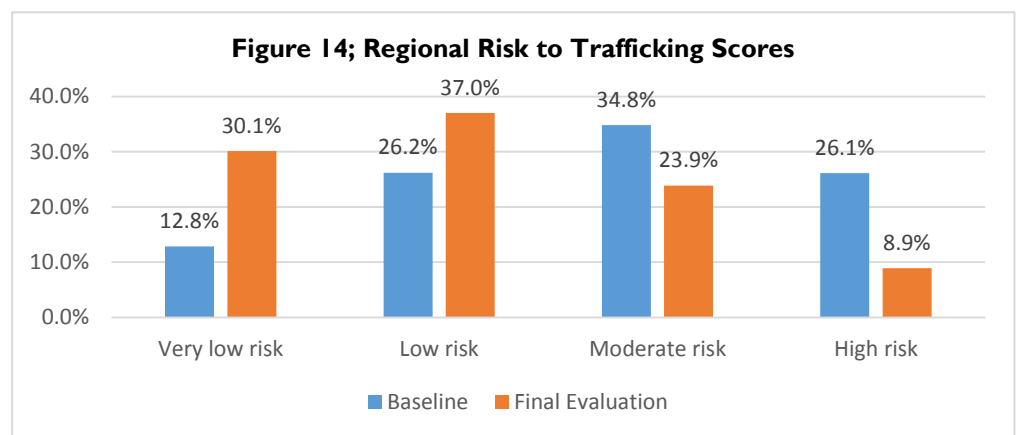
[31] China is excluded from this analysis as only data from children is available so risk scores are not directly comparable with the other countries. However, results from China with variables from the child data can be found in Appendix 4.

[32] China was excluded as mother variables were not included in the risk score variable because they could not be matched to the child

quite low in comparison with the other countries (38.5% vs above 80% for the other countries).

The biggest increases from the baseline to the final evaluation across all the variables were seen in the following examples;

- o Cambodia in relation to a mothers protective advice they would give if a child was migrating (67.3% increase) and also in Laos (50.7% increase).
  In China; child's knowledge that they should not give their original ID to an employer to hold (60.3% increase)
- o In China and Laos knowledge of human trafficking, with a 51.8% increase in Laos and a 53.1% increase in China.

- Four out of five countries saw an increase (China excluded due to sampling) in mothers reporting that they owe money and worry about this often, in three of the four countries this was considered statistically significant (except Vietnam).
  - o In Laos a statistically significant relationship was found between this risk score variable and migration, 22.5% of those whose family owes money and whose mother worries often about this have migrated for work ($p < 0.05$), compared with 9.0% of those that do not owe money. No statistically significant relationships were found in the other countries though they had the same trend.
- In four of the five countries a statistically significant increase was seen in knowledge that youth can be trafficked by someone they know well. In Cambodia however, a statistically significant decrease was found in this variable.
- In four of the five countries a statistically significantly increase was seen in children's knowledge that they should not give ID to an employer.
- In all but one country, Cambodia (China excluded again), a statistically significant increase was seen in the mother's knowledge that children can be trafficked by someone they know well. In Cambodia a statistically significant decrease was seen.
- In three countries, (Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam) a statistically significant decrease was seen in those that would consult somebody potentially helpful before migrating.
- A small, but statistically significant decrease, was seen in three of the countries (China, Vietnam and Myanmar), in relation to children having birth registration documents. In the other two countries (Laos and Cambodia) a statistically significant increase was seen.

Given the extensity of results produced in this area and the complexity of the overall model, Appendix 4 details further information about the methodology and results by country.

6.5.2 Qualitative findings regarding reductions in the risk to trafficking

Additional findings regarding risk to trafficking in communities was gathered from focus group discussions as part of the evaluation, with CPA groups, Children/Youth and Mothers/Female Caregivers.

"In the past, they (members of community) were vulnerable to being cheated due to low level of trafficking knowledge. They could only see the benefits that they might get and not anything beyond. They trusted the agents easily. Now, thanks to the awareness raising activities by the project, they have come to realize that they should question. Almost all people who migrated for work chose legal means." (CPA Group Member – Myanmar)

One CPA group in Laos reported that they felt there had been a 60% decline in migration and trafficking risks since the ETIP programme was implemented as villagers are more aware of safe migration and human trafficking, and also because they had turned to looking for work domestically instead of going to Thailand. This was also supported by household survey findings, whereby a decline was noted in the proportion of children/youth that had migrated for work from the baseline to the final evaluation (19% vs 10%).

In two of the countries, Laos and Vietnam, examples were given by which children/youth exercised caution when approached by strangers in their communities, which was as a result of lessons that they had learned at the youth clubs;

> *"One day in the village, I was approached by someone who offer me to go to Thailand but I refused to go and not allow the person to contact me. I was able to refuse the offer by someone because I have learned from children club. If I was not with children club, I might believe the person and go to Thailand." (Youth Club Participant - Laos)*

In Thailand CPA group members noted that they felt there had been a reduction in the risk to trafficking in communities, and this was a result of training given to migrant workers and community members about what human trafficking is;

> *"Training on human trafficking, because people in the community now have more knowledge in the community and it has reduced the incidence here … The important information is that you should not believe easily when someone comes and promises you a job." (CPA leader, Thailand)*

However, it was reported by mothers/female caregivers that children/youth regularly migrate internally for work. For example in Mae Sot, mothers reported that it was common for children/youth to migrate for work as the economy is not good. They mentioned the destination of Bangkok being a common place to 'sell flowers' or work as 'housemaids'. However in another area of Thailand, Ranong, it was reported that this is perhaps a destination rather than a transit location, as there are many factories for people to work. Mothers therefore reported that many stay nearby for work. There was a concern for the children of migrant workers who are not in school being at higher risk to trafficking.

> *"Children can be forced into labour. They can be abused. Most of the time parents trust the brokers that come into the community, hoping their kids will go to Bangkok and sell flowers and make money, but they will often be hit." (Mother, FGD Thailand).*

Structural issues within Thailand were reported as a barrier to success in terms of the actual prevention of human trafficking according to one CPA leader;

> *"The CPA group will be able to provide awareness raising, information related to human trafficking, but with the trafficking in the community, there are influential powerful people behind it. The police, corruption. These brokers or influential people pay the police." (CPA leader, Thailand)*

7. PROTECTION FINDINGS

This section presents findings to assess the progress made by ETIP towards strengthening protection services and improving the support for trafficking survivors reintegrating into community. Four key evaluation questions are addressed through this section;

1. To what extent did the project contribute to improved coordination among victim protection service providers?
2. What were the enablers and barriers that made the difference between activities conducted to help MDT function effectively, working well or not?
3. How well did the project support the reintegration of trafficking survivors into community?
4. To what extent did the project help empower survivors of trafficking to speak about their experience and share their insights about how prevention and protection services could be improved?

7.1 Coordination among victim protection service providers

7.1.1 Agreements and Coordination Mechanisms with Victim Protection Service Providers

"I am pleased with what World Vision are doing and their coordination of other agencies. When I am asked to contact other NGOs in the area, I always think about World Vision first." (Government Official, Thailand)

Every country involved in ETIP appeared well networked and worked with a number of organisations to undertake its protection activities. Some countries additionally sought to improve coordination amongst victim protection services; while in other countries the project joined networks which supported victims and/or built new partnerships, but there was little evidence to support an improvement in how services were coordinated. Table 10 details examples of where ETIP has coordinated with other victim service providers in each of the countries. Section 7.1.2 details examples of where the programme improved coordination among victim service providers.

Summary of Key Protection Indicators

✓ 76% of the cases supported by ETIP were considered to be successful, in that survivors continued the programme until the end, did not re-migrate for work or move out of the service area.

✓ 35% of survivors were considered successfully reintegrated into the community and 65% of clients moderately reintegrated

✓ Survivors were given a number of opportunities to share their experiences with others, through survivor retreats and gatherings and self-help groups. Survivor's reported the benefits of these, particularly as they did not always feel comfortable sharing their experiences with their friends and family.

*% of MDTs functioning effectively (Thailand only) was not reported through the national evaluation. However, at the sites where the evaluation took place the support that ETIP gave was very well received and there was evidence about how this support had contributed to MDTs functioning more effectively.

Country	Examples Organisations Networked with
China	-UNACT -Beijing Starfish -Established a cooperative partnership with the Baobei Huijia Volunteer Association, EDEN Ministry, Zhicheng Public Lawyers Interest Group, Jiangxi Yixin Public Service Centre -Rights and Interests Department of All China Women's Federation.
Cambodia	-UNACT -Ministry of Social Affairs Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (MosVY) -Anti-Human Trafficking Police -Provincial Committee for Counter Trafficking
Laos	-Women in Distressed Circumstances (formal partnership established in 2012) -ETIP was involved in a National Network meeting attended every four months by; Friends International, Village Focus International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the UN Initiative Against Trafficking in Persons (UNIAP), Laos Women's Union and the Mother and Child Hospital.
Myanmar	-Human Trafficking Working Group; this group takes the lead in coordinating with government and the division of labour amongst its member organisations. -Government (Social Welfare Department and ATIPD), -UN Agencies -Other NGOs
Thailand	-IOM and UNIAP particularly around government to government coordination -Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) -Save the Children -BCATIP Centres
Vietnam	-Women's Union -The Department of Labour, Invalid and Social Affairs -Department of International Relations.

7.1.2 Description of Achievements

In several countries there was evidence that ETIP has contributed to better coordination amongst victim service providers, some examples are detailed below;

1. At a local level ETIP Thailand have been reported to be both the 'glue' and the go to agency when it comes to the coordination of services. The quotes below highlight that their knowledge and networks between different agencies are important as well as their knowledge of referral mechanisms and resources;

   "I am pleased with what World Vision are doing and their coordination of other agencies. When I am asked to contact other NGOs in the area, I always think about World Vision first." (Government Official, Thailand)

   "It is helpful for us to work together with World Vision, it strengthens the work that we are doing and we are able to help the cases better. At the beginning when I started working I was brand new, but I learnt a lot of things from World Vision staff. For example, at the beginning I saw the cases and didn't know where to call for the referrals and to find the resources. I called World Vision staff and they directed me what to do with the case, and who to call." (Service provider, Thailand)

2. China had not been involved in prior iterations of WVs anti-trafficking programmes in the region. Therefore a great success in their area of work was building up partnerships and networks where they had not previously existed, a job which takes time, reported up to one year with Beijing Starfish. The ETIP programme in this country worked hard to raise the profile of cross-border

trafficking issues amongst organisations which previously focused on internal trafficking cases. As an example in the past Starfish was only reported to have previously supported two trafficking cases from Mongolia, however with the support of ETIP supported 17 in total. ETIP signed a cooperation agreement with the organisation to provide shelter and support to trafficking cases, which enabled cross-border trafficking victims to receive protection services that were otherwise not available.

3. In Vietnam, ETIP gave support to develop an improved multi-sector cooperation regulation which previously had not been clear in expressing the roles and responsibilities of difference stakeholders. The regulation was approved and implemented by the Provincial People's Committees at the end of 2015.

4. In Vietnam 57 trainings were given to 2,041 government partners and stakeholders on case management, giving guidance on how to support survivors to reintegrate back into the community, information about human trafficking and prevention, how to work with trafficking victims and victim identification.

7.1.3 Description of Challenges

There were a number of challenges noted in coordination of victim service providers, which are listed below;

1. Information sharing amongst partners was a challenge (reported in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand), for example meaning victims often having to tell their story multiple times). ETIP did seek a solution to this through trying to establish the common usage of a case management system developed as part of the programme, however there have also been a number of challenges with the implementation of this. It was implemented very late into the project, and therefore there has been little time for training and support of partners in its use.

   "For example forms to manage victims, we're only provided at the end of the project. If we're allowed to develop the form ourselves, we can apply the forms long time ago. Now we train the partners to follow the new form, there's a big doubt that they won't apply the forms when the project finishes." (ETIP Staff Vietnam)

   It's complexity and the volume of forms was noted in Vietnam by government partners, who may only continue partial usage of these. In Cambodia, it was reported that it could not be scaled up for national usage as the ministry involved refused to adopt it as they weren't involved in initial consultations. In Thailand the issue was slightly different and linked to information sharing with law enforcement agencies which has been a challenge due to confidentiality, with ETIP not being able to attend meetings.

2. In one country in particular, Vietnam, it was reported that the partner organisations in which ETIP could work with were dictated by local government. In two locations in which the project operated this posed a challenge, as the government officials from the departments did not have social work backgrounds and thus it was a challenge to have them function as case workers, even once training had been provided by ETIP. There was also a difficulty in working with local partners due to political power between the organisations, however, the protection manager later found a shelter where staff have social work degrees and taking care of victims of abuse and exploitation was on their portfolio.

3. The different approaches and remits of organisations, and confusion that it sometimes created by World Vision's own remit in terms of trafficking cases. For example in Thailand it was reported by partners that they would like to see ETIP's work extended to all groups and not just cross-border trafficking victims, however there had been an instance of a lack of clarity around the support of a particular ethnic group which caused confusion.

4. It was reported by a service provider in Thailand, not directly as a result of ETIPs work, but as a challenge in terms of coordination amongst victim services, that it required too many meetings with different agencies. Depending on where referrals were coming from, different meetings with different agencies had to be held to discuss cases.

7.2   Assistance provided to support MDT Functioning (Thailand only)

7.2.1 Description of Enablers to allow MDT Teams to Function Effectively

During the ETIP programme support was given to MDTs in the form of meeting facilitation, providing financial support, trainings, workshops, victim screening and translation services. The teams in the two areas in which the evaluation research took place were considered to be the most effective, and ETIP's work was highly appreciated;

> *"From the beginning World Vision were trying to connect different agencies within the MDT. For me World Vision is the glue that holds the government agencies together. The agencies know their roles and responsibilities, like mine is to provide care and assistance, but I couldn't understand what other agencies did. But I do now." (MDT member).*

The mediating and connecting role that ETIP played was reported amongst several MDT members, but importantly the coordination between agencies had now become institutionalized;

> *"From the beginning World Vision was the main agency that invited agencies to come to ether to have meetings. Nowadays the result is that there is a regulation from the MoPH that the OSCC has to meet at least once a month. I think that is the result of World Vision work." (ETIP staff, Thailand)*

World Vision's reputation with the government was reported as one of the major factors in the organization being accepted in MDTs;

> *"World Vision has joined the MDT because they are well known and accepted by the government agencies. It is rare that the MDTs has NGOs, some of the information is really confidential. So when working with the NGO the government has to really trust the NGO." (MDT member, Thailand)*

MDTs were appreciative of the financial support that World Vision gave, especially in terms of translation services, but also for events which promoted information networking amongst MDT members. This was allowed opportunities for informal networking and communication amongst providers which was reported to in turn lead to better working relationships. Training specifically on human trafficking was also welcome by MDT members, who had knowledge of policies, but were not sure of how these applied in practice, and recognized ETIP for having expertise in the field;

> *"the government agencies know there are policies related to human trafficking but find it challenging to apply in practice. World Vision came in and helped show us how to put policy into practice"*

ETIP was recognized by MDT members to have better links with communities and therefore more able to identify and refer cases then they were themselves, this was also articulated by one of the ETIP staff.

> *"We are the starter. That relates to prevention. The CPA / Youth Club report to us, we are the first group to make contact with the victim, then we propose to MDT to respond to that case. That is very important, normally when the migrants encounter human trafficking problems they feel fearful to report to the police because they are illegal. … We build trust with the migrants in the community, that is the achievement. We can continue the follow up process, the MDT, and support the MDT to manage that case." (ETIP Staff)*

Other key achievements of the work ETIP has done in improving MDT functioning included that it has ETIP's work *"has increased people's willingness to work hard"* and that members have become *"more professional"* (MDT member, Thailand). Another MDT member reported that NGO involvement, as well as having a range of agencies involved in teams, was important for accountability and to avoid corruption;

> *"The good thing about having so many [members] is that the transparency is good. Government agencies and NGOs have different opinions, and different agencies are not under one another so they have freedom to speak about the case. For example, if it were only the police they might agree with one another and take benefits from the case, so it's good to have people from different departments" (MDT member, Thailand).*

7.2.2 Description of Challenges of MDT Functioning

Several challenges were identified by MDT members with MDT functioning (separate from ETIP), including distances from trafficking hotspots, ability to deal with high-profile trafficking cases (reported in Ranong), and differences in approaches taken by the different agencies involved. Alongside this the rotation of MDT staff was also reported by ETIP staff as a challenge;

> *"Most of the time the government officers move location every year. We train one year, then they move. We have to train new graduates, who don't have knowledge and information about the [trafficking] issue." (ETIP Staff member, Thailand).*

MDTs, and a key agency, MSDHS, also have a high workload, which can consequently impact on the amount of work they are able to do with trafficking cases. An MDT member in Ranong recommended that to improve the effectiveness of the team, MDT members should specialise in human trafficking cases, *"otherwise they are not available when the MDT needs them"*.

While the provision of translators was noted as a key enabler of success of MDT work with human trafficking victims, an overreliance on these by MDTs and the government were noted, which poses a problem when the project transitions out. *"World Vision interpreters have knowledge about human trafficking"* and are used *"because the trafficking victims feel more comfortable talking to the NGO than the government"* (MDT member, Thailand)

In training provided by ETIP to MDT members, there were occasionally challenges noted with ensuring that the right people attended;

> *Sometimes the leaders of the agencies don't come but send other people instead. I would like to see them trying harder. As an NGO we don't have power or authority to order someone, especially government leaders, to participate in the meeting. So maybe it would be better to have some regulation, like the governor of Tak instructing the leader to go. (ETIP Staff, Thailand)*

One MDT member had a suggestion on how to improve the trainings;

> *"Before I moved here to work two years ago, I worked in the central area for 7 years related to anti-trafficking. I had experience with mock trials. Over 4/5days they would have a case situation, practicing how each organisation can provide assistance. I'd like to see something like that in Mae Sot" (MDT member, Thailand).*

7.3   Effectiveness of assistance to survivors

The following section reports findings regarding the extent to which the project supported the reintegration of trafficking survivors into community. Overall there were 8 types of assistance that were monitored for survivors: housing and accommodation, medical, psychological/emotional, education and training, economic, legal, security, and family and community. Some of these assistances were provided directly by the project, while with others the aim was to refer them to suitable agencies which could meet their needs as it was

outside of the scope of the programme to provide these services. In 2015 a common case management system was developed at the regional level and began to be fully implemented in some but not all countries of the programme. Prior to this either case management forms from a previous project, MDRTS, or government forms/partner forms were used.

7.3.1 Reintegration of Trafficking Survivors

Four hundred and twenty one survivors were provided with reintegration assistance through the ETIP programme, with additional survivors supported with transportation costs to return home, or with repatriation. For example in China 312 cross-border trafficking survivors of Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar were supported with assistances such as translation services, transportation costs and reporting to authorities; in Myanmar 302 were supported with meal and transportation costs and in Thailand 147 in terms of rescue and repatriation support. Each year more adult survivors have been supported with reintegration than children. 2015 and 2016 saw a spike in the number of adult male victims supported by the programme, this was reported to be due to a mass repatriation from Indonesia from those rescued from the fishing industry. Overall this meant more adult males were supported in comparison with adult females, girls and boys. The number of girls supported each year was always higher than the number of boys supported.

When a case was 'closed', the client and staff together gave survivors a ranking in terms of how secure they felt in each of the assistance areas, using the rankings 'strong', 'fine', 'weak' or 'very weak'. A score was assigned to each of these categories (4 -> 1, respectively) and a total overall 'reintegration score' was calculated.

When clients were considered successfully or moderately reintegrated their cases were closed. For example for adults (where education was excluded), the maximum possible reintegration score was 28 and the scores fell into following categories;

- 22-28; successfully reintegrated
- 15-21; moderately reintegrated
- Below 14; weakly reintegrated

Therefore, all cases closed should have clients reporting that they have been 'successfully' or 'moderately' reintegrated. Cases where reintegration was considered to have 'failed' occurred where clients migrated out of the area for work, were no longer willing to participate in the programme, or they had moved out of the service area. These cases did not have reintegration scores as the programme lost contact. There was limited data provided on the 'failed cases' in terms of age or demographic details, so it was not possible to explore for particular trends with groups.

- **100% of cases in Vietnam** were considered to be **reintegrated**, **72% in Cambodia**, **80% in Laos and 77% in Myanmar** – meaning that their cases were not considered 'failed'

The higher number in Vietnam is likely because the survivors supported were cases which had returned to the country 5-15 years ago, therefore these people are more settled in the community in which they live, and are less likely to immediately re-migrate for work. The case length of people that were supported in other countries support this, for example case length data was available for some 'failed cases' (those that had moved away, re-migrated for work or were no longer willing to participate), the average cases length of which was 13.9 months before contact was lost, compared with 31.5 months for successfully reintegrated cases. Suggesting that the longer a person is living in their community the more likely they will be to re-integrated.

- For records given of where cases had been closed because the client was self-sufficient, collectively in Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam **35% were considered successfully reintegrated and 65% moderately reintegrated** (no cases were assessed as weakly reintegrated as if this was the case, support would have been continued with the victim until there rated higher in each of the areas)[33].
- Of all of the assistances economic assistance was where clients felt least secure at case closure, with only 1% feeling 'strong' in this area, and 74% feeling 'fine'[34]. The area in which the most clients felt strong overall was safety, with 29% saying they felt 'strong' in this area, and 69% feeling 'fine' in this area, closely followed by mental health and legal status.

7.3.2 Improvements for Survivors, and Feedback on Assistance

The following section details findings on areas in which improvements were reported by survivors or other key stakeholders.

The most commonly reported useful form of assistance given to survivors was **economic support**, this was an assistance that was provided directly by the programme (as opposed to ETIP referring to other organisations). Its usefulness was widely reported amongst a variety of stakeholders in the different countries including ETIP staff, survivors, villagers, village authorities, district officials and provincial and central partners. Views from these parties were shared in that, it was important an important service to ensure that survivors were provided with an alternative occupation, and that perhaps if such support was available in the first place they perhaps would not have fallen victim to trafficking. For survivors it helped them feel *'more independent'* and *'more helpful'* within their families.

For example in Vietnam, survivors were interviewed and the economic assistance provided by the project was reported amongst trafficking victims to be 'very important', this was further established as with the 6 interviewed survivors poverty had been the main factor they reported as triggering their eventual involvement in trafficking. This was further supported by a member of protection staff in the country;

> *"The most important area is economic support. Victims of Trafficking need to earn money to support themselves and their families as well as to redress economic problems that preceded or resulted from trafficking. Many Victims of Trafficking fell into the trap of the trafficker because of economic problems and needs at home. They are not able to reintegrate into communities if they do not have any work to do and no income." (ETIP Staff, Vietnam)*

In Cambodia economic assistance was similarly reported by a family that was interviewed to be particularly useful. This came, for this family, in the form of a motorbike and a grant to make a small business, as well as support for sending their teenage son to vocational training. The distribution of such household assets to victims, was important also in terms of reducing stigmatisation within the community, in turn helping with reintegration; *'people stopped looking down on us'*.

Economic assistance was given in a variety of forms, through household assets, business grants and livestock support. Businesses set up included a motorbike repair shop, tailor workshop, kiosks and restaurants to name a few. Where livestock support was provided, it was identified that this support alone was not enough. ETIP and WV developed a package of support, for example with the provision of livestock that farming and care training was given along with life-skills. Sometimes support came in the form of a loan rather than a

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[33] Data for Cambodia is not included as evaluator is unsure if the tool has been used consistently
[34] Of case closed files from Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam

grant to encourage the client to focus on income generation. With business grants and vocational training, the client's aptitude and interest for the vocation were assessed, along with business training given.

It was found that it was important to assess the viability of any businesses where grants were given to survivors. For example assistance was given to support the set-up of a beauty salon, however, this business was not successful because the demand in the local area for this was low.

While **economic and livelihood support** was regarded as highly important amongst staff, in several countries it was reported that they also felt the budget per person around this to be restrictive, with economic reintegration being a long process and with it being a valuable one in helping to address some of the 'push' factors for people migration.

Capacity building in the form of **vocational training** was reported amongst survivors to be a very useful form of support. In China, the ETIP project partnered with another organisation Beijing Starfish, who work with victims of trafficking, to provide vocation support and computer training;

> "*In the past, I felt disappointed to my life and I'm very lazy, just want to find and marry a suitable person with a stable job, then have kids. But now I want to learn more and enrich myself. During the study, I found myself more substantial with a positive spirit. I like to learn computers and office software. In future I can make a living by these means, very useful!*" (China, Survivor)

> "*My actual life was very dark, despised and disgraceful. After coming to the Starfish, I participated photography training, computer training and retreat activities. I like them. Not only enrich my knowledge, but also enhance my confidence, not an illiterate any more….In future, I want to keep learning, enriching and exercising myself. Last year I studied a maternity matron program and got a qualification. I plan to get a driving license within next two years and make a living by working as a designated driver….I will never go back to my past status of vicious circle.*" (China, Survivor)

Staff also concurred that this was a useful area of support in which the project offered;

> "*Of eight services for victims, the most helpful is the capacity building training. For example, six victims obtained the US EXCER qualification after the computer training at the Starfish…… One of the girls shared her hardships to prepare for the exam in retreat activities. She also passed a WORD qualification examination. She was very relaxed and very confident to share, and believed that hard work makes success!*" (Protection Pillar Staff Member)

Education/vocational training was reported to be the least useful service assistance to survivors by project staff in Myanmar however, the reason for this being that most of the victims that were supported were older; '*it is more beneficial for those that are aged 10-14*'. In Vietnam there was a slightly different challenge with educational support. The Government's Decree 09/2013/ND-CP in Vietnam, limits vocational/education training to those from 'poor households', and the financial support for this is only given on completion of the training programme. This, and other strict conditions were '*so limited that they may make the survivors hesitate to seek government support (KII Service Provider, Vietnam)*'.

In Cambodia the **psychological/emotional** and support needs of victims was identified as an area which was harder to address through the project, but one that was important to survivors, as some reported suicidal feelings and an inability to deal with their mental recovery. While ETIP did not intend to provide this service directly, but instead refer onto other organisations that could help, this was not possible in all target areas due to limited provision. Similarly in China it was reported that the most challenging assistance to provide to survivors was counselling and psychological support, and in Vietnam is was reported that this

could be an area that of support that is needed and could be strengthened. Further supported through interviews with survivors, one of which reported that *"I feel shameful still".*

In Thailand the focus of protection work had a slightly different stance to that in other countries with it being a host country. Some key highlights of victim assistance include work in areas of retuning victims as well as providing functions to help support victims, such as translators;

> *"World Vision have done a good role in protection, especially return and reintegration, so I think in the future if ETIP could still work on that." (Policy Maker)*

> *"As a government agency we are limited to hire interpreters. It would be helpful if World Vision could expand. World Vision interpreters are quite professional. (Government Official)"*

It was emphasised that also perhaps closer attention needs to be paid to local Thai victims trafficked internally, and the remit broadened to support vulnerable migrants and other child protection work. Both ETIP staff as well as external partners reported that it would be useful to have a clarity around the assistance that can be provided to victims, how much, how exactly WV in Thailand can help and how long for, as well as broadening the scope of victims that they were able to offer services to.

While interpreters were highlighted as key strength of the services offered in terms of victim protection in Thailand, and a gap which was filled by the project due to government officials being unable to access them due to their limited budget, equally it was reported that it would be useful to have more to call upon, more consistent interpreters, and a range of languages available.

This was similarly the case in Myanmar, where a gap was filled by ETIP. Partners reported that the assistance that ETIP provided in terms of meals and transportation, including transportation for legal or administrative processes as well as returning to their places of origin was important;

> *"In the field there is hardly any agency to support the survivors with meals and transportation…We can call on World Vision anytime for support. With ETIP closing I am worried about this gap. I can't see any other agency filling up their role." (JICA Staff Member).*

In Thailand victims are taken into shelters where according to project staff the government takes over fully so they are unable to provide support. Activities for victims have been conducted in **shelters,** which were reported as useful, though a government official reported that they would like to see WV services extended to **legal support** provided in these shelters;

> *"I would like to see the ETIP program expanding, have more interpreters, legal consultants / lawyers to support the shelters, not just coming to do activities with the victims"*

This was echoed by a policy maker suggesting *"there's still a lack of implementation of the rights of the victims of human trafficking."* Access to legal support in Cambodia was also reported as limited, again not an intention of the project to directly provide this service, but an area in which there is limited support available for victims. The project only saw 5 referrals in terms of legal support, four of which had their hearings in a Thai court.

China faced a number of challenges in supporting the repatriation of trafficking victims, including the lack of shelter or provisions which can accommodate victims. It was reported that due to the sensitivity of cases, social organisations rarely offer services to expatriates. It was also reported through the national evaluation that the work procedure set to support victims of trafficking 'Procedure of Aid Management Institutions for Tramps and Beggar's without Livelihood' has little effectiveness in practice, without specific finance and

professionals. It was also reported that due to geographical restrictions in project sites of ETIP in other countries (as ETIP was only able to cover specific locations) that it was hard to follow up the reintegration of trafficking victims after repatriation.

7.4   Empowerment of Survivors

Source countries ran or supported activities including survivor camps/retreats, supported self-help groups, and ran voice raising / gathering events for survivors. Cambodia was reported to run a three day victim retreat in which government members attended, China partnered with Beijing Starfish to deliver retreat activities, Laos delivered two survivor camps and Vietnam supported 'self-help' groups.

The primary focus of the events was to aid the recovery of survivors. The protection staff through these events then learned information which could be passed on to prevention and policy pillars. Sometimes government officials attended these events, which presented opportunities for information that could inform policy development to reach decision makers directly. Where it was used as a tool internally to inform prevention messaging it was reported by one ETIP staff member that this could have been completed in a more systemised manner. The lack consistent and systematic documentation of these events prevented the evaluation from quantifying the extent and mechanism by which they assisted prevention work.

In Vietnam ETIP provided financial assistance to support the running of self-help groups, which were facilitated by staff from the Women's Union. A group began in January 2015 with 10 survivors of trafficking and domestic violence, as of March 2016 the group had 13 members. The group is likely to continue to run in the absence of ETIP, who previously provided travel for members, a phone and stationery.

Case Example: Victim Retreats China

In China the ETIP project supported the organisation Beijing Starfish to provide retreat activities to the survivors of trafficking. A number of activities were conducted at these retreats including; vocational training, chances for survivors to share stories through different art forms including painting, singing, dance and drama and giving participants a chance to 'get to know, communicate and play games with each other'. It was considered by survivors interviewed for the evaluation interviewees to be a safe place in which they could open up about their experiences, that they have previously struggled to tell friends;

> "*Let us having the same experience relax together, retreat outside of work, get to know, communicate and play games with each other, share our experiences and work which were dark and hard to tell friends openly. After sharing I feel relaxed. The past is in the past. I can make a living if work hard in future!*" (Interviewee 1)

It was apparent from interviews that survivors felt more empowered, and more able to be independent, but also that they then wanted to in turn encourage and inspire others to feel the same way;

> "*Retreat is good. We go out for group activities and share experiences, which can encourage some people…..I have hands and feet and I can make money by my own, not just easy money counts…… we also need to help and persuade more sisters to break away from the economic brain(only easy money counts), assist them to learn vocational skills and empower them to get away from that environment.*" (Interviewee 2)

ETIP Protection staff recorded the experiences that were shared by survivors which were then shared with prevention and policy pillars. They also gathered these into a collection of stories which at the time of writing is planned to be more widely disseminated to the anti-trafficking community to promote the implementation of trafficking prevention activities.

8 POLICY FINDINGS

This section presents findings to assess how, and to what extent, the program has influenced new and existing policies related to human trafficking. Findings in the following section have been drawn from the national evaluation reports completed by external consultants. Three key evaluation questions inform this section of the report;

1. What were the barriers and enablers that made the difference between successful and unsuccessful advocacy activities and influence?
2. To what extent did the project help *survivors, children and youth,* and *community members* have a voice in policy making?
3. To what extent has ETIP's policy and advocacy work influenced COMMIT or ASEAN decision making?

8.1 National and Bilateral Policy and Advocacy Work

8.1.1 Policies influenced by ETIP and interagency partners' joint policy calls

The Theory of Change in the policy and advocacy pillar for each country recognized that while each country was working towards the same outcomes, they were at different stages of the journey. Reasons for this include; what relationships WV previously had with partners and government in the country, the degree to which governments engage with CSOs, and the extent to which organisations are allowed to conduct policy and advocacy work, to name a few. Table 11 below highlights some of the key successes of the policy and advocacy work within each of the countries, though there are likely to be more as several national evaluation reports did not conduct a complete document review (see section 5.4 Limitations and Implications).

There are some clear overall successes that the programme has seen in raising the profile of human trafficking in the countries. An example of this is in Myanmar, where a national office staff member reported that trafficking is more widely identified as an issue in the country, and the government now works with World Vision, something that was previously not the case.

> *"The Government didn't recognise Trafficking as an issue in Myanmar in the past but now it is seen as a national responsibility and coordinates with us [ETIP] to tackle it. Returnees are provided with National Registration cards and all the arrangements for easier processes are done" (ETIP staff Myanmar)*

Summary of Policy Pillar Indicators

✓ Evidence was provided of where ETIP, often in partnership with other organisations, provided support and influence to 17 bi-lateral and national policies, laws and national action plans[1].

✓ In at least 6 of the examples, recommendations provided were integrated into policy, law or action plans.

Additionally ETIP created a number of spaces in which children/youth and survivors could engage in meaningful dialogue with government.

Examples of this include; Regional COMMIT youth forums, though local-level debates led by young people and attended by the community and government, and events such as 'National Human Trafficking Day', where survivors were encouraged to make recommendations to government.

1. The actual number may be higher, this total was calculated through examples given in national evaluation reports, and may not represent the overall total.

Country	Examples of Policy and Advocacy Work and Successes
China	• ETIP China and UNACT commissioned the China Academy of Social Science to conduct a piece of research into a new trend that had arisen in Cambodian women being trafficked to China for marriage. As a result of this piece of work in 2015, the Anti-trafficking office of public security ministry held a seminar 'Related Legal Issues and Countermeasures Seminar of Cambodian Marriages', which was attended by 30 participants including the Department of Foreign Affairs Ministry. Following recommendations at the seminar and the report itself, ETIP and UNACT proposed amendments to the anti-trafficking protocol and action plan, and changes have been made in practice particularly with addressing language barriers in victim identification.
Cambodia	• The Guidelines for Forms and Procedures for Identification of Victims of Human Trafficking for Appropriate Service Provision and its Monitoring and Evaluation tool, in collaboration with MoSVY, NCCT, national and sub-national institutions, NGOs, UN agencies and other stakeholders. Specifically, ETIP, along with UNACT and WI, contributed to this effort with technical and financial support. • Funded a piece of research 'Out from behind closed doors; a study on domestic workers in Cambodia'
Laos	• In Laos the policy pillar manager provided recommendations to law-makers drafting the National Anti-Human trafficking Law, and also provided resources such as legislative analysis in 6 GMS countries and samples of other countries trafficking in person's law. The law was promulgated in 2016. • ETIP also worked with VFI and other partners to provide recommendations to the development of a bilateral MOU between Laos and Thailand.

Myanmar	• World Vision was invited by the Government to assist the Government's committee to review the existing Myanmar Anti-Trafficking Law. In 2015, the project actively participated in and contributed to the consultation process for the amendment of Trafficking in Person Law. During the process, World Vision managed to incorporate components on monitoring and evaluation of witness protection mechanisms and the confidentiality of trafficking victims.
	
	• A number of other policy and advocacy activities were conducted where ETIP Myanmar participated in consultations or submitted work;
	    ○ Submission of Cross Country Legal Analysis Report to Central Body for Suspension of Trafficking in person (CBTIP)
	    ○ Meeting with AAPTIP Indonesia and discussed on how to handle Myanmar migrant workers cases in Indonesia in the future
	    ○ Participated in TIP law amendment consultation, CBTIP meeting and TIP day event at National Level.

Thailand	• There have been examples of meaningful dialogue with government officials, ETIP has been present when bilateral MOUs have been signed (the only other organisation to participate was IOM), and helped to setup a Civil Society Platform for better engagement with the government amongst NGOs.

Vietnam	• ETIP through joint interagency work with organisations such as the ION, UNIAP/UNACT, AAPTIP, UN agencies and World Visions own advocacy department, have been consulted on or influenced five laws, programmes, codes or policies. ETIP provided support through technical assistance and financial support, helping to contribute to recommendations. Policies influenced include;
	    ○ Joint Circular 01/TTLT/BCA-BQP-BLDTBXH-BNG dated 10/2/2014 guiding the order, procedures for and coordination in, the verification, identification, receipt and return of trafficked victims (with IOM and UNIAP).
	    ○ National Action Plan to combat human trafficking in the period 2011-2015 and 2016-2020 (with IOM, UNIAP/UNACT and UNICEF)
	    ○ Revision of the Penal Code 2009 (with UNIAP/UNACT and AAPTIP)
	    ○ Law No. 25/2004/QH11 on Child Protection, Care and Education, protection of child victims (recently approved in 5/4/2016) (with World Vision's Advocacy department and UN agencies)
	    ○ Program for Promoting Child Participation Rights period 2016-2020, Decree 1235/QD-TTG dated 03/08/2015 (with World Vision's Advocacy department and UN agencies)
	
	• ETIP also provided technical and financial support (solely or jointly with other international organizations) to four bilateral cooperation activities between Vietnam and other countries in the Greater Mekong Sub Region

Factors influencing the success of policy and advocacy work;

1. Working with other organisations, particularly those well respected by government, appeared an effective way in which to bring about change. As an example, in Vietnam, on all four of the Laws/Codes/Policies that ETIP was noted to contribute to, these were jointly conducted with organisations such as IOM and UNACT. UNACT was a partner referenced in several of the countries in terms of an organisation in which **joint policy/advocacy work** had been conducted with, particularly the case in China as it had already established links with government which ETIP (along with other NGOs have been unable to establish).

2. The profile and **reputation** of the programme and organisation as being an international NGO and regional programme, for example it was noted in Vietnam that the government was open to hearing and learning lessons from other countries and ETIP could provide evidence and knowledge of this.

3. The **regional structure** of the programme, and the subsequent communication that could happen between countries was particularly useful in the context of work between China and Cambodia. While China, in partnership with UNACT, commissioned research to take place, it was also suggested that contributing to the success of the influence of this work was the outside **pressure from other countries**, as internal influencing can be challenging in China.

4. **Primary research**, such as the Cambodia – China Marriage study, which was commissioned by ETIP and UNACT and conducted by the China Academy of Social Science Beijing, was reported as an effective and well regarded piece of work which in turn has supported (still in process at time of writing) agreements between the countries. The fact that it was based on primary research, as well as completed by research body was said to give the work a higher status and respect amongst government. The dissemination of this work, through a seminar attended by relevant government ministries was also was said to be an important mechanism for effectively communicating the results and recommendations of the study.

5. **Cross-pillar communications.** The knowledge that ETIP had from protection and prevention work, and the work itself that ETIP conducted in this area, was noted to be useful as in turn provided weight to the policy work.

Barriers inhibiting the success of policy and advocacy work;

- **Political and structural constraints** also had an impact in different ways in each of the countries, in terms of how the government interacted (if at all) with NGOs. In China it was particularly restrictive after the Government passing a law in 2016 which strengthened restrictions on the abilities of NGOs to carry out policy and advocacy work.

- In Thailand in particular a **conflict of interest** was reported between protection and policy work. Good relationships with government contributed to the success of protection work, especially with MDTs, in which ETIP was well respected and amongst only one other NGO that was allowed to be a part of these. However, an advocacy partner reported that ETIP/WV was sometimes cautious in speaking out to government because they were afraid of damaging these relationships, and also because of the sensitivity of working with stateless migrant children.

- The **Government's priorities** are also a key barrier to success (equally can be an enabler if they are aligned) For example since Thailand was downgraded to Tier 3 in the US Department of State's TIP Report, the government (according to partners), has been focused on the fishing industry, as the

profile of this issue has been raised by the international community. However, there are other challenges in exploitation of migrants in the country, particularly in terms of factory work and this is for the most part going unaddressed and 'unnoticed' by governments.

- The position of World Vision as an **international Christian NGO** with a religious background inhibited the work that China can achieve within the constraints that the government has imposed (ETIP China mitigated against this by channelling a lot of work through UNACT and supported them as the government had good relationships with the organisation). The regional structure of the programme was a way of overcoming this, as pressure could be applied externally from other countries which was reported by staff as a safer way to achieve success.
- The **time** it takes to bring about change in terms of policy was also noted as a barrier to achievement, with 5 years being a short amount of time to bring about tangible change.
- **Bilateral work** was often more complicated to navigate, contribute to and directly affect, and political issues of the governments were said to impede success in this area. It was reported for example by a staff member that governments could sometimes be reluctant to take responsibility for an issue which crosses borders.
- The focus of Policy work in Vietnam was reported to be through events, particularly with children and young people, at a national level, with less attention paid to provincial work.

"Advocacy activities seem disjointed. It should be more systematic. Currently advocacy is very much event-based and at the front (national) level which is not effective. Currently advocacy only focuses on creating a chance for children to participate in big events, while budget for lower level (provincial and grassroots level) is very very (stress) tight." (ETIP Staff, Vietnam)

8.2   Children, Youth and Survivor Voice in Policy Making

This section presents examples from each of the countries in which children, youth and survivors have been given opportunities to raise their voice on concerns about human trafficking to contribute to policy making.

8.2.1   Spaces Created for Survivors and Children/Youth to Engage in Dialogue with Government

Children and Youth's Engagement with Government

In Thailand ETIP was commended by a partner for their efforts in youth participation especially amongst vulnerable children;

"In terms of preparing the young children and opening opportunities for very vulnerable children, they are excellent at that. Mobilising their resources at all levels. And I would say that during the past five years, most of the most effective, the youth are coming from WV, not us. We might be strong in terms of the process and designing, but building up young people over a period of time, I think World Vision are doing better than us." (Advocacy Partner, Thailand)

Participation in COMMIT processes by youth was reported in the countries, at both the national and regional level participation in the taskforce meetings. It was reported that progress has been made in terms of the extent to which youth are listened to in these spaces. Youth participation in Thailand and Myanmar was reported as a challenge in terms of the extent to which children/youth are listened to, particularly in Myanmar because of their status; older people are considered to have more wisdom and therefore decisions should be made by them.

> *"If you see the progress from 2004 you would see lots of changes that show the government has more interest in promoting the children's participation. For example, they gave more time to speak for children, in the past they would have only 10 minutes. For six countries, they could only say one sentence or two. But recently it's half an hour or an hour. That's a good sign, but we can do more. Not just having children speak speak speak, and there's nothing coming out of that. Many recommendations they made were not recognised, implemented, how do we make sure the government really recognises and implements that? Rather than measuring that we are achieving these goals or not, you should also look at the progress that has been made." (Advocacy Partner, Thailand)*

Children and young people were supported by ETIP to attend COMMIT youth forums at national and regional levels from in all of the countries. For example in China, three young people attended media training as part of a pre-Mekong Youth Forum workshop, after which they independently designed and implemented an anti-trafficking campaign for children 'learning children's rights together' and 'safe travel, safe migration'. Youth then attended the COMMIT Youth Forum in Cambodia in 2015 and put forward recommendations as part of this, and there have been reported benefits by staff of their participation in such events;

> *"he isn't nervous anymore as sharing what he learnt about anti-human trafficking, safe migration, and effective way of communicating, and advocacy to peer youth in children club" (Story Note from COMMIT attendee in Vietnam following 2015 conference)*

ETIP Cambodia used debate as a tool to enable interactions between children/youth and local authorities. These events were organised three times over the programme and were reported by staff to be a good awareness raising activity. After debate with the topic 'youth as an important agent to prevent human trafficking', hosted in Banan and attended by 110 people including local government officials, a police officer commented;

> *"Youth alone are not enough to prevent child trafficking, like the opposition group raised up, we still need families, community people, local authority and government joint hands as well.*

Along a similar vein, ETIP China held children's forums at city and province level to open up dialogue between government officials and children. An example of this, in 2014 a Children's Forum was held in Kunming, attended by 40 children, 27 government officials and school teachers. At the event children used photos, drama, videos and subtitles to raise awareness of human trafficking.

Other examples of children and young people's engagement in advocacy activities was through attendance and involvement in national youth forums, reported in Thailand and Myanmar, and through events such as National Human Trafficking Day in Myanmar.

The 'Voice Up to Change' toolkit was developed by the Regional Team, and used by National Office teams in 2015. This toolkit provided guidance for training children/young people on conducting local advocacy activities, and there was were many reports of children and young people being involved in local awareness raising events in all countries. In Vietnam, children/young people were also inspired to extend the scope of their advocacy work outside of human trafficking and held awareness raising events related to other topics such as the effects of addictions to online gaming.

Survivor's Engagement with Government

The engagement and dialogue of survivors with government was less widely reported in the national evaluation reports. Survivor camps, as previously mentioned in the protection pillar, were a space in which

sometimes government officials were invited to hear the experiences of survivors. In Myanmar an example is given in the next section for which this led to policy change.

In Vietnam, opportunities were given for survivors to engage with government through regular meetings. Five of the six survivors in interviewed expressed they felt empowered as a result of these. Follow up activities for the survivors were completed from these meetings, for example one was invited to join the Women's Union, and two were regularly visited by commune authorities. This was primarily used as a tool to ensure valuable support was given to survivors, with less emphasis placed on it as a tool to affect policy change.

8.2.2   Examples of Policy Change as a result of Survivor and Children/Youth Participation

In Cambodia a National COMMIT Youth Forum was held in March 2015 which was attended by 60 youth from across the country, the result of joint collaboration between a number of stakeholders from different government departments and NGOs. Through prevention activities ETIP identified youth to attend the conference and the policy pillar supported through training and learning materials. A series of topics around the role of youth participation in human trafficking were explored and five recommendations were decided;

1. Increase youth activities and acknowledge youth to be COMMIT workforce members
2. Conduct awareness raising on human trafficking and migration to youth
3. Strengthen the implementation of law practitioners at all level and promote prosecution of brokers and their networks
4. Increase jobs in the countries
5. Decrease the price and shorten the duration of passport processing

Three of the five recommendations were included in the COMMIT plan of action 2014-2018, after they were presented by five selected representatives at the COMMIT Official Meeting held in Cambodia in 2015. Other countries, including Laos, similarly reported that recommendations made at COMMIT forums by youth were then incorporated into National Plans' of Action, although exact details were not given in the national evaluation report.

In 2012 ETIP Myanmar organized an 'Annual Gathering of Survivors'. Following the success of this, the Human Trafficking Working Group became involved in subsequent iterations of the event and encouraged other partners to be involved to make it a joint event. Government officials were invited to attend a section of the event to offer survivors the opportunity to share their challenges with government policy workers.

At the 2013 event, survivors were encouraged to share a particular challenge they were facing with senior authorities. They shared that on repatriation they were put into a shelter for a month for administrative and documentation investigation. Survivors considered this to be too long, as they wanted to see their family members as soon as possible. The following year the time period was reduced to two weeks, and later on that year to three days.

8.3   Contributions to COMMIT and ASEAN Decision Making

ETIP has worked on promoting CSO platform by which civil societies can join together to feed into discussions with COMMIT taskforce members; and COMMIT taskforce members have endorsed this as a channel by which to engage with civil society members.

> *"Civil society platform, this is something that is a new initiative that has begun with ETIP, and the COMMIT taskforce members again have endorsed for the CSO platform to be the main channel through which civil society organisations would engage with COMMIT taskforce members. So what we are doing now is really recruiting and mobilising and trying to fill the grains of the CSO platform in each of the countries, so that we*

can have more and more people as part of this. More and more, civil society organisations as part of it, and then as a body, together, to then engage with COMMIT taskforce members. So some of the key things that the CSO platform will be doing is, trying to align the work of NGOs, local groups, local CVOs, align the work to the COMMIT sub-regional plan of action." (Regional ETIP staff)

The intention was that by aligning the work of NGOs to the sub-regional plan of action in each country, they can then in turn contribute to the fulfilment of the plan of action and governments can see the value of civil society organisations. Reports to the COMMIT taskforce in each country can then inform national progress reports.

It was reported in Cambodia that ETIP successfully lobbied the COMMIT taskforce for the broader inclusion of civil society representatives in the making of the new national Sub-Regional Plan of Action IV, adopted by the inter-ministerial body in 2015.

In Myanmar ETIP was involved in providing input into the development of their national COMMIT Sub-Regional Plan of Action-4 (SPA-4). ETIP played a role in developing, summarising and finalising the 2nd national plan of action and its yearly workplan. Staff also joined the national COMMIT taskforce meetings and discussed challenges faced in the implementation of the national plan of action. The programme saw the ETIP staff participate in a preparatory workshop for the National Level 7th ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour, as well as the event itself. At the AMFL event, ETIP submitted recommendations regarding protection and social services for migrants in ASEAN countries.

In Vietnam it was reported that ETIP engaged with ASEAN through the ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour (AFML). From round 6, to the most recent round 8, ETIP contributed recommendations on migrant worker governance. It was reported that recommendations were not used however because they were not evidenced based as the area in which the programme works does not have many migrant workers. However, there a concern of ETIP was about people migrating through unofficial routes, whereas this was not the focus of AMFL.

9 ETIP MANAGEMENT AND STRUCTURE FINDINGS

This following section outlines key findings regarding the effectiveness of the multi-pillar and multi-country approach of the ETIP Programme. This key evaluation objective was addressed through the following evaluation questions;

1. What was the extent of cross-pillar interaction and coordination and what were the main benefits and challenges?
2. What was the extent of inter-country interaction and coordination and what were the main benefits and challenges?
3. How effective were the management structures of the ETIP program?
4. Overall, to what extent did ETIP's programmatic approach contribute to greater impact?

9.1 Cross-Pillar Interaction and Coordination

9.1.1 Cross Pillar Interaction and Communication

i. Protection and Policy Pillar Interaction

The importance of the interaction between policy and protection was widely reported amongst both national and regional staff (though less so for Thailand). This was occurred often at survivor gatherings and camps, where policy staff would learn about the experiences of victims which they could in turn use for policy work. Equally policy involvement was needed at these events, as it was not necessarily in the expertise of protection staff to know how to get victims to formulate recommendations.

> *"With protection pillar, we've done work in relation to, basically any interaction the protection pillar had with victims were an opportunity for the policy pillar with a view to ETIPs aims of getting victims of trafficking active as speakers against trafficking and on what needs to be changed in order for victims to be better protected. So when there were victim's gatherings, we would discuss the agenda and how these gatherings could be utilised for this purpose." (ETIP Regional Staff Member)*

While it is likely there was less focus on the linkage between protection and policy in Thailand because of Thailand's different role in victim work, China, also seen as a host country gave an example of the interaction of simultaneously working across-country and between these two pillars;

> *"Take the Cambodian cases in the Protection project for example. There was a sudden increase in the cases that girls in Cambodia were trafficked to China. The Protection team explained why this had happened. After the China-Cambodia survey [Marriage-Migration Survey], we had a clearer idea of the Policy operation, including identifying interviewees, discussing over feedbacks. It is a result of joint efforts between Policy and Protection Pillars." (ETIP China Staff)*

ii. Policy and Prevention Interaction

The interaction was less widely reported between prevention and policy than it was for protection and prevention, however, the creation of the youth advocacy toolkits and advocacy events involving children were a key way in which the two came together.

> *"As for Prevention and Policy, children who participated in children's club activities were selected for training and then invited for the Asia-Pacific Senior Officers Meeting" (ETIP China)*

It was also reported by a couple of national of staff that it was important for the policy team to update prevention on any key policy or legislation changes so that they could in turn use this to inform their messaging to communities.

> "Unless policy update us on the legislation, agreements multi-lateral or bilateral we won't be able to raise awareness within the communities and in our children club" (ETIP Staff Laos).

iii. Prevention and Protection Interaction

It was mostly reported that interaction between the prevention and protection pillar came around the development of BCC messaging, staff from protection were involved in providing information about why people migrate for work or become involved in trafficking situations.

While it was acknowledged that victims' stories were used to inform the BCC messaging, it was also noted by some that this was done in an ad hoc and anecdotal manner to start with, but that later on a more systemised way of transferring this information developed.

> "We didn't really have a way of how to gather that information and then communicate that with the protection team before they developed the messaging. So there were probably some that were missed and because we didn't really capitalise on the opportunity to speak with them and gather their opinions and reflections in a standardised way, it could obviously be ad hoc and you often hear someone saying like 'so and so this is how they were recruited, this is how they came to be exploited'. But there was no standardised method by which to gather those opinions until later" (ETIP Staff, Regional)

Towards the end of the programme, a new case management system was developed under the protection pillar, and one of the initial case management forms had questions to victims which could then be used by the prevention pillar.

> "through training reports to see how victims shared with us, their recommendations, the reasons that they're trafficked etc. First, we have to aware of reason, form of violence, and explore further to see how to give advice to other people. I discuss and review their training reports. And they [protection pillar staff] share our communication materials with their stakeholders." (ETIP Staff Vietnam)

It was highlighted that it is important to understand the reasons why individuals become vulnerable to trafficking in order to then provide advice and develop interventions to prevent it. A member of staff in China, a country which was not involved in the project that preceded ETIP, so consequently did not have the knowledge base of the other countries, felt that now the programme was finishing that there was more evidence from victims that could now inform prevention messaging.

> "At the end of the programme, with more Protection cases, we could know Victim of Traffickin's basic information. Whether they are repatriated or reintegrate, their stories could be written into a book and published. Those information could be used for prevention awareness raising and behavior change activities as well as policy advocacy."

9.1.2   Challenges of the Multi-Pillar Approach

The structure of the programme was reported by a regional staff member to be a marked improvement on previous iterations of anti-trafficking programmes run in the region. Previously projects (pillars) were separate, and had separate goals and targets and it was reported that despite people's best efforts to work together this did not happen as it was not specified in performance objectives.

"The whole deal about ETIP was to get rid of the divisions to have one programme but at the same time have staff that are experts in the different areas of work, so we will have the pillar projects, but then we do have these collaboration mechanisms in place so that we have structured times for the pillar staff to work together to discuss together, plan together, reflect together. So it's a step in the right direction, but we've still missed out on opportunities." (ETIP Regional Staff)

While an improvement on previous structures in terms of having a multi-pillar approach, a concern of several regional staff, and one of the national office staff, was that each of the pillars tended to work independently of the others.

"But I could see how, that they would end up being a bit more siloed than we wanted them to be because if we did not outline from the beginning that you were supposed to be coordinating with the protection pillar, or you were supposed to be coordinating with the policy pillar, unless it was stated it in the log-frame there wasn't much communication between pillars. So unless it was out right a part of the log-frame and programme flow then you were operating independently. And that's where we kind of ran into problems because we wouldn't realise that there were aspects of that activity or event that needed input from other pillars or collaboration with other pillars." (Regional ETIP Staff)

"3 pillars are very disconnected because there're 3 separate coordinators and each of us is in charge of 1 pillar. It's about the design. Sometimes training participants are overlapped. We cannot collaborate, each of us care for our own issue. For example advocacy activities are mainly conducted at national level, but in fact there're a number of activities are at the provincial level. For example in victim support activities, the partners ALWAYS request for prevention activities." (ETIP National Staff)

Over time, it was found by Regional Staff that there were unanticipated ways in which the pillars could interact to improve the programme further, but these were not completed as they were not in the log-frame.

"I think it was mostly about communication and sometimes missing opportunities to make linkages between the different pillars, because basically by design they had to work within the separate pillars." (ETIP Regional Staff)

An example of this included at bi-lateral case management meetings under the protection pillar, these were spaces for practitioners to discuss cases, family tracing, assessment and repatriation. However, there are issues that come up in these meetings that are structural and that social workers are not able to address, but that policy workers could.

"And obviously there are things that come up in these discussions that are structural, there are some things can't be addressed by social works and practitioners that are on the ground. It really has to be something that has to be tabled to policy makers and decision makers at the higher levels, and for that to really be lobbied for and that we haven't really been able to do very well. What we would need to do is, the protection staff that attend the case management meetings, when they are through the discussions they understand the issue and if there is a structural issues that need to be addressed through advocacy efforts, that then needs to be re-laid to the policy staff and for that then to be advocated for. So there are defiantly those kinds of opportunities that we haven't really capitalised on." (ETIP Regional Staff)

This was reduced in places where, for example in Laos and Myanmar, where the country programme manager also had pillar management responsibility, as it helped them gain a better overall understanding of the pillar approach and potential interactions; *"in a way it's good because, they have a better sense of the whole*

programme as a whole". Though down side of this was *"they don't have enough energy or time to cover all of the different activities."*

9.1.3 Benefits of the Multi-Pillar Approach

Field staff, national managers as well as regional staff all identified the importance of the three pillars. Some staff spoke particularly passionately and compellingly about how well they were interconnected, that they depended on each other and worked well together.

> *"So were able to leverage our work by collaborating with each other, contributing to each other. I think if we were just working in the protection area we would be able to help some trafficking victims, but we were not able to contribute to identify the real issue, we were not able to fix it, at least make an action to fix the issue."*

i. Staff expertise and depth of working

It was considered that in comparison to the previous anti-trafficking programmes led by World Vision, in which staff had been covering all areas of work (prevention, policy and protection), that the set-up of ETIP was better as it ensured staff could be dedicated to their different areas of work.

> *"If I think back to some of the previous projects, where especially the first phase of MRDTS, where with one project team we wanted to do Prevention, Policy, Protection, Prosecution, all these different areas of interventions and we had one set of staff doing all four, and we ended up, not being able to do certain things, that we had put into the project design, things that we had wanted done....There were at least a few pieces that we never got around to because we were all just running around doing the best we could and didn't give us enough and we didn't have staff with right skills." (ETIP Regional Staff)*

It was reported that the structure enabled a greater depth and expertise in the work of the programme. An example given by a regional member of staff related to the BCC messaging. This was developed in a much more theoretical way than previous awareness raising work had been, ETIP staff worked with a consultancy organisation to ensure BCC messaging was informed by relevant evidence. This included looking at the triggers for risks to trafficking, and what the protective behaviours were that ETIP wanted to be able to encourage.

> *"And trying to do this whole thing, this behaviour change communication and developing messages and making sure it's relevant, and it's a message that's basically user friendly to target audiences, this is a quite a laborious process, it takes quite a lot of time, quite a lot of work, and just a lot of dedicated thinking around it and so I think if we had an all purpose staff looking at prevention, protection and policy all together I wonder if we would have been able to get the sort of behaviour change communication activities and the products that we have been able to get." (ETIP Regional Staff)*

9.2   Cross-Country Interaction

The regional management structure of ETIP was one that was somewhat unique for World Vision, which primarily functions with national projects through ADPs. The programme was designed to ensure interaction between different countries, which is not something that is common in World Vision's Programming.

9.2.1 Extent of Cross Country Interaction and Communication

The following section details the ways in which the staff in different countries interact with each other. It was generally found that this happened at a manager level rather than a field worker level, but that

information was fed back into the field workers through the managers. Tools, such as Basecamp, were used later on in the programme to facilitate cross-country interaction and develop a sense of community across the ETIP country projects. There were also regional learning and sharing events that took place.

National staff reported that interactions with other countries, particularly Thailand, were useful for a number of reasons. Thailand was reported as being useful under the protection pillar. Laos, for example, frequently sought help from Thailand when they had reports of missing persons. In relation to prevention, Thailand was also useful in helping ETIP Laos to understand what migrants from Laos do, and where they usually go; this is helpful in prevention and when speaking to communities to relate to their experiences.

> *"Yes, for example, information from Thailand help us understand what migrants from Lao do there they usually go. We speak with community about that and they appreciate that a lot because what we are saying is true and they compare to their own experience and they thought well that is exactly right." (ETIP Laos)*

i. Protection

Having cross-country interactions in protection was considered by staff at both national and regional levels to ensure the whole process of victim support was provided;

> *"As for recovery of Victims of Trafficking, identification, rescue, repatriation and reintegration is a series of assistance. Multi-country collaboration could benefit complete recovery of Victims of Trafficking." (ETIP National Staff)*

Having the cross-country approach for protection allowed a more evidence based approach as to where to best target resources in each of the countries;

> *"From identification of victims to immediate recovery in the shelters of destination, to repatriation to country of origin and finally to re-integration, helping victims to adjust to life after the trafficking experience. Life in society, life with their families, life with their friends….. we were working backwards from the end point, which is a source location in a country of origin, and we ended up all the way back to the investigation and identification of victims is happening mostly in the country destination in Thailand. We would not have been able to think along these lines, let alone identify the areas where we would input and value add, where we would invest our resources, for time and staff [if it was not a regional programme]." (Regional ETIP Staff).*

ii. Prevention

The cross-country approach was also reported to be important for prevention work through the development of BCC materials, and for providing information which could be used in prevention messaging.

> *"When ETIP staff in Myanmar and Vietnam did prevention work, they learned that a lot of women migrated to work in China with a higher pay. They also asked us if that was true through the Asia-Pacific Office Manager. Later I searched relevant laws about foreigners working in China and emailed them, telling them the realities in China. Then I told them how much the minimum base pay was in Guangdong or Shenzhen and delivered relevant materials to them. But I was not aware of how they used the materials. (ETIP China)*

> *"Because when we were talking about legal migration, and if we are trying to promote legal migration, then it's really important that we have the requirements for legal migration on both sides. So not only what is the process it takes on the source side, but what is the process and expectation on the destination side, on the Thai side." (ETIP Regional Staff)*

iii. Policy

Policy staff interacted around events that they were all involved in, such as regional youth forums or ASEAN related forums. The policy pillar manager sometimes worked with national policy staff to plan jointly responses to any consultations, though reports of cross-country interaction for policy were less frequent than for prevention and protection.

> *"Overall we had one staff member on average who was responsible for policy work in each country. I think there was limited interaction. Usually they interacted around events that they were all involved in, for example if they were to attend ASEAN related forums. We would seek to communicate in order to plan jointly how we would respond and what suggestions we would make at forums where other organisations and governments attend."*

9.2.2 Challenges of Cross-Country Interaction

i. Language

The regional element of the programme used English to communicate, whereas the countries and governments of the countries involved use their local language. This also caused issues with resources and documents that came from the regional staff, which then had to be translated into the country language, and various approvals sought internally and externally. Consequently this causes delays in the roll-out of these.

"Each country face different problem of their own. For us, a regional project use English for documentation and communication. We have big problem that is overlooked. I think. The document comes in English then we have to translate into Laos. After translation we have to send the document to the technical unit to check and verify. Then we have to send it to the government for checking again, if they approval we will be able to use that document. This process takes long ling time. Sometime we want to use the document so that we can roll out activities as scheduled. But this is not happening as we expect. This is obstacle. There are many ministries involved this make the said process even more problematic." (ETIP Staff Laos).

ii. Contexts

The regional team developed a series of standardised materials in collaboration with the different countries, reported by national staff to be very useful. However, taking into account the different needs of countries when developing the resources to ensure they were aligned with all the countries structures was a challenge. It subsequently required the contextualisation of materials to the different ETIP locations.

> *"6 countries need to be negotiated to print a manual and it's very hard to negotiate on the suitability of local context of each country. It's not easy for people from the region and for the group as well for product." (ETIP Staff, Myanmar)*

This took time, which was sometimes reported as a frustration of the national ETIP programmes where they wanted to roll things out quicker than was possible as this development required inputs from all the different countries. It was also reported, in China, that many resources developed by the regional office could not be used in the Chinese context as they were not quite appropriate for the context.

iii. Not in target areas

ETIP had a strong reputation for cross-border and regional work, compared with other organisations and government who had a tendency to focus inwardly on domestic cases. However, there were occasions

referenced by staff where cases were discussed across countries, but where the victim could not be supported in their home country because they were from an area in which ETIP was not functioning.

> *"The biggest challenge is that the ETIP Programme in other countries has its project locations. For example, we referred some cases in China from Myanmar or Cambodia to source countries. As the cases were not from their project locations, they had difficulties in receiving these cases and following up."(ETIP National Staff)*

9.2.3   Benefits of Cross-Country Interaction

i.   Regional Issue

Trafficking is an issue that crosses borders, and the programme therefore was framed in a manner to respond to this by having a regional structure. It allows better overview, of where people are travelling to and why, which can inform prevention messaging.

> *"I think this program is interrelated and mutually benefiting. Thailand want crackdown on illegal migrants we also do. Everyone's anti-human trafficking. We share the same goal. But the operators also operate regionally. So we need to connect ourselves too." (ETIP Staff Laos).*

> *"How can we work together between source and destination countries so that we can address those questions together. I think just being able to frame the problem and just trying to understand the problem and trying to formulate a response where the departure point is looking at both source and destination countries, then I think that is the benefit in and of itself, so that we get rid of the short-sightedness that can come from looking at it from only one countries perspective." (ETIP Regional Staff)*

For repatriation and the protection elements of the programme it is vital to work across countries, and additionally a regional presence has contributed to the success of the policy pillar and a stronger reputation for World Vision.

ii.   Protection and Repatriation

National office staff from two countries reported that because World Vision's ETIP staff were connected, they had a network by which information between countries could be channelled quickly, often quicker than government to government work.

> *"Coordination among World Vision of 6 countries was stronger and could be done effectively. Information flow was quicker but it's always one step behind when the data has to be waited from the government." (ETIP Staff Myanmar)*

However, because repatriation often relied on Government this meant that work could feel held up having to wait for government, with one country saying that even though they do connect with ETIP staff in other countries their first point of call is the government.

> *"We have network that can channel information quickly. For example, the information about victims. The Government to Government is difficult take more time. We are the same organisation and we communicate better." (ETIP Staff Laos)*

It was reported by national offices that cases are discussed between them and at bi-lateral meetings between countries, and one country reported that MoUs between countries have been developed which would not have happened if there was not a regional element to the programme.

"We have regional forum and meetings. We also have bi-lateral negotiation, MoUs between two or three countries. These would not have happened if there is no regional programming. Particularly protection work, helping victims and supporting their returning to their community. The regional structure helps to solve regional problem.

iii.   Learning lessons and sharing materials

Sharing materials and learning lessons from other countries was frequently reported by national office staff as a key benefit of having a regional programme, which they could then use and apply to their own country.

"We make use of lessons learned and experience from other countries particularly Cambodia and Myanmar. These countries are similar to Laos, they are also the origin of migrants, local communities and livelihoods are similar. The method of information delivery to people is similar, the BCC materials are similar. So we make use of these materials in our work. We share, in short we share experiences." (ETIP Staff Laos)

"Yes, it help us achieve better results. For example, we use materials that are useful in Cambodia. Of course, we revise a bit we at least we know it works there and it should work here. Now I can say it did work for us too." (ETIP Staff Laos)

It has also been the case that some countries are able to implement activities quicker than others because of government approvals required or other delays, these countries that have implemented first become a pilot for other areas and can consequently share their learning.

"For example Cambodia is quick in terms of implementing activities. They are the field testing for our approaches methods, etc. When we are ready here, which is a bit behind, we are able to learn from Cambodia already what works and what is not working. We know that they have been very successful in some areas. So we want to see the same happening here. Now the government acknowledge very well that our work is effective and they want more work from us. They always give us the green light." (ETIP Staff Laos)

Also the act itself of having evidence that another country is doing the same and has been running the activities has shown other governments that the work is effective and therefore they are more inclined to agree to implement the activities within their own country.

It was also important to share information between countries in relation to people's migration experiences. Information provided by host countries, for example about where people migrate to, what jobs they are doing and their experiences, could inform prevention messaging. Materials have also been shared and adapted to be relevant and suitable for the other countries, though specific examples were not reported.

"They also share information about whereabouts of the migrants from our country. What they do and where they work." (ETIP Staff Laos)

9.3   Effectiveness of Management Structures

9.3.1   Regional Programme and World Vision

Primarily World Vision's work is implemented through ADPs, and World Vision's systems, processes and culture is consequently set up for delivery of work through this mechanism at a national level. It was felt, particularly by regional staff and the programme advisory committee that ETIP was often considered to be a stand-alone project and acted outside these structures.

"Because the way our systems are set up, for ADPs primarily, area development programmes in each of our countries, and that doesn't really require any national office staff to cooperate with any other national office staff, the way we have had to with ETIP. And so there's been plenty of resistance from national offices." (ETIP Regional staff)

There was consequently resistance and challenges with the implementation and integration of the programme, and it was felt that it was not seen as a priority by national offices' directors and senior management because of the small comparative size of the project compared with their other work.

Programme advisory committee members reported that Matrix Management agreements put into place in 2013 improved collaboration between the regional and national offices, which was previously reported to be challenging, particularly around reporting and accountabilities. However regional staff noted that there are still times in which the national offices do not engage the regional team in agreed tasks such as appraisals and recruitment.

"Even still, even still, there's maybe one office that will sometimes remember that will say to provide input on the annual performance agreement for this staff and can you part of the performance appraisal at the end of the year, even with agreements in place, that has only happened in a very small number of instances." (ETIP Regional Staff)

A frustration reported by several national offices was the time it took for approvals of materials from the regional office;

"Although 6 countries could decide what tools could be used to a certain degree, the use of big tools was not permitted without consent of the Asia-Pacific Office. This has influenced our progress." (ETIP National Office Staff)

"ETIP is a regional program managed by national office, while regional staff provide technical support. This made it difficult to implement the project smoothly due to delay at decision making at regional level. This resulted in conflict between activities and work-plan." (ETIP National Office Staff)

It was sometimes felt that asks of the regional team were more recommendations than requirements, which meant that they were acting in a technical advisory capacity. This was a challenge when those regional staff had accountability for the performance of the programme.

9.3.2   Regional Staffing

i.   Advantages of regional staff

Regional staff were reported to be supportive and provided resources and technical support to the different countries, which national ETIP teams appreciated. "*The central office helps to create the curriculum, manual, related to prevention that I am able to use and apply here. EG. The manual, the SMART Navigator, and the CPA manual*" *(ETIP Thailand).* The regional office, particularly in terms of protection, was useful for facilitating cross-country discussion.

The Regional staff had an overview of what was happening in the different countries to then be able to identify appropriate opportunities for the sharing of good practice and learning between countries. They were also able to translate the successes and strengths of the programme on the ground and communicate this to donors and other partners.

"I think we had set-up which allowed us, by this I mean the regional staff, to make more use of what is happening at national level and to use in our regional presence at different forums and in any regional level advocacy work, so it is about the profile of the programme regionally and the weight that is given to it by governments because of that visibility and by other partners, like UN partners that are involved and other NGOs. So I think it would not have worked that way if there were no dedicated regional staff to do this kind of work." (ETIP Regional Staff)

ii.   Challenges of regional staffing

It was an unanticipated requirement of the regional staff members that they had to influence key staff in national offices, such as national office directors and operations managers, to be able to leverage support for the programme and to increase understanding of how ETIP works. This was especially true where staff turnover of directors and national offices was high, as the process had to be repeated.

The requirements of the regional staff changed over the course of the programme, which was noted by regional staff. With prevention, the main focus of work was the development of the BCC messaging. A regional protection presence was required for facilitation between different countries, in cases of repatriation consistently throughout the programme. Advocacy and policy work at a regional level allowed World Vision to develop its presence at a regional level, which remained a consistent requirement throughout. It was felt by one of the regional staff that perhaps there was a requirement for the regional team more at inception phase of the programme rather than at the end. There was a greater need in the beginning for setting up the programme and the development of resources, and as these got established there was less of a need for staff in this capacity as the programme progressed. The high cost of the regional team was a concern reported by regional staff.

9.3.3 ETIP and Area Development Programme (ADP) Collaboration and Integration

There were a number of examples of where ETIP effectively integrated into the work of ADPs, for example in using ADP nutrition clubs to disseminate BCC materials and training ADP staff in the Smart Navigator Toolkit, awareness raising activities and capacity building training for parents on livelihood improvement.

"ETIP has a strategy to integrate our activities into ADP activities. For example ADP circulates our BCC materials in nutrition clubs. For example the youth forum is also an ADP activity. Victims at provincial level (where we have ADP) can get support from ADP, say health insurance, technical training to improve livelihood." (ETIP Vietnam Staff)

There were complexities with regard to accountability of outputs and outcomes when it came to integration, and there was not a consensus among staff interviewed to say if integration had been effectively achieved in countries. Where ADP integration did happen, it was generally later into the programme.

"After 1.5 years the region realized the level of importance of integration and they asked for integration strategy. In Vietnam we already integrated; it's not about only management but also about sustainability since ETIP only lasts in 5 years while ADP is up to 10-15 years" (ETIP Vietnam)

"ADPs were not active at the beginning. We spent necessary time to understand their LogFrames and annual reports and then compare with ours." (ETIP China)

9.4   Impact of the Programmatic Approach of ETIP

9.4.1 Reputation

Having a strong regional presence has enabled World Vision to raise their profile in the anti-trafficking arena. Alongside the efforts of the policy pillar and regional team in doing this, it was also a consequence of a number of other INGOs moving away from regional anti-trafficking programmes. While the cause of this cannot be determined, it was speculated that this was due to both funding as well as a shift in focus towards broader child protection issues.

> *"We've become seen as the NGO with the largest regional programme. By the time that happened, Save didn't have a regional project anymore. None of the NGOs really had a big project anymore, and then UNICEF had also receded into the background. And the IMO project later morphed into the GMS triangle project, which focused more on the minor protection are of things. So the landscape was shifting, so the UN regional presence was not that great, and many were receding into background." (ETIP Regional Staff)*

There are also gaps in current provision that World Vision has been able to fill, for example there have been lots of cases from Cambodia to China, but there are not many organisations working in cross-border repatriation between these countries. World Vision has also provided a driving force for collaboration between regional governments, where there is a lack of motivation;

> *"cooperation for the bilateral, like the MOU Thai-Myanmar, Thai-Cambodia: the government thinks about how to cooperate and respond, but nobody wants to respond" (ETIP National Staff)*

The advantage of the regional presence had a number of positive effects, not least the position that the organisation had at influencing policy decisions and government commitments, particularly through the COMMIT process.

> *"Multi-country presence and the ability to project it and multiply the presence through a regional presence and activity is something that was of benefit and will be of future benefit, compared to a set of national projects, which are somehow very loosely linked to somehow who has a regional hat, but not part of a regional multi-country project." (Regional ETIP Staff)*

Another advantage of the regional presence was that nationally it was felt that governments listened better as they were able to see examples of ETIP's work in other countries working successfully, or had greater confidence in World Vision's work because of the reputation it had in the field. This led to governments being more willing to work with World Vision and the ETIP project, which was reported to be the case in Laos.

> *"I think because it is regional factors that help push the government to buy in some of the approach we have adopted. Compare to other works have done much better in terms of getting the government on board in terms of our approaches and the like." (ETIP Staff Laos)*

Also in China it was particularly important, where collaborations with Cambodia meant that they were able to influence government in a way that would not have been possible otherwise.

> *"We drew more attention of the Chinese government by using the Asia-Pacific project structure to present our recommendations indirectly and get engaged." (ETIP Staff China)*

> *"For example, WV Thailand and WV Cambodia have developed close relationships with the governments, so they could dialogue with China through local governments and UN. If we could take advantage of this*

channel, some topics would be much safer and draw attention of the Chinese government. When participating in some Asia-Pacific anti-trafficking events, we took bypass strategies and measures that realities and recommendations about China were presented to the Chinese government by UN and the Asia-Pacific partners for discussions in the last year. For example, Cambodian NGOs presented our issues at the Senior Officers meeting, and our partners passed on contents of the China-Cambodia anti-trafficking agreement - MOU to us." (ETIP Staff China)

The Regional Programme Manager was reported to have a significant impact on the work of the programme and its reputation, being well respected within the anti-trafficking community and regularly invited to present at events. This was further supported by an advocacy partner in one of the countries mentioning the professionality of the Regional Programme Manager.

9.4.2 Resources

The regional team spent significant time engaging the countries of ETIP in the design and creation of high-quality and contextually appropriate materials. While the process, took a long time, is has meant the development of high quality materials, which can continue to be used in the future. Staff at a field level on one country felt that they would appreciate further training in the use of the tools. While one of the roles of the regional staff appeared to in the production of resources, it was felt by one field officer, that this then created a reliance on the regional staff doing this and resources weren't produced at a national level. The time it took for development of regional resources was frequently reported as a frustration.

"In terms of resource development, we've been able to invest in one that is consistent across countries, so we've been able to invest more for a higher quality product." (Regional ETIP Sraff)

10 Conclusions and Recommendations

PREVENTION

10.1   Effectiveness of CPA Groups

Key Evaluation Question 1; how effective have CPA groups been as agents of prevention?

68% of the CPA groups in the countries were considered to be functioning effectively at the time of the final evaluation, this meant that they were conducting two or more of the following activities; BCC activities, supporting children/youth clubs, providing direct assistance to the most vulnerable families and establishing or strengthening reporting systems. Examples were given in all countries of CPA groups undertaking these activities, and CPA groups reported positive impacts on these activities for improving knowledge of safe migration and human trafficking amongst community members.

According to monitoring data analysed, CPA groups in Thailand were functioning more effectively in comparison with the other countries (100% functioning effectively). There were a number of factors that contributed to the success of the work in Thailand; World Vision had a history of working in these communities and therefore a high knowledge of the challenges faced in the areas. The training provided by ETIP (as reported in other countries), was a key enabler of success. The materials produced were considered relevant and well targeted to communities, and in a number of different mediums/languages. CPA leaders were clear about their roles and responsibilities and action plans were in place, there was ownership over the work which is likely to continue in the absence of ETIP. CPA groups were trusted by community members who could report to them where they did not want to directly contact the government.

Conversely, using China as an example, a number of issues inhibited the success of groups; the location of work, and the need in the communities (with it being reported that they did not feel as if trafficking was a pressing concern in comparison to other issues), and not having a clear mandate hindered success.

The model of CPA work in each country was different depending on existing mechanisms in place. In Laos the government already has Child Protection Networks which the project sought to strengthen, and in Vietnam, Village Development Boards. These provided structures which ETIP could channel prevention work through, by upskilling and training group members. Challenges with this approach, however, were around the capacity and availability of members to conduct these roles. Particularly evident in Vietnam, where the boards already had a wide remit of activities including agriculture and disaster management. The effectiveness of the existing structures themselves were also reported to hinder success in Laos, where there were a number of challenges with the functioning of the groups and their reporting up to district and national levels.

10.2   Effectiveness of BCC messaging

Key Evaluation Question 2; to what extent has the BCC messaging brought about changes in attitudes and behaviors among children/youth, caregivers and host community members?

In total BCC activities and prevention messaging reached 243,260 people across the programme. Three key outcome indicators sought to measure the changes in attitudes and behaviors amongst children/youth, mothers and host community members in the areas in which ETIP was working, with the following results;

- 74.4% of host community members in Thailand have positive attitudes and beliefs towards migrant workers, a 13.2% increase from the baseline.
- There was 12.6% increase in migrant children/youth's protective attitudes and behaviours from the baseline to the final evaluation (a bigger percentage change was seen for males in comparison with females 16.69% vs 8.79%), and a 9.7% increase amongst non-migrant children/youth (a bigger percentage change was seen in females compared with males 13.42% vs 3.42%).

- The programme saw an overall 21.9% increase in mother's having positive attitudes and behaviors to create a protective environment for children across all the countries.

The findings were further supported through reports from children/youth, female caregivers and CPA group members reporting improvements in knowledge of safe migration and human trafficking amongst themselves and the community. In Thailand and Vietnam, it was reported that there were other organisations working in the ETIP areas that could also have contributed to success in these countries. Equally other external factors, such as a high profile mass repatriation from Thailand to Cambodia and greater emphasis that governments were placing on trafficking could have also contributed.

Laos saw the biggest increase in the indicator related to improved attitudes and behaviours amongst children/youth; with a 29.3% increase seen for migrant youth and a 31% increase for non-migrant youth. The indicator was lowest in Laos at the baseline compared with other countries who had been conducting prevention work prior to the baseline, whereas this had not been the case in Laos. Particularly big increases in the country were seen in the number of children attending youth clubs and in attitudes towards education (two of the four variables making up the overall indicator). In terms of attitudes towards education, in general over the course of the programme the data from the World Bank[35] suggests that in Laos secondary school enrolment rates have been improving. Alongside this, the messaging in Laos for BCC activities (as well as China) encouraged youth to stay in school. Other countries also projected this message, but to a less explicit extent, for example it was reported that in Cambodia it was part of a larger campaign 'preparing to migrate'.

It was important for ETIP to be targeting the whole community, particularly evidenced by findings from the household surveys that suggested that children that know someone that has migrated before are more likely to know of two or more safe migration practices. This demonstrates that it is important to take a whole community approach not only to protect the individuals themselves but also because they might pass on messages to others. Equally in countries, particularly in Thailand, it was reported through focus groups with mothers/carers that children shared with them what they had learned about trafficking and safe migration at children's clubs, meaning information was channeled in a number of ways.

The materials used for BCC messaging work were reported by community members and CPA groups to be a key contributor to success. For example visual tools, such as flip books and leaflets with a lot of pictures were reported to be useful, particularly when targeting communities with lower literacy levels. This need to ensure that materials were adapted in such a way was supported by the household surveys which demonstrated that those with lower literacy levels are less likely to have heard of human trafficking than those with higher literacy levels. Also important was having the information available in migrant's languages, particularly important in Thailand as a host community. In Cambodia children/youth during focus group discussions suggested the use of technology for disseminating information.

The development of the BCC messaging was important. In 2015 after working with an organisation called 17 Triggers, ETIP produced new BCC strategies in each of the countries. This was based off evidence and field work conducted to determine the exact behaviours that the programme should be seeking to change within the different contexts, and the best method to promote behavior change. In Thailand and Cambodia for example, it was reported through focus groups that even though migrants were aware of the documentation that they needed to travel with, that people were still travelling without documentation. Therefore evidence should be collected to ascertain how people are migrating and the reasons, finding ways to overcome unsafe practices, and translating these into achievable steps.

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[35] World Bank 'Gross Enrolment Ratio, secondary, both sexes' [Online] Available at:
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.ENRR

10.3   Effectiveness of Children's clubs

Key Evaluation Question 3; how effective are children's/youth clubs for reducing vulnerability to trafficking?

In total 206 youth clubs were set-up through the ETIP programme, with 12,306 members across the countries. It was widely reported that children/youth groups were a key strength of the work undertaken by the prevention pillar, and a great success of the programme with overwhelmingly positive results gathered from the national evaluations in this area. Children/youth reported, through focus group discussions in all countries, an awareness of human trafficking, and were able to name safe migration practices if migrating work. Examples in some countries were given as to how children/youth had used this knowledge to exercise caution when approached by strangers in the community. They also reported that they had developed confidence and decision making skills through the programme, particularly around public speaking, and they gained this through participating in awareness raising events in their communities.

Focus group discussions with children/youth club members suggested improvements in human trafficking knowledge, and household surveys suggested that there was a link between youth club participation and knowledge of human trafficking. In Laos and Myanmar a statistically significant relationship was found between these two factors, with those that attend youth clubs being more likely to have heard of human trafficking (the same trend was noted in the other countries but the relationship was not statistically significant).

There were some additional benefits reported in participation in youth clubs, in Laos and Thailand club attended was reported to improve engagement in education. In Thailand, children/youth reported that participation in youth clubs has subsequently improved their behaviour in school, and in Laos where youth clubs were delivered in schools teachers reported an improvement in the engagement of students in schools.

A variety of different models were used in the countries for the delivery of child/youth club activities which each had their advantages and disadvantages. In Laos and China, youth clubs were delivered, albeit by different mechanisms in schools. This ensured engagement and participation of children/youth and made recruitment and initial engagement easier. In Laos the model in schools particularly lends itself to support activities in the longer term in the absence of ETIP as teachers have been up-skilled to deliver these activities and also noted that they have also been incorporating what they have learned into the classroom.

However, there was a potential trade off in not being able to access more vulnerable youth in communities who might not be attending school. Children/youth in Laos had reported that they had tried but not succeeded in engaging these young people. In China teachers were not available to deliver the activities, which subsequently meant a reliance on ETIP staff for delivering the activities. While this was effective through the programme duration, it makes planning for sustainability more challenging.

In Thailand reports showed that the programme had been engaging with vulnerable groups in the community, particularly the children of migrant workers. This was possible as WV had prior knowledge and reputation within the communities. However, language was reported as a barrier by children and staff to retention of these young people in clubs, where they were not able to understand the materials and activities. Staff reported that access to translators would be useful to help with prevention work.

10.4   Migrant worker protections (Thailand only)

Key Evaluation Question 4; how well did the project improve the protections available to migrant workers?

An improved knowledge of the complaints mechanisms and registration process available to migrant workers was reported by labour officials, and World Vision was said to be a contributing factor to this improvement

in knowledge. Training of employers on labour rights, laws and documentation requirements by ETIP was reported to be useful, and examples were given of where this had improved the practices of employers to ensure necessary registration was in place. For example an employer noted that they no longer employ child workers, and another that they have passed on information about registration to other employers. Respondents in both Mae Sot and Ranong reported improvements in the enforcement of labour protection law by officials, however advance notice given to employers prior to inspection, along with resource constraints, were barriers to complete success in this area in terms of protecting migrant workers.

The mechanisms by which migrants were able to complain has improved over the course of the programme with a wider use of technology as well as access to hotlines where translators were available. Equally CPA groups, supported by ETIP, were reported to be useful actors in the facilitation of complaints. They acted as an intermediate body between migrant workers and the government, as there would often be a mistrust of authorities and a hesitation from migrant workers to report directly to government. A particularly successful model was set-up in Mae Sot, where a network of INGOs, NGOs and CBOs made up a Migrant Rights Promotion Working Group. The group established effective channels of communication, whereby migrants often reported to CBOs who in turn reported to NGOs such as World Vision. The group played an informal monitoring role on government officials, encouraging them to enforce laws where applicable.

While human trafficking and labour protection laws apply both to documented and undocumented migrants, if not identified as victims of human trafficking then undocumented migrants risk facing deportation and are therefore less likely, as seen from evaluation findings, to report abuses and exploitation. There were challenges associated with the registration policy for migrant workers, which is costly to either the individual or organisation, and therefore a hesitation from both parties to get the necessary registration due to the costs. The policies of the Royal Thai Government were reported to change frequently which also caused confusion.

There was a concern raised by CBO partners and ETIP staff about the reduced support now available to the children of migrant workers. A decline in the support given by NGOs and the Royal Thai Government to education of children of migrant workers was noted. Mothers/female caregivers in communities were concerned about children not in school being at greater risk to trafficking. Also it was mentioned that often children move with their parents to Thailand from other countries and are undocumented which will provide challenges for them later in life.

10.5   Risk to human trafficking

Key Evaluation Question 5; to what extent has the program been effective in reducing risk to trafficking?

Overall the programme saw a 17.2% decrease in children/youth considered at high risk to trafficking[36] within the communities surveyed for the evaluation, and a 10.9% decrease was seen in those considered at moderate risk to trafficking, according to ETIPs risk score model. Focus group discussions in communities also suggested a reduction in the risk to trafficking, due to a greater awareness of the issue and safe migration practices. Particularly in Laos this was noted in communities where CPN members reported a reduction in those migrating to other countries for work, and seeking documentation if they were doing so.

Similarly in Thailand CPA group members felt that there was a reduction in the risk to trafficking and exploitation amongst the communities as a result of awareness raising activities and support given to migrant

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[36] Data combined from four source countries; Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar. Data excluded from China as the sampling model method meant data was not comparable with the other countries.

workers. However, equally mothers/caregivers interviewed in communities in Thailand felt that migrant children that were not in school were at a higher risk to trafficking and often these children.

In terms of the specific variables making up the risk score, the biggest increases were seen amongst all countries in the variables around knowledge and awareness of safe migration and human trafficking. For example, there were two variables in which a statistically significant increase was seen in all countries from the baseline to the final evaluation; a child's knowledge of protective practices if they were travelling for work and the protective advice a mother would give to a child if migrating for work. In all countries except Cambodia increases were seen in children's and mother's knowledge that they could be trafficked by someone they know well. An increase was found in all countries relating to mothers reporting that they had household debt and worried about this. In Laos a statistically significant relationship was found between this and migration, with 22.5% of those whose family owes money and mother worries about repayments often have migrated for work compared with 9% that do not owe money.

Laos saw the largest increase of all countries in those considered at very low risk to trafficking, with the smallest increase seen in Vietnam. Having said this, Vietnam had the highest number considered at very low risk to trafficking at the baseline. This was further supported by a prevention staff member in Vietnam that suggested that there was not many trafficking cases in the area in which the project was operating, nor cross-border migration.

In general increases were found in many of the variables across the countries relating to awareness of safe migration and knowledge of human trafficking, while those less within the influence of the programme, such as household debt were seen to increase. However, decreases were seen in a few countries in relation to children/youth consulting someone useful before migrating.

10.6   Prevention Pillar Recommendations and Considerations

1. Child/Youth clubs have been a key strength of the prevention pillar. They have been effective in raising awareness of human trafficking/safe migration, for participant's personal development, and have seen added benefits such as improved engagement in school.

- **Recommendation 1:** While the topic of focus at child/youth clubs in the future is likely to be different, given a change in programme focus, it is recommended that World Vision do seek to continue their work in this area, and building on the success of this programme. The continuation of current clubs should be promoted, particularly through integrating with ADP work.
- **Recommendation 2:** Future child/youth clubs programming should focus on the engagement and retention of vulnerable children. Outreach work, the use of translators and/or facilitators from ethnic minority backgrounds, and partnering with organisations that work with vulnerable groups could help this process. Collecting monitoring data on children and following up where there are any drop-outs would help identify barriers preventing vulnerable children from attending.
- **Recommendation 3:** ETIP has developed a high quality set of tools over the programme and the promotion of these, both internally to WV across other countries in the Asia-Pacific Region, and externally to other stakeholders working with children/young people, should be pressed.

3. **Awareness raising (BCC)** work in communities has been effective in increasing knowledge and awareness of human trafficking and improving the protective attitudes and behaviours of children/youth and mothers. Targeting all members of the community was particularly important with trafficking work, as it was found that those that knew someone that had migrated before were more likely to know of two or more safe migration practices.

- **Recommendation 4:** A 'multi-faceted' approach, using a range of activities and materials, and targeting different community members, should be continued with any future awareness raising

work. Alternative methods, such as the use of technology, should also be considered where appropriate.

- **Recommendation 5:** The general methodology and process by which the Behaviour Change Communication strategies were developed by 17 Triggers should be shared within World Vision so this can be used and applied where other behaviour change work is being completed.

3. The programme has been effective at reducing the **risk to trafficking** within communities, though there are still concerns within some communities. For example in Thailand there was a concern that children that were not in school would end up working. The risk score assessment identified that there had been an increase in families reporting household debt across the programme. It was noted that in areas of China and Vietnam where the programme took place that the risk to trafficking within communities was not high, and similarly the risk score in Vietnam had a consistently the lowest percentage considered at high risk to trafficking at both the baseline and final evaluation.

- **Recommendation 6:** A broader approach should be considered to address some of the 'push' factors associated with trafficking such as poverty, household economic security and education.
- **Recommendation 7:** Needs assessments within communities should be conducted for future work to ensure the communities most 'at risk' are targeted.

4. Prevention activities have improved an awareness of the **protections available to migrant workers** (Thailand only), however there are still hesitations from migrants about using complaints mechanisms through fear of the consequences. The mechanism used by ETIP through community groups, has overcome barriers faced in reporting where migrants have a mistrust of authorities, and authorities are more able to conduct outreach work in migrant communities. There was a concern about the children of migrant workers who are often undocumented and do not always access education, putting them at greater risk to trafficking.

- **Recommendation 8;** World Vision should ensure continuation, and if possible replication, of the reporting line from CBO to NGO to Government Officials.
- **Recommendation 9;** Support should be considered for the children of migrant workers, particularly around education and ensuring they are registered.

PROTECTION

10.7   Coordination among service providers

Key Evaluation Question 6; to what extent did the project contribute to improved coordination among victim protection service providers?

ETIP became well networked with other organisations and government departments working in protection in each of the countries in which it was operating. Regional staff during interviews has considered this a particular strength of ETIP. It was reported that WVs work outside of this programme often did not emphasise the importance of partnership working, but through this programme national offices have become aware of its importance. As well as building new partnerships ETIP also contributed to an improvement in these coordination mechanisms, particularly evident in Thailand (see section 10.8) and Vietnam.

In China World Vision had no previous history of working in anti-trafficking work as the country had not been involved in previous iterations of the project. This meant that partnerships had to be established from scratch, and while this took time, there has been demonstrable evidence of these working to support protection work of survivors and victims. It also in some cases expanded the remit of organisations to work with cross-border trafficking victims, where they had previously not undertaken this work.

In other countries the project actively sought to improve the coordination between victim services. This was especially evident in Thailand, discussed further in the following section (10.8 – MDT functioning). In Vietnam ETIP gave support to develop and improve a multi-sector cooperation regulation which previously had not been clear about expressing the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders. In Myanmar there was already a mechanism in place for the coordination of services, through the Human Trafficking Working Group, and ETIP became a member of this.

Challenges in this area came in information sharing amongst partners, an area which ETIP has attempted to improve through the implementation of a case management system. Though there were a number of challenges associated with this in itself, including the complexity of the forms especially for non-specialist case workers, and a lack of consultation between important ministries in the case of Cambodia. The reason for a lack of information sharing was often primarily to respect the confidentiality of victims, equally it meant that victims had to repeat their story several times.

10.8   MDT functioning (Thailand Only)

Key Evaluation Question 7; what were the enablers and barriers that made the difference between activities conducted to help MDT function effectively, working well or not?

In Thailand work with MDTs was reported as particularly successful, ETIP was reported to be the 'glue' and ensured that agencies were connecting effectively. It was reported by an MDT member that it was unusual that an NGO was allowed to take part in MDT activities, however ETIP had established a good relationship and trust with the government, who acknowledged the expertise of the organisation has in anti-trafficking as a key factor in this.

Particularly appreciated was the support given to MDTs in the form of translation services and financial support given to provide MDT members with the opportunities to meet both informally and formally. The informal opportunities in which MDT members could network was said to improve relationships which then led to greater working and collaboration between members. In terms of translation services this was identified as a gap that was not being filled elsewhere, and government's budget to provide translators was limited and the process by which to get them reported to be slow. It was mentioned that there is now however an overreliance on translators for MDTs and that this could be an issue when the project transitions out. In China translators used for victim support were mobilised from universities, and it is likely that this service could continue providing there's the mechanism to access them in the absence of ETIP. Whereas in Thailand, ETIP directly employed translators.

Also important was the training that ETIP provided to MDT members, while they reported to be aware of relevant policies relating to human trafficking, they said they were not always aware of how to put them into practice. Several MDT members interviewed requested further training by ETIP. A recommendation was made by an MDT member about the content of the training, as they would like to have received training which focused on the interviewing of victims.

In summary some of the key enablers of success to promote MDT functioning were; recognising gaps and providing services to fill these, being well networked and having a clear demonstrable knowledge of trafficking which can be shared through training, being able to act as a facilitator between agencies and providing financial support to encourage both formal and informal networking. MDT work in Thailand was also in turn enhanced through the prevention pillar through referrals from CPA groups.

Challenges identified in Thailand for MDT functioning included the high workload of MDT members and their availability to work on anti-trafficking cases which were often a long distance from their base. MDT rotation was also a challenge as often government officials moved locations, which then meant ETIP staff would have provide more training to new staff.

10.9   Reintegration of survivors

Key Evaluation Question 8; how well did the project support the reintegration of trafficking survivors into the community?

Overall 76% of the cases supported by ETIP were considered to be successful, in that survivors continued the programme until the end, did not re-migrate for work or move out of the service area. Of these cases that ETIP supported to their completion, 35% of survivors were considered successfully reintegrated into the community and 65% of clients moderately reintegrated according to ETIPs monitoring tool. The majority of cases supported by the programme were men, in comparison with women, boys and girls.

Of all of the areas in which were assessed for clients (safety, education, economic status, legal status, medical/physical health, mental/emotional health, social and accommodation), economic status was the area in which clients felt least secure at case closure, with only 1% feeling 'strong' in this area, and 74% feeling 'fine'[37]. The area in which the most clients felt strong overall was safety, with 29% saying they felt 'strong' in this area, and 69% feeling 'fine' in this area. Economic security might be a harder area to address in the short term, especially given the limited budget that could be allocated to survivors in this area. It might be that it takes longer for the impacts of business and livestock support to be fully established.

However, economic assistance was widely reported amongst partners, staff and survivors to be one of the most useful areas of support. Through the programme this came in the form of livestock, household assets and business grants. Accompanying livestock or business grants was training for clients, for example on farming and life skills. This area of support was considered to be important as often money was one of the main triggering reasons for people leaving to migrate for work and consequently becoming involved in trafficking. Assessing the viability of businesses before giving business grants was however very important, as an example was given in Laos of where a business 'failed' because it was not suited for the community.

ETIP Laos has taken a new solution for enhancing its work in economic security and livelihoods through partnering with the private sector to help increase job and training opportunities, and this could be a model that could be replicated providing there was the support in place from the private sector.

In Cambodia gaps were identified in the services available to support the reintegration of survivors. For example, ETIP Cambodia planned to refer any legal work or mental health work to other agencies, but in one of the evaluation it was highlighted that there were no local agencies able to provide such services. In China as well as Vietnam, it was also reported that psychological support was felt to be one of the harder areas to address, but one that was particularly needed for survivors.

ETIP is likely to have collected a huge amount of data relating to the survivors of trafficking. Any of this monitoring data and information would be incredibly useful to have been used to inform practice throughout the project. For example, looking at trends of migration, assistances most needed and reasons and triggers for migrating for work in the first place. These elements could be used to compare those whose cases are closed because the client is not self-sufficient with those that have re-migrated for work. An example of where protection data was used well, happened in China, where a trend was noted in the number of Cambodians that were being trafficked to China for marriage (see policy section for further details). After picking up on this a piece of research was commissioned by ETIP and UNACT, which was published and shared amongst government ministries and others through a seminar.

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[37] Of case closed files from Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam

10.10 Empowerment of survivors

Key Evaluation Question 9; to what extent did the project help empower survivors of trafficking to speak about their experience and share their insights about how prevention and protection services could be improved?

The project created a number of spaces in which survivors could speak about their experiences, these included; survivor camps and retreats, meetings held between government officials and survivors in Vietnam as well as self-help groups, and annual survivor gatherings in Myanmar.

Survivors reported that retreats in China were a safe space in which they were able to share their experiences, and appreciated the mutual support of others that had experienced similar things, as they had felt scared about talking to friends and family. Several reported that they felt empowered in now taking control of their own lives and futures and this was also as a result of having undertaken vocational training as part of the services offered to survivors. In the example of China it was noted that the stories of survivors were taken note of, and written into prevention materials.

In Myanmar at an annual gathering of survivors, victims were encouraged to speak out to government officials about the lengthy processing times they faced upon repatriation and how this hindered their reintegration as they were not able to immediately return to family members. Initially they had to stay in government shelters for a month for administrative and processing procedures, the year following survivors sharing this to government officials the time was reduced to three days.

In Vietnam support was given to self-help groups run by staff at the Women's Union, through the provision of travelling expenses, phone, stationary and food. The self-help group reported on through the evaluation had been running for 15 months, allowing for long term and ongoing support for survivors. The group's activities were reported to have an impact on survivors 'recovery from trauma' and self-development, and integration into the communities and with their families. It has been reported that there is a likelihood that the self-help group in Vietnam will continue without the support of ETIP. This demonstrates that it is a good model for the ongoing support of survivors when compared to 'one-off' survivor camps or retreats.

Other explicit examples of where survivors had been empowered to speak about their experiences were limited, although equally not all evaluation consultants were able to interview survivors as part of the evaluation process. Aside from the example in China it was difficult to ascertain to what extent, and the process by which, the experience shared by survivors was then used to inform prevention work. It was noted by a member of regional staff that this could be done in a more systemised manner, so it is likely that it was completed but not through formal mechanisms or processes. There was also limited evidence to suggest if the experiences shared by survivors was then used to inform protection work of ETIP.

10.11 Protection Pillar Recommendations and Considerations

1. ETIPs support of **MDT** work in Thailand has been particularly successful in supporting MDTs to function effectively, and MDT members reported the importance of having these teams for ensuring greater accountability. However, some MDT members reported a concern about the gap left by ETIP following the phase out of these activities.

- **Recommendation 10:** Careful transition planning or continuation work should be considered in supporting MDT functioning in Thailand. Particularly in the areas in which ETIP has provided direct support, for example through translators for working with victims, where there is likely to be a gap following the phase out of activities. Ways to ensure the sustainability of such services in the future were recommended in charging governments for services to ensure they did not become reliant on them, or recruiting volunteers, for example from universities.

2. Reintegration support. The economic support provided by the programme in the form of business grants, livestock or household assets was widely reported by staff, partners and survivors to be useful in terms of reintegration, particularly as the reasons the migrating were often linked to money. Men, in comparison with women, girls and boys, were the group that received the most support through the programme in terms of reintegration assistance.

- **Recommendation 11:** WV should continue to provide training where livelihood support is given in the form of livestock and business grants, and should work with clients to ensure the viability of business ideas.
- **Recommendation 12:** WV/partners and donors should consider a gap that could now exist in the provision of reintegration support to adults, particularly men, in the absence of ETIP and where the next programme is likely to focus on children.

3. Partnership working. ETIP worked successfully with a number of organisations to enhance protection work, ensuring that survivors were provided with the different areas of assistance that they needed. However, there were occasions where there were gaps in the provision of services. In terms of livelihood support Laos began to work with the private sector to enhance the opportunities and resources available to survivors in accessing employment.

- **Recommendation 13**: Stakeholder analysis and partnership mapping should be conducted with future work so any gaps in services can be identified and solutions sought.

4. Protection data. The programmatic structure sought to ensure links were made between prevention and protection work, and particularly the new case management system had a mechanism by which this information could be shared. However, prior to this is was reported that it was completed in an ad hoc manner, and there is a lot of potential learning to be gained from survivors.

- **Recommendation 14:** For future work on protection services, whether specific to trafficking or otherwise, an improved system for using and reviewing data could be used to help inform practice internally and to share with other organisations. Monitoring systems could also be enhanced through seeking alternative and tangible ways to measure progress, for example monitoring household income.

POLICY

10.12 Advocacy enablers and barriers

Key Evaluation Question 10; what were the barriers and enablers that made the difference between successful and unsuccessful advocacy activities and influence?

National evaluation reports provided evidence of ETIP being involved in policy making through technical or financial support in 17 instances, with there being evidence in 6 of these cases that recommendations provided jointly by ETIP and partners had been incorporated into policies, laws or action plans.

There were a number of factors that were found to contribute to the success of policy and advocacy work, these included;

1. Working in partnership with other organisations, particularly those well respected by government.
2. The profile, reputation and structure of the programme in having the regional presence
3. Formal evidence used in the form of pieces of research undertaken
4. Evidence gathered 'from the field'

5. Having clear advocacy plans in place, developed collaboratively with the team and with technical advice from regional staff was said to contribute to success.

A primary challenge in the progress made through policy and advocacy work were the political environments in each of the countries and the extent to which governments engaged and listened to NGOs. In China for example, the context is particularly restrictive. However, this was taken into account when developing the theory of change for the policy pillar, which ensured that recognition was given to the different stages that countries were starting from. Some additional challenges and barriers inhibiting the success of policy and advocacy work included;

1. Political environment; any restrictions the government places on NGOs conducting advocacy work and the extent to which the government engages with civil society organisations.
2. Conflict of interest between protection and policy work. This was noted in Thailand where there was a cautious approach taken to advocacy as good relationships had been established with the government to enhance protection work and there was perhaps a fear of damaging these.
3. Priority given to ETIP advocacy work, and alignments with national office policy work, was highlighted as a concern that impacts upon the quality and the extent of work in this area.
4. The time it takes to bring about change, and timing is also important in terms of when governments are reviewing policies and action plans.
5. The position of World Vision as in international NGO with a religious background.
6. Bilateral work was often more complicated to navigate

10.13 Voice in policy making

Key Evaluation Question 11; to what extent did the project help survivors, children and youth, and community members have a voice in policy making?

Two key examples have been given whereby survivors and youth have directly influenced policy change were given in Cambodia and Myanmar, and other opportunities have been given for dialogue with government.

In Myanmar at an annual gathering of survivors (a jointly organized event with the Human Trafficking Working Group), survivors were encouraged to put forward recommendations to government officials about the length processing time spent in shelters upon repatriation to Myanmar. The following year this time was reduced from a month to two weeks, and then later in the year to three days. In the case of Myanmar, potentially contributing to success was the explicit and tangible nature of the recommendations made to government officials, which could have made it easy and clear for government officials to understand exactly what was wanted and consequently what they needed to do.

In Cambodia, three of the four recommendations put forward by youth at the COMMIT forum were adopted into the COMMIT plan of action 2014-2018. The mechanism for success in Cambodia could be again that clear recommendations were made, but also that the space created for youth participation is formalized and therefore respected. Youth participation, and the extent to which youth were listened to, had been reported as a challenge in Thailand and Myanmar. It had been noted by an advocacy partner that previously youth engagement at COMMIT was just 'for decoration' where they were invited to sing and perform, but were not necessarily taken seriously when it came to policy work. However, there has been a shift in this over time and a recognition of their input, and this was echoed by a regional member of staff who felt progress has been made but there was still a way to go.

A number of other examples were given in countries whereby youth engaged with government officials at awareness raising and campaign events, for example in Cambodia through debate activities, in China through forum events and in Vietnam through community events. It appeared that the aims of the events were often to raise awareness of issues such as human trafficking and safe migration, which were, according to national evaluation reports, often received well by community members, government officials and partners.

Overall ETIP appears to have made good progress in terms of the participation of children/youth in advocacy work, particularly at a national level through the COMMIT process. This could perhaps be developed further in the future through more training through the 'Voice up to Change' toolkit, to ensure that children/youth conduct meaningful and evidenced based work and recommendations that can address some of the root causes of the issues. Survivor voice in policy/advocacy work has the advantage of being able to convey direct first-hand experience, which should be used then by policy staff to turn into recommendations for change.

10.14 Influencing decision making

Key Evaluation Question 12; to what extent has ETIP's policy and advocacy work influenced COMMIT or ASEAN decision making?

Progress has been made over the period of the programme by ETIP championing the role of a CSO platform as a channel to communicate with COMMIT taskforce members to promote the role of civil society organisations in the fulfilment of the national sub-regional plans of action. The concept being to align the work of CSOs to the plan of action, and in turn reporting on progress against this by CSOs in order for government to recognise the contribution of CSOs. There has been some progress made in this area in countries towards the end of the programme, for example in Cambodia this has been adopted in 2015 by the inter-ministerial body. In Myanmar ETIP was directly involved in the development of the Sub-Regional Plan of Action IV.

In two countries the involvement of ETIP in the ASEAN Forum for Migrant Labour at a national level was reported. In Myanmar recommendations by ETIP were submitted at the forum (it is unknown if these were incorporated), and Vietnam also submitted recommendations in theirs though these were not used.

10.15 Policy Pillar Recommendations and Considerations

1. Policy and Influencing. ETIP effectively worked with partner organisations to contribute to policy activities at a national and regional level. Both formal primary research and informal evidence gained from direct work 'in the field' were similarly reported as key enablers in policy work, and were useful tools for providing substance and evidence to this area of work. The political context of the country and the extent to which the government interacted with civil society organisations were key barriers to policy work in some countries.

- **Recommendation 15**: Where conducting policy/advocacy work in the future WV should seek to establish, or continue, partnerships with other NGOs to be able to widen the impact of the messages heard.
- **Recommendation 16:** The completion of external research or internally using evidence from direct work with beneficiaries should be utilised for policy work. This might be by externally commissioning various pieces of research, or by establishing effective monitoring systems and mechanisms for this data to be used to inform policy recommendations.
- **Recommendation 17;** Individualised advocacy plans for each country should be developed for future policy work in regional programmes, which take into account the different environments in

which policy work is taking place. Policy baseline analysis may then be completed through activities such as network or system mapping[38].

2. Child/Youth and Survivor Participation. The programme provided a number of spaces by with children/youth and survivors at a provincial level were able to engage in advocacy and awareness raising activities, and opportunities were given for these groups to engage in dialogue with local government officials. The emphasis was often on awareness raising rather than policy or practice change.

- **Recommendation 18:** When involving survivors and/or children/youth in policy and advocacy work WV should ensure that explicit and tangible recommendations are made relating to the needs of victims, or ways in which involvement in trafficking in the first place can be prevented.

ETIP Structure

10.16 Extent of cross-pillar interaction

Key Evaluation Question 13; what was the extent of cross-pillar interaction and coordination and what were the main benefits and challenges?

By undertaking work in protection, prevention and policy World Vision was able to contribute in a sustainable way to the issue of trafficking, encompassing a number of key areas. The multi-pillar approach of the programme allowed a greater depth of working by staff, but consequently also meant there were times at which the work of the pillars became siloed and were operating independently of each other. This was reported as a concern more from regional staff rather than national office staff, who referenced the logframe as a key tool in ensuring cross-pillar interaction. There was a clear tension described by staff regarding the advantages of a multi-pillar approach versus the advantages of an approach where staff work on all areas, however on balance it seemed that the multi-pillar approach was preferred but could be improved. In some countries field staff worked on both protection and prevention, it was felt that one always took priority over the other and was consequently implemented to a greater extent and quality.

Having an overall programme manager who could facilitate exchange between the pillars was reported as important to success. For example Thailand was one of the only countries to begin with that had an overall programme manager, with others only having pillar managers. In Thailand some clear successful linkages were seen between the prevention and protection in terms of MDT support through protection and referrals made by CPA groups. It was reported that this was made possible by having someone with overall oversight that could connect these together.

The benefits of operating in a cross-pillar way were reported amongst all pillar staff, with protection being able to help prevention with key messaging, policy supporting prevention with local level advocacy work, and protection being able to feed in messages to help policy work. It was reported that perhaps this could be completed in a more systemised manner, and there was evidence that mechanisms for this had been developed. For example, the new case management system required staff to ask victims questions that were relevant to prevention, and this would then be passed on to prevention. However, the case management

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[38] UNICEF – Monitoring and Evaluation of Advocacy: Companion to the Advocacy Toolkit [Online] Available at: http://www.unicef.org/evaluation/files/Advocacy_Toolkit_Companion.pdf

system was implemented late into the programme and it was not clear if this system of transfer of messaging through this mechanism was happening.

Linkages between policy and protection were reported as an area which could be improved further. While improved from previous iterations of the programme where pillars were more separate, it was noted that there was potentially still an element of policy staff asking for certain information from the field in order to help support a particular piece of work, as opposed to being responsive to the need on the ground. However, a good example happened in one country whereby a trend was noticed in a particular group of trafficking victims and research conducted as a result of this to in turn influence policy.

10.17 Extent of cross-country interaction

Key Evaluation Question 14; what was the extent of inter-country interaction and coordination and what were the main benefits and challenges?

Trafficking is a regional issue, and therefore requires a regional response. Cross-country interaction was important to the programme for a number of reasons, in the development of effective BCC messaging that was informed by destination countries, for supporting repatriation and victim identification, and for influencing regional policy initiatives. Connection between countries was most commonly reported to be important for the protection pillar in supporting the repatriation of victims.

Other advantages in having a regional programme included; the regional reputation that ETIP gained subsequently had a positive impact on national work, where Governments took the work of World Vision more seriously because of its reputation in the field, but also because it could see initiatives already working effectively in other ETIP countries. It was also reported by national staff that cross-country interaction was important for them to learn and share practices which they were then able to implement or consider in their own countries.

The main challenges in the cross-country and regional approach were in ensuring contextualisation of resources. The regional team developed a set of common tools and training materials, but it took time gathering input from all countries and getting agreements on these. Language was also reported as a challenged faced by the different countries in the regional work, especially around the translation of materials developed by the regional team.

10.18 Effectiveness of management structures

Key Evaluation Question 15; how effective were the management structures of the ETIP program?

There was a big tension between the roles and responsibilities, as well as accountabilities, of the regional team and national ETIP teams/national offices. Matrix management agreements were implemented in 2014 which improved the situation between countries, though challenges were still present. An unanticipated role of the regional team was in the need to influence national office staff and directors, in seeing the importance of ETIP and how the programme works. It was identified that the role of the regional staff changed over time, and that there was a greater need for regional staff at programme inception phase as opposed to later on in the programme.

It was potentially felt that regional staff would be better in a support and technical advisory role, with national offices having greater responsibility and accountability for programme management. Parallel

challenges were faced in countries, with the responsibilities and accountabilities of ETIP staff and ADPs where integration between the two was present. Integration of ETIP with ADPs could have been looked at during the inception phases of the programme. It was also felt that reporting mechanisms were complex as well as the time it took for approvals were lengthy with the current model.

10.19 Overall programmatic approach

Key Evaluation Question 16; overall, to what extent did ETIP's programmatic approach contribute to greater impact?

Evidence supports that the overall multi-country, multi-pillar approach, despite some challenges has contributed greater impact amongst countries as well as between pillars. It was reported that it has been an improved way of working from previous iterations of projects in the region that were disjointed. The programmatic approach has allowed for a greater depth of working, but equally has allowed the team to be able to see the broader picture trafficking issues and how to address them across the region.

Having a regional staffing structure and programme in place allowed World Vision to raise the profile and reputation in the field of work of anti-trafficking. This in turn ensured the organisation had greater influencing power in regional policy initiatives, such as the COMMIT process, allowed for the development of high-quality curriculum materials and ensured effective communication channels between countries in terms of supporting victims.

The cross-country approach contributed to greater success under the protection pillar in supporting the repatriation of victims, in policy for governments recognizing the expertise that the programme bought as it was running in other countries, and in prevention in being able to share messages between host and destination countries. National programme management staff also appreciated the opportunities to share good practice amongst themselves which in turn could be used in their countries. In China the regional cross country element of the programme was vital as pressure could be put on the government externally which was reported as a safer option than doing this internally.

The cross-pillar approach was mutually beneficial for each pillar, for example a piece of research was conducted based off of a trend identified by protection staff which in turn went onto influence policy. It was considered by a regional member of staff that the current model was a significant improvement on previous iterations of the programme where these elements were very separate (improvements to enhance this further have already been discussed).

Occasionally it was noted though the programmatic approach perhaps delayed implementation which could have had an impact on the amount of work that could be completed. National staff relied often on regional staff for the development of resources as well as for approvals which could take a long time. Perhaps therefore by changing some of these process barriers the programme could have seen even further impact.

10.20 Management and Structure Recommendations and Considerations

1. The overall **regional and multi-country** aspect of the programme contributed to greater success particularly evident in protection and prevention work of the programme, and this structure was important given that trafficking is an issue that crosses borders. This was a new way of working for World Vison and thus there were also a number of challenges.

- **Recommendation19:** Any future regional programming should allow for greater autonomy for countries in being able to contextualise work to their countries and take greater ownership and accountability for work. Key functions identified of the regional team that should be considered for any regional programme going forward include: regional advocacy, facilitating cross-country

interaction for repatriation (needed only if trafficking work is taking place), routine collection of data for donors and support offices, technical support and facilitating information sharing and exchange. A 'lighter' regional staffing model would be recommended, with more autonomy given to national offices for the day-to-day running of the programme.

- **Recommendation 20:** Information exchange between countries, especially through meetings that were held, was a useful way for countries to learn from each other and could be considered by WV as a practice in other areas of its work
- **Recommendation 21:** With any future regional programme, integration should be considered with ADPs and other work of the National Offices from the beginning and if needed matrix management arrangements should be agreed and signed in advance.
- **Recommendation 22:** The regional cross-country element of an anti-trafficking programme is vitally important and should be continued should World Vision run trafficking related programmes in the future, particularly around protection work and repatriation as well as sharing key messages to inform prevention messaging.

7. The **multi-pillar** model demonstrated that there were mutual benefits for each pillar in this approach.

- **Recommendation 23:** Where protection, prevention and policy work is being conducted in the future WV should consider this model. Improvements through ensuring systemised mechanisms for sharing information could help support this further (or even having a dedicated member of staff to knowledge sharing and information exchange could be useful), and having on overall programme manager to facilitate exchange is important.
- **Recommendation 24:** should a cross-pillar model is used in the future in WVs work, regular structured programme reviews could allow for the identification of missed opportunities for interaction where they were not originally planned, and therefore improvements in programme implementation.

11.   Lessons Learned from the Evaluation Process

Several of the national evaluation consultants reported that they would like to have been involved in the design and set-up of the evaluation and tools, and to have been consulted more at the initial stages of the evaluation project. A couple felt that the evaluation could be better tailored to the country in which they were conducting the evaluation, so to reflect some of the programmatic differences in each of the countries. These observations mirror some of the challenges reported in programmatic approach of ETIP overall. While it was good to have a regional framework and common set of tools which ensured consistency across the countries, there was also a call for a degree of autonomy to be enacted. This would perhaps also promoted more independence amongst the national evaluation consultants, as in a couple of cases it seemed with qualitative interviews that despite the knowledge that these were semi-structured, additional areas were not explored where necessary to answer the questions. Having said this, an overall regional evaluation would not have been possible if there was too much contextualisation. It was already a challenge to complete given the difference in depths, styles and evidence presented through each national evaluation.

In the future if an evaluation is set-up in a similar way it would be important to agree between the national staff and the regional evaluator a process for feedback. It would be recommended that there is a meeting between the parties, feedback discussed and combined, and then passed on to the national consultant at the same time. This would ensure consistency in the feedback. Only a couple of the national staff asked for regional staff input on the evaluations, and the regional evaluator was not involved in the feedback process for all evaluations, therefore perhaps it needs to be agreed in advance the parties that will feedback, again to ensure consistency at that a variety of viewpoints are considered. Ideally the process would be started earlier (planning started circa November 2015 for a June 2016 project finish date for this evaluation) to allow the regional evaluator to complete the evaluation while the programme is still in progress and staff still in post so that consultation with staff is easier.

12. Appendices and Annexes;

Appendices

Appendix 1; ETIP End of Programme Evaluation Framework

Appendix 1; ETIP
End of Programme E

Appendix 2; Additional Household Survey Findings – Children

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Additional Househo

Appendix 3; Additional Household Survey Findings – Mother

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Additional Househo

Appendix 4; Risk to Trafficking By Country

Appendix 4; Risk to
Trafficking by Count

Appendix 5; Theory of Change Policy Pillar (23-09-11)

Appendix 5; Theory
of Change Policy Pill

Appendix 6; Regional Evaluator ToR

Appendix 6;
Regional Evaluation

Appendix 7; Evaluation Tools

Appendix 7;
Evaluation Tools

Annexes

Annex 1; ETIP Evaluation Cambodia

Annex 1; ETIP
Cambodia Evaluatio

Annex 2; ETIP Final Evaluation China

Annex 2; ETIP China
Evaluation Report

Annex 3; ETIP Final Evaluation China (Chinese)

Annex 3; ETIP China
(Chinese) Evaluation

Annex 4; ETIP Final Evaluation Laos

Annex 4; ETIP Laos
Evaluation Report

Annex 5; ETIP Final Evaluation Myanmar

Annex 5; ETIP
Myanmar Evaluation

Annex 6; ETIP Final Evaluation Thailand

Annex 6; ETIP
Thailand Evaluation

Annex 7; ETIP Final Evaluation Vietnam

Annex 7; ETIP
Vietnam Evaluation