



International Labour Organization

**IPEC**

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

## ***IPEC Evaluation***

### **Combating Child Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation**

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**An independent mid-term evaluation by a team of external  
consultants**

**Asia Regional**

**September 4, 2005**

## NOTE ON THE EVALUATION PROCESS AND REPORT

This independent evaluation was managed by ILO-IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section (DED) following a consultative and participatory approach. DED has ensured that all major stakeholders were consulted and informed throughout the evaluation and that the evaluation was carried out to highest degree of credibility and independence and in line with established evaluation standards.

The evaluation was carried out a team of external consultants<sup>1</sup>. The field mission took place in May 2005. The opinions and recommendations included in this report are those of the authors and as such serve as an important contribution to learning and planning without necessarily constituting the perspective of the ILO or any other organization involved in the project.

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. Christopher Hermann

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## Acronyms

APSO	–	APSO: Action Programme Summary Outline
BATWC	–	Bureau on Anti-Trafficking of women and Children (Thailand)
CAP-CRON	–	The Center to Assist and Protect Child Rights in Nepal (Nepal)
CEC	–	Centre for Ethnic Children (Bangladesh)
CMIS	–	Client Management Information System (Thailand)
CPCR	–	The Center for the Protection of Children's Rights Foundation (Thailand)
CSEC	–	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSA	–	Child Sexual Abuse
CVT	–	Community Vigilance Team (Bangladesh)
CWC	–	Ceylon workers Congress (Sri Lanka)
IGTC	–	International Garment Training Center (Indonesia)
ILO	–	International Labour Organization
IPEC	–	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
GECL	–	Gender Equality in Action Against Child Labor and Trafficking
LHRLA	–	Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal AID (Pakistan)
MCC	–	Multi-purpose Children Centers
MDA	–	Multi-Disciplinary Approach
MHA	–	Ministry of Home Affairs (Bangladesh)
MoLE	–	Ministry of Labour and Employment (Sri Lanka)
MoMT	–	Ministry of Manpower and Training (Indonesia)
MSDHS	–	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (Thailand)
MoWCA	–	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (Bangladesh)
MSW	–	Ministry of Social Welfare (Indonesia, Bangladesh)
MSWSE	–	Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education (Pakistan)
MWCSW	–	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (Nepal)
MWE	–	Ministry of Women's Empowerment (Indonesia)
MWESW	–	Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Social Welfare (Sri Lanka)
NCCWD	–	National Commission for Children Welfare and Development (Pakistan)
NCPA	–	National Child Protection Authority (Sri Lanka)
NFE	–	Non-formal Education
NPA	–	National Plan of Action
NPC	–	National Program Coordinator
NUS	–	Nari Unnayan Shakti (Women's Power for Development – Bangladesh)
SAP-FL	–	ILO Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour
SDPI	–	Sustainable Development Policy Institute (Pakistan)
SIMPOC	–	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
RSO	–	Regional Support Office (Bangkok)
SAARC	–	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SPIF	–	Strategic Programme Impact Framework (ILO/IPEC)
SUPK	–	Samaj Unnayan Proshikshan Kendra (Bangladesh)
TARANGO	–	Training Assistance Rural Advancement Non-Government Organization (Bangladesh)
TBP	–	Time Bound Programme
TICSA	–	Combating Child Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation
TICW	–	Trafficking in Children and Women (Mekong Regional project)
USDOL	–	U.S. Department of Labor
WFCL	–	Worst Forms of Child Labour
WHR	–	Women for Human Rights (Nepal)
YKAI	–	Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation

## **Executive Summary**

### **1. Project Summary**

This report is based on an independent mid-term evaluation of the Combating Child Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation (TICSA II) project managed by the International Labor Organization's (ILO) International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC). TICSA II is a regional project consisting of five national programs in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia, a developmental activity to produce a multi-disciplinary approach to rehabilitation and reintegration services for trafficked and abused children in Thailand, and a Regional Program managed by TICSA II's Regional Support Office in Bangkok. TICSA II officially began in October 2002 following the completion of TICSA I. The current completion date is March 31, 2006.<sup>2</sup> Given that activities must be completed by the end of January 2006 to closeout the national programs, implementation of on-going activities will continue for approximately five more months.

TICSA<sup>3</sup> is an integral element of IPEC's support for eliminating the worst forms of child labor (WFCL), operating as a complementary project with national Time Bound Programs (TBP), or national plans of action (NPA) to eliminate WFCL and child trafficking, or, as in Nepal, an integrated component of the TBP. TICSA addresses the linkage between child trafficking and WFCL in that child trafficking is a major system or mechanism that supplies children for these exploitative forms of labor in addition to sexual exploitation.

Both TICSA I and TICSA II are important additions to national responses to WFCL. Typically, trafficking is thought of by government officials and the general public as cross-border transporting of women and children for sexual exploitation. These two projects have deepened the understanding of and responses to child trafficking by bringing attention to the more widespread problem of internal trafficking and exploitative labor of a non-sexual nature.

To address the problem of child trafficking, TICSA works toward five Immediate Objectives, which are as currently stated:

1. At the end of the program, legal frameworks have been reviewed and revisions proposed to reflect trafficking for exploitative labor and regional child friendly guidelines are developed.
2. At the end of the program, the knowledge base on trafficking has been improved to enable stakeholders to plan, implement and monitor programs against trafficking of children.
3. At the end of the program, the capacity of relevant government, employers'

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<sup>2</sup> TICSA II in Nepal is scheduled to finish in September 2006 which is the completion date of Nepal's Time Bound Program.

<sup>3</sup> For convenience, this report will use the acronym TICSA to refer to TICSA II.

organizations, trade unions and NGO institutions (district and central level) has been strengthened, enabling staff to plan, implement and monitor programs against trafficking.

4. At the end of the program, children and families in high risk sending areas have been assisted to reduce children's vulnerability to trafficking.
5. At the end of the program, the victims of child trafficking have been rehabilitated and the capacity of government and NGO institutions to provide services to rescue, intercept, rehabilitate and reintegrate child and adolescent victims of trafficking have been improved.

Recommendations are presented in the next section as a consolidated set. The key findings of the evaluation are as follows.

## **2. Progress toward TICSА's Immediate Objectives**

### **2.1 Legal Frameworks**

TICSА is clearly an important contributor to national policy and legal developments pertaining to child trafficking in each of the participating countries. Through its on-going discussions with government and participation in various working groups, inter-ministerial meetings, and task forces with other stakeholders, TICSА is helping to strengthen national commitment to further develop and/or refine policies and laws needed for more effective control and stronger enforcement. TICSА is working in a highly supportive, coordinated fashion with government, helping to first formulate then implement necessary policies and laws. Where policies have been previously enacted, TICSА is called on for technical inputs for establishing operational rules to put into practice new policies and laws. Consistent with IPEC's basic strategy of building a sense of ownership of policies and programs within government, TICSА is assisting government agencies to carry out their responsibilities for responding to child trafficking. As one official observed, TICSА is not just a funding mechanism, but is a valued source of technical assistance that has considerable credibility with government. Because of TICSА, the ILO has the opportunity to provide technical inputs pertaining to child trafficking that governments are requesting.

While the specific activities TICSА supports and the technical assistance it provides to strengthen legal and policy frameworks vary according to the needs of each country, TICSА has helped to bring government attention and resources to the problem of child trafficking. In each TICSА country, one the most important roles TICSА is playing is directing attention to internal trafficking and all forms of exploitative child labor, broadening awareness of the problem beyond cross-border trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and women. Strengthening policies and the legal framework, including enforcement, needs to remain a priority for the foreseeable future in TICSА's participating countries.

One common problem all TICSА countries confront is limited institutional capacities to fully implement laws and policies once enacted. The greatest weakness

found at this time is no or very weak enforcement of such laws, many of which are fairly new and not well understood by enforcement agencies and court officials..

TICSA's Regional Office is currently supporting three important initiatives that will contribute to improving the legal and policy frameworks of its participating countries. They are:

- Study on the Demand Side of Trafficking
- Regional Legal Review
- Minimum Standards and Child Friendly Guidelines for Rehabilitation Centers

## 2.2 Knowledge Base

TICSA is making a major contribution to generating new information about WFCL and child trafficking through its national programs. This information is generating awareness and understanding among key government officials, including top national leaders, and among various stakeholders. TICSA's use of Rapid Assessments (RA), geographically focused surveys that collect basic information about trafficking issues using credible research methodologies, has been especially effective for gaining government support for more effective child trafficking measures and for planning by its NGO partners. This includes identifying the high sending areas where activities should be targeted and selecting highly vulnerable children and families for programs designed to reduce their vulnerability. RAs on the supply issues of child trafficking were conducted in the three core countries during the first TICSA I. Pakistan's RA on supply under TICSA II exemplifies a major effort toward filling critical information gaps to gain better understanding of the dimensions of the problem. The evaluation report provides numerous examples of the information-related activities that TICSA has supported. As mentioned earlier, the Regional TICSA Support office's support for the Demand Side Study will generate important information for all participating countries.

TICSA has used fairly small amounts of funding in a highly effective, strategic fashion to develop national information bases on child trafficking. However, in each country key information is still lacking. Simply the numbers of children who are trafficked annually are still largely rough estimates at best. Therefore, further support to develop the information base in each TICSA country is necessary in any follow-on project.

## 2.3 Capacity Building

TICSA is clearly strengthening the capacities of government agencies and NGOs to respond better to child trafficking and the range of issues this involves. People and their organizations are acquiring new skills, learning to apply existing skills and capacities to work on trafficking activities, gaining better understanding of trafficking issues that enables them to be more effective advocates, and giving greater attention to gender issues in their trafficking programs.

While strengthening government capacities is certainly important, TICSA's community level programs and their capacity building effects reported by partner NGOs are perhaps even more critical. What TICSA will leave behind when it ends is a broader

range of organizations with experience and capabilities to work on trafficking activities at the community level.

In a number of TICSAs countries, new capacities are resulting from the cooperation between government and NGOs that TICSAs is facilitating on child trafficking issues. Government and NGOs are working together in new, creative ways. Pakistan is the most obvious case, but the same can be found in the other TICSAs countries. For example, government officials in Indonesia acknowledged that TICSAs has helped them recognize the potential benefits of working with NGOs as partners. What this creates is the potential for more effective national responses to child trafficking. From their community level work, NGOs know what is happening on the ground, what new approaches traffickers are using, and what routes of transportation are being used. They can inform local and national government agencies about what they see happening and what is changing. With better cooperation between government and NGOs, its more likely that what they have to say will be heard. This was not an explicit objective of TICSAs, but a very positive result nonetheless.

TICSAs is supporting various training and workshop events as a means of building capacities, but equally and perhaps more important is the capacity building that results from working on the activities that TICSAs supports with government and its NGO partners. Training is one thing, but putting what was learned into practice makes it real and makes it part of the organization's capabilities from that point forward, and this is an important result that TICSAs is producing.

#### 2.4 Prevention

TICSAs's major expenditure is on prevention activities to reduce children's vulnerability including: basic education – either formal schooling or NFE – for vulnerable children; vocational training and recently in Nepal, apprenticeships; income generation training for the parents of vulnerable children; advocacy/awareness raising; MCCs in rural communities, organizing Community Vigilance Teams (CVTs in Bangladesh), behavioral change communications, and action against pedophiles (CyberWatch in Sri Lanka). The evaluation report provides numerous examples of the prevention activities TICSAs is supporting.

As in its other program areas, TICSAs's prevention is quite impressive when you consider that all of these activities across five national programs are only costing roughly \$720,000. There are a number of very sensible, promising, and innovative approaches being piloted across the TICSAs countries to identify ways to reduce trafficking in targeted locations. This includes the "open" junior high school activity in Indonesia, the vocational education program of Don Bosco in Sri Lanka, the Single Women/Mothers project in Nepal, the MCCs in several countries, the CVTs and the rural theatrical performances in Bangladesh, and CyberWatch in Sri Lanka among others. The three last have enough of a track record to consider expanding coverage and/or adapting them to other countries in follow-on to TICSAs. By the end of TICSAs, it is likely that other prevention activities will also prove effective.

But sensible, promising, interesting and innovative does not guarantee they are effective. With the few exceptions just noted, these activities must run longer before it

can be established that they are indeed effective in combating child trafficking. Similarly, the numbers reached by these activities will have to increase significantly before they can have an impact on trafficking in the communities where they are implemented. In this respect, most worrisome is that a number of these activities have only recently started and it's very unlikely that they can be continued without steady financial support.

## 2.5 Rehabilitation and Reintegration

Establishing supportive rehabilitation and reintegration services for trafficked and abused children is the most difficult area TICSA addresses. The difficulty results from various barriers to creating a protective yet child-friendly environment in which appropriate services can be provided. At a minimum, this requires different types of professional staff who collectively have the various skills and attitudes necessary to help abused and trafficked children cope with the adverse psychological and social effects the experiences have created.

A major barrier to creating appropriate rehabilitation and reintegration services is the existing laws and established procedures for managing trafficking victims. But it is not only laws, but the attitudes of those responsible for dealing with trafficking victims, especially victims of cross-border trafficking who are viewed by authorities as foreigners who have entered the country illegally often times to engage in illegal activities, e.g., prostitution, smuggling, etc. Internally trafficked victims fare little better. They are from the economically lower classes, ethnic minorities or other marginalized groups who are viewed as creating the problem of trafficking as opposed to being the victim of it. In most cases, the trafficked child who enters the government system enters a system oriented to adults, not children, and one that is not attuned to managing trafficking victims.

Despite these difficulties, TICSA is the driving force in each of its participating countries where it supports the establishment or upgrading of rehabilitation and reintegration services for trafficked children. In several countries, it is partnering with UNICEF on various issues, but TICSA is the principal actor in promoting services based on psycho-social counseling integrated with a case management and multi-disciplinary approach. TICSA is setting new standards for its countries with respect to the care trafficked children receive and is providing intellectual leadership in the area of rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked children.

An excellent example of this leadership is the Regional Law Review managed by TICSA's Regional Support Office. The review will examine existing laws pertaining to child trafficking, challenge prevailing attitudes of indifference toward child trafficking, and recommend necessary changes to senior government and court officials. A second noteworthy example is the multi-disciplinary approach to managing trafficked children developed by CPR in Thailand with financial assistance from TICSA. This approach will lead to much needed improvements in case management where it is introduced.

TICSA I and II have been in operation for only four and half years and when it began, the concepts and approaches it is now supporting were merely ideas, not practices, in its partner countries. It is accurate to say that TICSA has pioneered these approaches.

TICSA has definitely helped its partners move forward, but much remains to be done. What is on the ground and operating now is just the rudimentary beginnings of the system that needs to be developed to care for trafficked children. For this assistance to stop now because of funding issues would significantly undercut what has been accomplished to date. TICSA must continue its work in this area to assist its partner countries to develop the services needed to care for the thousands of children who are trafficked every year.

### **3. Design, Strategy, Management and Sustainability**

#### **3.1 Design Adequacy and the Strategic Performance Framework**

The overall design of TICSA II was quite sound with the exception of work planned with SAARC. While events preceding TICSA II suggested a MOU was feasible as described in the Project Document that proved not to be the case and it now appears this cannot be pursued any time soon. Perhaps more in depth discussion with the appropriate officials of SAARC and the countries that had not yet ratified the agreement should have been carried out before making such a definitive statement in TICSA's design document. While some might disagree with this generalization, SAARC is neither a particularly effective organization nor an easy partner to work with. Future efforts to establish a regional agreement on child trafficking might pursue alternative approaches.

Despite the problem with SAARC, IPEC's planning process by all accounts is very sound and should be continued if the TICSA experience is at all indicative. All who were asked about the initial planning, including the SPIF, were satisfied with the process which helped to engage various stakeholders in each country. IPEC staff understands the current process, including the SPIF methodology and there is no need at least from the TICSA experience to suggest changes should be made.

#### **3.2 Implementation Issues**

The national and regional evaluations found no outstanding issues pertaining to TICSA's work planning process that follows established IPEC procedures. The same applies to administrative and financial processes. There is good coordination, joint efforts, and mutual benefit among projects in the IPEC portfolio involving TICSA. In general, TICSA coordinates and communicates adequately with other donors and projects. But there is always room for improvement and several problem areas identified by stakeholders suggest TICSA needs to redouble its efforts in some cases. To be fair, TICSA should not be held solely responsible when other donors or projects do not make sufficient efforts to coordinate with TICSA. Finally, weak coordination among U.N. agencies simply should not occur.

The AP planning and approval process also functions adequately though some experience frustration from having to make numerous revisions to satisfy review committees. The APSOs are well done and certainly sufficient for projects of their size. Review, technical inputs, and approvals from TICSA's Regional Support Office were uniformly reported as very fast and helpful. In Nepal, IPEC needs to explore how it could accelerate the Nepal NSC approval process, though it has already tried repeatedly, as well as discuss the salary ceiling. The extreme delays experienced in Bangladesh in

obtaining government approval are not acceptable and IPEC should find more effective ways to work with government to prevent this from happening again.

TICSA's has tried to follow the standard ILO tripartite system. TICSA has been working with trade unions in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh and with employers in Sri Lanka. Limited funding did not allow comprehensive work with the ILO tripartite system in other TICSA countries. This includes the trade union CWC in Sri Lanka, and trade unions in the hotel and restaurant sectors in Nepal. A Mini-Program will soon start in Bangladesh with the railway union.

However, NPCs reported that the issues child trafficking involves and the interventions needed to mount an effective response are somewhat outside of what labor unions and employer associations typically work on. TICSA's experience has been that a lack of capacity and, to some extent, interest initially resulted in TICSA not be able to work with these groups. Clearly, it would not be advisable to force TICSA to work with these partners if they have little or nothing of utility to offer simply to adhere to ILO's traditional tripartite mandate. However, TICSA managers believe that some possibilities to engage labor and employer associations now exist.

Unanticipated factors beyond the control of TICSA management and beyond the ability of project designers to foresee have affected TICSA's programs in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. Worsening security conditions in Nepal and urgent disaster relief efforts following the tsunami impeded implementation to some extent, but this was unavoidable. TICSA's responded to these problems well and the actions of the NPCs should be commended. In the case of the tsunami, TICSA responded quickly to provide needed assistance to affected children and diminish chances of child trafficking in their communities even though it is not a disaster relief organization. Again, these actions are commendable.

A problem that has affected each country program is their slow start-up despite the experience they had gained from the first phase. This is an area that needs attention by IPEC generally and TICSA in particular for a follow-on project

### 3.3 TICSA's Management

By all accounts, TICSA is a very well managed project. At the national level, TICSA has committed and interested counterparts in the key ministries and departments responsible for child trafficking activities. For the most part, national government bodies have played an important and useful role in supporting or implementing activities funded by TICSA. In some cases (Pakistan and Indonesia) government agencies have developed a new appreciation of the value of working with partner NGOs on child trafficking problems. Not every government body operates as well as well as might be desired, but overall, this has not posed serious problems for TICSA.

The support and assistance provided by TICSA's Regional Support Office was highly appreciated and valued by the NPCs. Each reported that they could not run their programs as effectively as they do without the inputs of TICSA's Regional Office. They roundly rejected the idea of possibly eliminating the Regional Office and turning TICSA into a set of individual country projects. They rely on the technical expertise available to

them from TICSAs Regional Office and it would be a serious loss to them and IPEC if that function were eliminated.

TICSAs programs also receive support from the CTAs in charge of the Time Bound Programs. They expressed genuine interest in and support for TICSAs and saw it as an integral element of the broader effort to eliminate WFCL. TICSAs programs also receive support from the CTAs in charge of the Time Bound Programs. They expressed genuine interest in and support for TICSAs and saw it as an integral element of the broader effort to eliminate WFCL.

NGO directors and staff met during the evaluation visits were also highly capable and experienced individuals strongly committed to their programs. They clearly understood what was required to implement their activities effectively. This is reflected in the activities visited – in no case did an activity seem disorganized or poorly run. Equally important, NGO managers were able to recruit very good project staff, usually somewhat younger people, as teachers for the NFE courses, directors of the MCCs, or as counselors in the NGO-managed rehabilitation centers. TICSAs has done well in mobilizing these organizations and the project is benefiting as a result. Moreover, the strategy of working with experienced NGOs has accelerated implementation of activities once agreements are signed. The comparatively low costs of implementing activities through NGOs also contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of TICSAs.

The evaluation concludes that moving the TICSAs to "neutral turf" in Bangkok was in retrospect probably a very good decision that has no diminishing effects on the performance of TICSAs country programs.

### 3.4 The Benefits of TICSAs Regional Approach

Given the regional dimensions of child trafficking, it would be a loss to IPEC if the regional project approach of TICSAs were abandoned in a follow-on project. The cost of TICSAs Regional Support Office is more than justified by the capacities it creates to assist national programs and address regional issues. In short, IPEC's efforts to support effective national responses to child trafficking would be handicapped without a regional project and a Regional Support Office for child trafficking. Given the additional fact of maintaining a regional project structure and the attention a separate project gives to child trafficking, a follow-on project should remain a separate IPEC project and not be integrated into TBPs.

### 3.5 Sustainability

TICSAs will achieve sustainable results in the area of capacity building in government and NGO partners. Government bodies and NGOs have acquired new capacities, heightened awareness and understanding, skills and experiences in matters pertaining to child trafficking they will retain and build upon in the future. There will be some loss as some of those who have benefited from TICSAs move on to new positions and different assignments, but that will occur only gradually or very little if new funding to continue their activities becomes available.

Very clearly, TICSAs has also promoted a very strong sense of local ownership of activities. Government officials plan and conduct various activities funded by TICSAs – they decide what will be done in partnership with TICSAs. They recognize that the work

of NGOs is carrying out the policies they have helped to formulate, again with a sense of ownership. The same is true of TICSAs' NGO partners. They have been central to the initial planning and subsequent implementation of their projects and their sense of pride of accomplishment is unmistakable in discussions with them. These "intangible" capacities and commitments will very likely continue if TICSAs stop.

Another area where sustained results are likely is actions taken to revise the policy and legal frameworks pertaining to child trafficking. Once in place, it is unlikely such actions will be reversed. But for the policies to make a difference, action to implement them must follow.

TICSAs' contribution to expanding the knowledge base about child trafficking will certainly continue to have utility for Government and other stakeholders. However, much remains to be more fully understood in TICSAs' countries about child trafficking and trafficking itself continues to change. Continued monitoring and research will be required to keep up with these changes.

More problematic are on-the-ground activities that require funding for staff, facilities and materials. Many activities will very likely stop when TICSAs' funding stops – no money, no staff, no activity, it is that simple. Government's ability to replace the funding TICSAs is providing for child trafficking activities is very dubious, though there are some exceptions, such as expected funding for five additional rehabilitation centers in Indonesia. But physical facilities are only part of the equation; qualified, well-trained staff is essential, and whether government is able and willing to obtain the necessary training for staff is uncertain.

There are some notable exceptions of activities supported by TICSAs that are likely to be sustained after the project is completed in March 2006. This includes the CVTs and Community Theater in Bangladesh, the social awareness activities of CWC and the Don Bosco center in Sri Lanka, and the vocational training program by IGTC for students from Indramayu. There will very likely be other activities that are also sustained if they have sufficient time to become well established.

The fundamental issue is that most of TICSAs' current activities have only been running for one to two years, maximum, and the chances of any development intervention producing sustained impact or results in such a brief period are quite small. In all honesty, talking about sustainability of TICSAs' activities at this point is premature. What is needed is further funding to expand the coverage and reach of these activities and increase the chances of leaving behind changed conditions regarding child trafficking.

## **Key Recommendations**

### **Immediate Objective 1: Legal Frameworks**

1. TICSAs should continue its current support for policy and legal improvements during the remainder of the current project and that assistance should be continued in a follow-on project, i.e., this should remain a priority area for technical assistance and funding.
2. The ILO needs to assure that maximum use of the Demand Study and the Regional Legal Review occurs if TICSAs is not continued. Otherwise, a potentially useful effort will very likely lead to very little meaningful action.
3. If there is a follow-on project to TICSAs, extend technical support and training for policy and legal development and implementation of the same to local government levels. It is at the local levels where action is most needed.

### **Immediate Objective 2: Knowledge Base**

1. In a follow-on project, continue to use focused, low cost studies to guide the planning of new activities in future child trafficking projects (e.g., the Indonesia RA) – this is very cost-effective, higher cost RAs to meet major information needs (e.g., the Pakistan RA) to fill major information gaps, and major studies for research into regional problems (e.g., the Demand Study).
2. Consider carefully the factors that can affect continued and effective use of any future child trafficking databases funded by TICSAs or a follow-on project, paying particular attention to the continued supply of reliable data, clear incentives for updating and using the database, and the adequacy of technical skills for analytic work.

### **Immediate Objective 3: Capacity Building**

1. With so little implementation time left – five months at best, TICSAs should simply continue with the capacity building activities it currently supports and has planned.
2. The progress being made by TICSAs to strengthen capacities needs to continue and ILO needs to find funding for a follow-on project to assure this. Priority areas include:
  - Strengthening the implementation of policy and legal frameworks pertaining to child trafficking, especially enforcement and prosecution of traffickers
  - Developing the professional capacities of staff at rehabilitation centers to use the techniques that TICSAs has developed and introduced, including the multi-disciplinary approach developed by CPRC in Thailand
  - Strengthen TICSAs partner organizations – government, NGOs, trade unions, employers association – to make better use of available data and to collect relevant data for planning, monitoring and assessment of new and on-going child trafficking activities.
3. If there is a follow-on project to TICSAs II, capacity building of partners should continue to be strongly supported; however, follow-up should be an integral part of these activities.

4. To maximize the utility of training, especially in government, capacity-building activities should target those who will make extensive use of the training immediately in their daily work.

## **2.4 Prevention**

1. The ILO needs to assure funding for a follow-on project to continue and expand successful, effective prevention activities supported during TICSА II. Otherwise, many of these activities will support and produce marginal results that will not be sustained. It is entirely too soon to stop.

2. In a follow-on project, piloting and experimenting with new approaches should be minimal; instead, the project should focus on expanding the coverage of activities that have proven successful during TICSА II, as described in this section.

3. In a follow-on project, continue to make prevention a top priority and consider adapting successful activities to other country programs where appropriate. The greatest return on investment in responding to social problems comes from investment.

4. In a follow-on project, consider establishing a fuller range of educational options for targeted or trafficked children along the lines of the Sri Lanka program. A wider range of educational opportunities provides greater reach to those who are most vulnerable to trafficking.

5. The TICSА Regional Office should lead a process of each program responding to the observations and recommendations of the national evaluations. Program Coordinators should make clear which recommendations they accept and will implement, and which they accept partially, and which they disagree with and why.

## **2.5 Rehabilitation and Reintegration**

1. Depending on the funding IPEC can obtain for child trafficking activities in the future, rehabilitation and reintegration services should be the top priority. This will have the most direct and immediate impact on human conditions. This should include assistance to strengthening existing government and NGO shelter services and capacity building of key national partners to run these shelters.

2. For the remainder of TICSА, continue all planned activities pertaining to rehabilitation and reintegration on the assumption that additional funding will be forthcoming – do not slow up or back off. This will quickly become a critical area for responding to the child trafficking problem especially as efforts to rescue child victims become more effective.

3. In a follow-on project, continue to maintain a working relationship with CPCR as a training resource for the multi-disciplinary approach.

## **3.1 Design Adequacy**

1. IPEC needs to give greater consideration to exploring or analyzing the feasibility of major project components in the future to reduce the chances of making questionable assumptions about what can be done. The planned SAARC initiative is a case in point, it unfairly casts TICSА in a bad light because of a situation beyond its control.

2. Overall, IPEC has a perfectly adequate planning and design process in place with the SIPF and it should not make changes to a system that staff now understand and can use.
3. There is no need for further revisions to TICSA's objectives and associated indicators at this point in time. They are accurate measures of accomplishment and should be maintained as is during the remainder of TICSA.

### **3.2 Implementation Issues**

1. National Program Coordinators should re-assess current efforts to coordinate and communicate with other donors and projects, and where weaknesses are found, take corrective actions. It is important that every effort be made of each organization supporting child trafficking activities that their work is coordinated to the extent possible.
2. National Program Coordinators should keep partners better informed of when funds are likely to be released to them after signing agreements to avoid unrealistic expectations. This could reduce their dissatisfaction over financial matters with IPEC/TICSA that was expressed to the evaluator.
3. In a follow-on to TICSA, the new project should make a concerted effort to engage labor and employer associations in policy, prevention, and perhaps withdrawal activities. These organizations constitute a potentially useful resource that could strengthen the national response to the child trafficking problem.
4. In Nepal, IPEC should determine what can be done to accelerate the approval process by the NSC and make adjustment to the NSC salary ceiling to bring it into to with current market rates based on an assessment of prevailing salary levels for professional staff required by partner NGOs. It must also be acknowledged that IPEC as already tried to address this issue, but perhaps higher-level discussions are needed.
5. In a follow-on to TICSA, IPEC needs to determine how another lengthy approval process in Bangladesh can be avoided, e.g., by making the follow-on an extension of TICSA II as opposed to a new project.
6. For any follow-on project in Bangladesh that requires government approval, ILO/IPEC/ must make clear to Government that a protracted approval process is simply unacceptable and if it occurs, this will result in a substantial reduction in funding or total re-programming of funds to other countries.
7. IPEC/TICSA needs to determine how the start-up period for a follow-on project can be reduced to no more than six months from the signing of a funding agreement. Preparatory workshops for potential IPs on planning and implementation could facilitate this process.
8. The only change to the AP planning and approval process that should be considered is TICSA providing assistance to NGO partners who lack the requisite planning and writing skills to reduce the number of revisions required and to expedite the approval process.

### **3.3 TICSA's Management**

1. TICSA's current management arrangements and responsibilities should be continued in a follow-on project. They are clearly working well, so "don't fix it if its not broken".

2. Continue the strategy of engaging experienced NGOs for AP implementation in follow-on to TICSА. This expedites implementation and draws on proven experience.

3. In the case of a follow-on project, and specially if funding levels increase, IPEC needs to assure that the National Program Coordinator has sufficient time for adequate management of TICSА activities. This issue was raised by several NPCs that need to be taken into consideration if IPEC is fortunate enough to obtain increased funding for child trafficking activities.

### **3.4 The Benefits of TICSА's Regional Approach**

1. A follow-on project or TICSА III should follow the same regional project structure currently used and it should remain a separate project, with the exception of Nepal, if funding levels and modalities permit this.

### **3.5 Sustainability**

1. Each TICSА NPC should assist NGO partners find alternative funding for their activities during the remainder of the project.

2. In light of the progress TICSА is making, ILO/IPEC should make every effort immediately to secure further funding for TICSА's current portfolio (policy, knowledge base development, capacity building prevention and rehabilitation and reintegration) and avoid a disruption in on-going activities. A cessation of funding for implementation at this time is the greatest threat to the sustainability of what TICSА has accomplished.

## **Mid-term Evaluation of TICSА II**

### **1. Overview of TICSА II**

#### 1.1 Project Summary

This report is based on an independent mid-term evaluation of the Combating Child Trafficking for Labor and Sexual Exploitation (TICSА II) project managed by the International Labor Organization's (ILO) International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC). TICSА II is a regional project consisting of five national programs in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia, a developmental activity to produce a multi-disciplinary approach to rehabilitation and reintegration services for trafficked and abused children in Thailand, and a Regional Program managed by TICSА II's Regional Support Office in Bangkok. TICSА II officially began in October 2002 following the completion of TICSА I. The current completion date is March 31, 2006.<sup>4</sup> Given that activities must be completed by the end of January 2006 to closeout the national programs, implementation of on-going activities will continue for approximately five more months.

TICSА<sup>5</sup> is an integral element of IPEC's support for eliminating the worst forms of child labor (WFCL), operating as a complementary project with national Time Bound Programs (TBP), or national plans of action (NPA) to eliminate WFCL and child trafficking, or, as in Nepal, an integrated component of the TBP. TICSА addresses the linkage between child trafficking and WFCL in that child trafficking is a complex process of events that supplies children for these exploitative forms of labor in addition to sexual exploitation.

Both TICSА I and TICSА II are important additions to national responses to WFCL. Typically, trafficking is thought of by government officials and the general public as cross-border transporting of women and children for sexual exploitation. These two projects have deepened the understanding of and responses to child trafficking by bringing attention to the more widespread problem of internal trafficking and exploitative labor of a non-sexual nature.

To address the problem of child trafficking, TICSА works toward five Immediate Objectives, which are, as currently stated:

1. At the end of the program, legal frameworks have been reviewed and revisions proposed to reflect trafficking for exploitative labor and regional child friendly guidelines are developed.
2. At the end of the program, the knowledge base on trafficking has been improved to enable stakeholders to plan, implement and monitor programs against trafficking of children.
3. At the end of the program, the capacity of relevant government, employers'

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<sup>4</sup> TICSА II in Nepal is scheduled to finish in September 2006 which is the completion date of Nepal's Time Bound Program.

<sup>5</sup> For convenience, this report will use the acronym TICSА to refer to TICSА II.

organizations, trade unions and NGO institutions (district and central level) has been strengthened, enabling staff to plan, implement and monitor programs against trafficking.

4. At the end of the program, children and families in high risk sending areas have been assisted to reduce children's vulnerability to trafficking.
5. At the end of the program, the victims of child trafficking have been rehabilitated and the capacity of government and NGO institutions to provide services to rescue, intercept, rehabilitate and reintegrate child and adolescent victims of trafficking have been improved.

In its three "core" country programs – Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka<sup>6</sup> – and at a more preliminary stage, in Indonesia,<sup>7</sup> TICSА is working towards assisting governments and NGO partners to support the full spectrum of a national response to child trafficking. This includes policy formulation, NPAs on child trafficking, various prevention activities, and rehabilitation and reintegration services for trafficked children.

Studies of trafficking issues and WFCL sponsored by TICSА or the national TBP provide the basis for discussions with Government and other stakeholders about policy development and implementation of programs on child trafficking. Education is a key element of TICSА's prevention efforts, including non-formal education (NFE), improvement of formal education in local schools, vocational training and, most recently, apprenticeship arrangements. Socio-economic empowerment of vulnerable families through entrepreneurship training, micro-finance, employment creation and other need-based interventions are key to TICSА's prevention strategy. Awareness raising that encourages behavior change, particularly at the community level, is also an important prevention activity supported by TICSА.

Efforts to establish effective rehabilitation services based on a multi-disciplinary approach for child victims and a multi-disciplinary approach to provide the range of services required for trafficking victims is a major goal of TICSА. Providing skills training that meet professional standards for psychosocial counseling, case management and a multi-disciplinary approach are integral to TICSА's work in this area. Rehabilitation services are currently facility based, but TICSА is exploring options for community-based approaches that might be pursued in the future. Reintegration that includes community counseling to reduce stigma and discrimination, family counseling, and follow-up supported by qualified professionals are also being developed. For cases where the trafficked child should not be or does not want to return to his/her family or community, TICSА is exploring alternatives, such as group homes or foster families. TICSА's effort to establish such rehabilitation and reintegration services for trafficked children is at the forefront of work in these areas.

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<sup>6</sup> These three "core" countries were included in the TICSА 1

<sup>7</sup> Indonesia and Pakistan are "expansion" countries added to the three core countries in TICSА II.

Unlike many other projects addressing social issues, TICSА bridges the gap between policy development that creates the enabling environment for a national response to child trafficking and on-the-ground implementation of anti-trafficking activities at the community level consistent with national policies. More common are projects that work either on policy or on implementation of activities. TICSА's multi-level approach makes work at both levels complementary and effective.

TICSА supports national responses to child trafficking through technical assistance and funding of programs sponsored by the appropriate government ministries and other government bodies. Equally important, TICSА has developed networks of local NGOs who, in effect, make national policies "real" through community-level Action Programs. Given limited funding, as well as the geographic concentration of child trafficking in each TICSА country, community-level activities are largely targeted in high sending areas of the country.

The following summarizes the range of activities TICSА currently supports in participating countries.

### **TICSА's Assistance "Package"**

#### **Policy and Planning**

- Development or refinement/revision of child trafficking related policies and ordinances
- Assistance toward legal reform
- Establishment of National Plans of Action and related Task Forces
- Technical inputs into rules of operation/implementation of policies
- Stakeholders workshops
- Participation in inter-agency groups and forums
- Technical training and study visits to facilitate improving policies and programs
- Supporting the establishment of a national database on trafficking victims

#### **Knowledge about child trafficking**

- Rapid assessments to analyze the dynamics and situation of child trafficking
- A regional study for better understanding of the "demand-side" of child and women trafficking
- Conducting a baseline survey on targeted beneficiaries
- Development of trafficking database
- Documentation of good practices, good models and lessons learned.

#### **Prevention**

- Awareness raising, e.g., community theater in Bangladesh, community Radio program in Indonesia

- Advocacy
- Community based action, e.g., Community Vigilance Teams in Bangladesh
- Peer education, e.g., Single Women program in Nepal
- Employment generation for the members of vulnerable families through entrepreneurship training and micro finance program.
- Non-formal Education and/or catch-up education
- Vocational and apprenticeship training
- Multi-purpose Children's Centers
- Improve formal education, e.g., teacher training in Indonesia
- Media training, e.g., in Indonesia, Sri Lanka
- The CyberWatch system to prevent pedophiles from contacting children via the internet
- Scholarships by the private sector to support continued education after non-formal education.

### **Rehabilitation & Re-integration**

- Withdrawal of trafficking victims (includes physical removal, upgrading of working conditions, and interception during transport)
- Open or upgrade rehabilitation centers using psycho-social counseling for trafficking victims, case management, and multi-disciplinary services
- Providing food, and shelter, health care, NFE, skills training and employment services
- Development of a cadre of counselors who meet international standards for psychosocial counseling based on a case management and multi-disciplinary approach.
- Support to a lead organization as the psychosocial training institution, e.g., NCPA in Sri Lanka, CIVCT in Nepal.
- Return to home or community with appropriate family/community preparation and subsequent follow-up, or find alternatives, e.g., foster home, group homes
- Follow-up monitoring of reintegrated children

These activities are more indicative than definitive of the content of each TICSA program. Not all TICSA country programs are the same, nor are all activities the same. Instead of a "cookie cutter" approach, the TICSA programs in its three core countries, plus Indonesia and Pakistan, follow similar approaches with similar activities. However, specific activities are rightly tailored to local conditions, resources, culture, the institutional capacities of government and implementing partners, and the unique features of trafficking in each country.

An important point to make at the outset of this report is that while this is labeled a "mid-term evaluation", TICSА II is scheduled to end on March 31, 2006 after a six month extension from its initial completion date. All current activities funded by TICSА II will stop by January 31, 2006, approximately five months from the completion of this report. The project is essentially coming to an end – that is the reality – unless new funding is obtained by ILO/IPEC. It is the perspective of this evaluation, and given the importance of what TICSА II is supporting in its participating countries and the progress that is being made, continuation of these activities is of outmost priority and is justifiably emphasized throughout this report.

## 1.2 The Proper Perspective on TICSА: Project Financing

### Findings

While TICSА is now approved for a total of 42 months starting in October 2002, implementation of major APs were only started in late 2003/early 2004 in Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, and Indonesia; late 2004 for the Regional Program, and in the worse case, late 2004/early 2005 in Bangladesh. These delays were due to various administrative and national government approval processes with Bangladesh being the most extreme case. What this means is that TICSА II will actually be implementing major APs for two and a half years. Similar delays affected TICSА I, so that the two TICSА projects will have jointly run for only four and a half years. When you take these delays into account, annual program expenditures by TICSА II are fairly small and of brief duration, as the following table shows.

**Table 1: TICSА's Program Budget Allocations: U.S. Dollar Amount and Percentage (%) as of April 2005**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Total Budget Allocation</b>	<b>Total Program Budget</b>		<b>Operational Expenses</b>	
Regional	1,021,927	214,717	(14)	807,210	(79)
Bangladesh	657,422	549,472	(36)	107,950	(16)
Indonesia	265,231	206,200	(14)	59,031	(22)
Pakistan	106,170	102,553	(7)	3,617	(3)
Sri Lanka	506,920	362,890	(24)	144,030	(28)
Thailand	78,226	78,226	(5)	-	
	<b>2,635,896</b>	<b>1,514,058</b>		<b>1,121,838</b>	

After deducting the ILO's standard overhead from the initial \$3 million provided by the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL), TICSА has a total budget allocation of \$2.6 million for its six programs over a three-year period. Nepal is funded separately by the USDOL as part of Nepal's TBP at \$1.2 million over a three year period ending September 2006. Though TICSА does not provide funding to the Nepal program, it is responsible for all technical matters on child trafficking and provides important technical assistance to the National Coordinator and her counterparts.

The two other "core" programs – Sri Lanka and Bangladesh receive 24 and 36 percent respectively of the Total Program Budget. Indonesia and the Regional Programs receive approximately seven percent of the Total Program Budget. Pakistan, an "expansion" program under TICSА II, is currently the smallest country program, while Thailand is a special case, serving as a "laboratory" for developing a multi-disciplinary approach to rehabilitation and reintegration.

Operational Expenses includes staff costs, consultants, travel, and evaluation, constituting 43 percent of TICSА's Total Budget Allocation. The percentage allocated for Operational Expenses ranges from 79 percent for the Regional Program U.S. to just three percent in Pakistan. The comparatively high percentage of operational expenses for the Regional Program is for three full-time professional staff position that provides technical backstopping to the TICSА country programs, serve as IPEC's child trafficking advisors and support regional activities. The Regional Program Officer in Bangkok oversees the Thailand program. TICSА pays the full cost of its National Program Coordinator (NPC) in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, and Administrative Assistants in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. TICSА cost-shares the financing of the NPC and Administrative Assistant with another IPEC project in Indonesia, while the national TBPs in Nepal and Pakistan cover the bulk of staff costs. With the exception of Bangladesh, coordination of TICSА's country programs is not treated as a full-time task in that National Coordinators have additional responsibilities for other IPEC projects.

While staff costs are reported as an operational expense, TICSА National Coordinators all provide valuable technical advice to their respective governments and NGO counterparts. Similarly, while the Regional Support Office (RSO) in Bangkok manages numerous administrative tasks, it functions as a center of expertise on child trafficking and backstopping for the country programs, a function IPEC would otherwise most likely not have without TICSА's funding.

TICSА's Total Program Budget of \$1.5 million funds various Action Programs. These (AP) are in areas of: policy, capacity development, research/information, advocacy, prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration, and meetings which constitute 57 percent of the Total Budget Allocation. The Program Budget is fully obligated to on-going and pipelined (planned) activities over the remaining time of TICSА II. The following table shows the current approximate budget allocations by program area, corresponding to TICSА's five Immediate Objectives.

**Table 2: Budget Allocation by Program Area**

<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Nepal</b>
Policy	426,825 (29)	147,258 (23)
Knowledge Base	97,767 (7)	67,776 (11)
Capacity Building	80,511 (5)	171,103 (27)
Prevention	619,878 (43)	102,116 (16)
Rehabilitation	213,375 (16)	134,497 (21)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,456,356*</b>	<b>638,323**</b>

\* These are estimates of current obligations and differ from TICSA's Total Program Budget.

\*\* This includes \$15,573 for meetings, or 2 percent of the total budget to date. The amounts are what has been programmed by June 2005.

Prevention activities receive 43 percent of TICSA's budget (this excludes Nepal)<sup>8</sup>, reflecting the importance of this program area, and followed by Policy at 29%. Considerably less is directed to rehabilitation and reintegration (16 percent), and less again to Knowledge Base development (seven percent) and Capacity Building (five percent). As with other social problems, prevention is typically where the greatest return on funds invested is achieved, i.e., preventing the problem reduces the costs of later having to develop services to assist those affected. The importance of establishing the enabling environment to respond to child trafficking is also reflected in TICSA's budget allocations.

Allocations for rehabilitation and reintegration constitute roughly 16 percent of TICSA's budget, reflecting the newness of work in this area – introducing psychosocial counseling methods, case management, and a multi-disciplinary approach. In the four countries where TICSA is supporting rehabilitation and reintegration services – Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Indonesia – work is at a nascent stage. Again, these are pilot activities designed to develop viable models that could be replicated later.

Relatively little is being spent on research – major studies, rapid assessments, legal reviews – only seven percent. Clearly, TICSA is much more than studies, studies and more studies. However, this report will discuss later how TICSA is playing a major role in filling key information gaps about child trafficking in each participating country. The strategic approach TICSA follows in making investments in this program area is both highly efficient and effective.

Only five percent of TICSA's budget is directed to capacity building activities for government and partner NGOs. However, this is somewhat misleading. Work in all other program areas contributes to building capacity within participating government agencies and NGOs who implement the APs. In a number of cases, the implementing partner (IP) is new to the area of child trafficking (though with relevant experience applicable to

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<sup>8</sup> This report follows the same approach used in TICSA's Technical Progress Reports of excluding Nepal because TICSA provides only technical assistance to the Nepal child trafficking program. All funding of those activities come from the \$1.5 million earmarked in the Nepal TBP.

trafficking-related activities) or the activity itself is something new. The IPs are gaining experience that they might not have had without the opportunity to work for TICSА.

Nepal's budget allocation reflects a somewhat different set of priorities that responds to the nature of the problem the country faces. Nepal's trafficking problem is more severe and more advanced than other TICSА countries. Capacity Building, Policy and Rehabilitation receive the majority of funding while Prevention and Knowledge Base Development being somewhat lower priorities.

## **Conclusions**

When TICSА's current budget allocations are viewed in light of the magnitude and complexity of the child trafficking problem in each country, it is understandable that by necessity TICSА's geographic coverage is comparatively small. Even in the bigger core programs, APs working at the community level in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka might at best reach roughly 10 percent of the targeted population with some of its larger activities. Coverage is understandably much less in Indonesia and Pakistan. This repeats the initial point made above: TICSА must be viewed as developing activities at the community level, and models of rehabilitation and reintegration services that could be replicated if effective. Simply too few communities and households are presently being reached through TICSА's programs to expect the project to have a major impact on child trafficking at this time. While these activities might help to reduce child trafficking in the communities where they are active (and it's too soon to even determine that), they would have to be greatly expanded to have a major impact on the overall problem.

The TICSА programs are confronting a social problem of almost staggering complexity with limited knowledge about the most effective ways to respond to it in the participating countries. The types of issues TICSА is working on include such things as what interventions are effective in preventing child trafficking, how can community action be generated to respond to child trafficking, how can attitudes and behaviors of poverty stricken parents be changed so that they oppose child trafficking, and what are the most effective ways in which services can be delivered to children who have been trafficked. What also needs to be kept in mind is that the child trafficking problem is only worsening in the Asia region, which gives added urgency to TICSА's work. Clearly, these are extremely difficult problems and if TICSА is able to make progress toward developing viable models, strategies and activities, in the comparatively brief period of time it will operate, then it will have succeeded.

TICSА's current budget allocations wisely make a heavier investment in the "upstream" interventions of supportive policy and legal frameworks and prevention to reduce vulnerability to trafficking and the later "downstream" costs of rehabilitation and reintegration. However, the need for the latter is very likely to increase in the coming years as the child trafficking problem continues or even expands in TICSА's participating countries. This need for rehabilitation and reintegration services is likely to increase as efforts to withdraw trafficked children from WFCL become more effective if enforcement agencies become more active.

## **Recommendations**

1. If there is a follow-on project to TICSA, funding allocations should be guided by specific needs and priorities of each participating country. A "cookie cutter" approach to allocating funds at comparable levels in each participating country should be avoided. This has been TICSA's approach and it should be continued if there is a follow-on project.

## **Section 2. Progress toward TICSA's Immediate Objectives**

The Technical Progress Report covering the period through March 31, 2005 points out that TICSA will meet or exceed its overall program targets. The same holds at the country level, with a few minor exceptions.<sup>9</sup> While this is a clear sign of progress, much more needs to be understood about what TICSA is doing to achieve its five Immediate Objectives. This section presents numerous examples of what is being supported by TICSA to make progress toward those objectives.

### **2.1. Immediate Objective 1:**

*At the end of the program, legal frameworks have been reviewed and revisions proposed to reflect trafficking for exploitative labor and regional child friendly guidelines are developed.*

#### **Findings**

TICSA is clearly an important contributor to national policy and legal developments pertaining to child trafficking in each of the participating countries. Through its on-going discussions with government and participation in various working groups, inter-ministerial meetings, and task forces with other stakeholders, TICSA is helping to strengthen national commitment to further develop and/or refine policies and laws needed for more effective control and stronger enforcement. TICSA is working in a highly supportive, coordinated fashion with government, helping to first formulate then implement necessary policies and laws. Where policies have been previously enacted, TICSA is called on for technical inputs for establishing operational rules to put into practice new policies and laws. Consistent with IPEC's basic strategy of building a sense of ownership of policies and programs within government, TICSA is assisting government agencies to carry out their responsibilities for responding to child trafficking. As one official observed, TICSA is not just a funding mechanism, but is a valued source of technical assistance that has considerable credibility with government. Because of TICSA, the ILO has the opportunity to provide technical inputs pertaining to child trafficking that governments are requesting.

The following are examples of IPEC/TICSA's assistance for policy and legal framework development.

#### **a) Pakistan:**

Mounting a national response to child trafficking is a fairly recent development in Pakistan marked by the passage of the 2002 Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance. TICSA was asked to provide technical inputs in the 2004 Rules of Human Trafficking that will make this ordinance operational. TICSA also provided input to the NPA for Children, and the NPA for Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) and Child Sexual Abuse. The 2002 Ordinance and the 2004 Rules serve as a mandate for the National Commission for Children Welfare and Development

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<sup>9</sup> For example, the Nepal national evaluation argues that the number of children targeted for withdrawal will not be met. The National Program Coordinator stated that this had to do with a definitional problem about withdraw that has been resolved with USDOL by agreeing that this includes physical withdrawal, interception from trafficking in process, and prevention of trafficking by those considered vulnerable.

(NCCWD) in the Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education. NCCWD, TICSAs principal government partner, has become increasingly active. It has finalized the "National Plan of Action for Children" in December 2004. It finalized another NPA on CSEC and Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) in January 2005. Both plans will be submitted soon to Parliament.

The 2002 Ordinance is also influencing other government agencies in a number of important ways. Child trafficking has been included as an element in the Five Year National Development Plan. In 2003, the President expressed his personal commitment to support anti-trafficking efforts, which was followed by comparable expressions of commitment from provincial governors. District Commissions for Child Protection were organized, and compulsory education for all was enacted. Punjab established a Child Protection center. Sind already has a Child Protection law authority and a national comprehensive Child Protection law is being prepared. TICSAs has provided technical inputs to these activities. The Prime Minister promises to find funding for a child protection center in Islamabad following child-friendly principles. He also signed a pledge of support for the child rights movement and called for a multi-sectoral strategy for establishing a protective environment for children. While this might sound like the usual workings of government leaders, these actions and expressions of supported are very recent developments. In part, government officials attributed these actions as reflecting the attention TICSAs helps to give to the broader issues of child trafficking and its link to WFCL, especially internal trafficking.

In January 2005, the Federal Investigation Agency established five anti-trafficking units to monitor and investigate human trafficking. Four of these units are in the provinces, while one is in Islamabad.

As in other countries, making the policies and laws operational at the local level is where the system does not function effectively. The 2002 Ordinance is reported to be sufficient to prosecute traffickers; however, it is not well understood by the police, judiciary, border authorities and other enforcement agencies. There is a clear need for training to make existing policies operational. The weakness of enforcement and the need for training was strongly emphasized by the participants at the Stakeholders Workshop conducted as part of this evaluation.

TICSAs is currently funding the Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal AID (LHRLA) to carry out a more thorough review of laws relevant to child trafficking to determine if they are indeed sufficient. LHRLA will also take on seven cases as part of this Action Program to gain further experience with using existing laws. This review will also help the MSWSE work in a more coordinated fashion with the Ministry of Interior on suggested changes to laws pertaining to child trafficking.

In no country is TICSAs the "sole cause" for the types of policy and legal development that is happening in Pakistan. These are the decisions of Government, but TICSAs is playing an important leading role through provision of information and technical expertise to assist government at a very low cost to the project.

## **b) Indonesia**

The policy situation in Indonesia illustrates the somewhat complicated environment in which TICSAs are trying to provide technical assistance on child trafficking issues. Responsibilities for child trafficking are divided among the Ministry of Women's Empowerment (MWE – for policy coordination), the Ministry of Social Welfare (MSW – for rehabilitation and reintegration), and the Ministry of Manpower and Training (MoMT – for WFCL and C. 182). A new anti-trafficking law prohibiting trafficking of persons has been prepared by the MWE, it has been discussed at the inter-ministerial level, and is now with the Office of the President before it is submitted to Parliament. Laws do exist that could be used to prosecute traffickers – the Child Protection Law of 2002 and the Manpower Act of 2003 – however, no cases have been tried on the basis of either law because of unfamiliarity with these laws by police and the judiciary. Instead, the penal code is used if the child is engaged in prostitution. Out of more than 600 investigations, MSW officials reported that only 62 cases are currently pending, reflecting the difficulty of obtaining sufficient evidence.

The MWE has prepared two NPAs – one on CSEC and the other on trafficking of women and children. A national Task Force on trafficking has been organized consisting of line ministries, NGOs, and other organizations. Provincial and district level task forces on trafficking have also been organized in 11 provinces and 20 districts or municipalities. However, these overlap with provincial and district committees on WFCL chaired by the MoMT, reflecting a lack of coordination between the agencies.

TICSA's program in Indonesia is comparatively small with no direct funding for policy or legal framework development; the TBP is IPEC's principal mechanism for policy-related work at the national level. However, TICSA does provide technical assistance for child trafficking issues and participates in policy discussions with the MWE, and provides technical assistance for the operation of a "model" rehabilitation center operated by the MSW. Where TICSA is more actively involved with policy development is at the provincial level, specifically, with local government in Indramayu regarding trafficking and education (i.e., upgrading formal education, NFE, and vocational training). As one local education official stated, TICSA was "an awakening" about the connection between education and child trafficking.

TICSA supported a preliminary effort to engage local government officials in discussions about the need for policy development concerning child trafficking in Indramayu and neighboring districts. This effort was in line with Indonesia's decentralization of government responsibilities to the local level. The concern was that as activities in Indramayu progressed, the focus of child trafficking would shift to or increase in neighboring areas. Unfortunately, little progress was made in the neighboring districts. Some government officials would not even acknowledge that child trafficking was a problem in their communities, or they were simply not interested because funding would not be forthcoming to support anti-child trafficking activities. At best, this was a useful learning experience for TICSA in planning for the future.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> The National Evaluation Report for Indonesia notes the weaknesses of this activity in more detail.

### **c) Bangladesh**

As with other countries, responsibilities for responding to child trafficking are divided among three line ministries: the Ministry of Social Welfare (MSW – responsible for rehabilitation services), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA – responsible for prosecution), and Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA – responsible for prevention and awareness raising). There is a National Task Force on trafficking headed by MHA; however, it is reported to not be functioning very effectively. According to certain stakeholders who were interviewed, the MoWCA, TICSAs principal government partner, is hampered by limited institutional capacity. What is encouraging is that the Government of Bangladesh worked very closely with IPEC on preparing a TBP that is just now starting. IPEC has also assisted the government to draft a National Child Labor Policy to gradually eliminate child labor in Bangladesh. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics estimates that 1.3 million children are currently engaged in WFCL.

With technical inputs from IPEC/TICSA II and other stakeholders, the MoWCA issued the Counter Trafficking Framework, an IOM-supported initiative to which TICSAs I and other agencies provide technical inputs, that is guiding the preparation of a National Anti-Trafficking Plan of Action.<sup>11</sup> This NPA is being drafted on a consultative basis with other line ministries, donors and stakeholders, including ILO/IPEC and TICSAs, and is expected to lead to a National Strategic Plan on human trafficking. MoWCA plans to establish a special trafficking "cell" – the Women and Children Affairs Department. TICSAs II is supporting the development of a trafficking database in the MoWCA that should facilitate policy and program development.

The complexity and sometimes conflicting institutional arrangement that TICSAs is working with is illustrated by the fact that while most matters pertaining to women and children and the prevention of trafficking are the responsibility of MoWCA, the MHA has established a National Task Force on the prevention of trafficking of women and children. This Task Force focuses on assuring the rights of trafficking victims and proper repatriation, among other topics. The MoWCA is included in the Task Force that includes UNICEF, IOM, and the police. ILO has recently been asked to join the Task Force. The MHA is also setting up a trafficking database that MoWCA will be able to access.

As in other TICSAs countries, TICSAs is just one of a number of stakeholders working on trafficking of women and children; however, TICSAs is central to the process on child trafficking. TICSAs's importance in this area is exemplified by TICSAs's National Program Coordinator serving as the co-chair on the Child Trafficking NPA Subcommittee on Rescue and Recovery. TICSAs is also an active member and an important resource in the Thematic Group on Trafficking initially organized by IOM, USAID, and other stakeholders. Moreover, government officials reported that TICSAs is influential in policy-related matters through its support for improving the knowledge base on child trafficking. Others reported that TICSAs has credibility in the policy arena because it is not just delivering resources, but, more importantly, that it can draw on the technical expertise of IPEC and the Bangkok Regional Office.

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<sup>11</sup> This includes UNICEF, Save Alliance, INCIDIN, and BNWLA.

While Government is certainly to be commended for the actions it has taken in recent years with respect to creating the enabling environment for responding to child trafficking, it might be stretching its resources thin at this point. During the Stakeholders Workshop, the point was made that government might be making too many commitments for policy actions and related NPAs to carry through effectively on all of them.

#### **d) Nepal**

Indicative of the seriousness of trafficking in Nepal, Government was among the first countries in the Sub-region to ratify C. 182 in 2001. This was preceded by a NPA against trafficking in children and women for sexual and exploitative labor in 1998. IPEC/TICSA provided technical assistance to revise the NPA in 2001 that was ratified by the Cabinet in February 2003. The Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW) is responsible for implementation of the NPA and is TICSA focal point in government. Nepal has had a TBP program since 2002 and both TICSA I and TICSA II have been an element of the TBP, as opposed to being a complementary project as in other countries. Both the TBP and TICSA are funded by the USDOL, with \$1.2 million earmarked for TICSA II.

The TBP has conducted reviews of laws related to child trafficking in the past, and during TICSA II, there was no perceived need for further work in this area. TICSA's support for policy-related work has focused on assisting the MWCSW develop institutional capacities both within and outside of government in support of NPA-related activities. TICSA is currently providing \$107,837 to the MWCSW to support a series of policy-related workshops and other meetings about various issues pertaining to child trafficking. This includes:

- National Task Force meeting to discuss best practices, and build stronger partnerships between government and non-government organizations. Representatives from 39 organizations attended
- Conduct an in-house meeting among MWCSW staff concerning implementation of the NPA and specifically about trafficking, WFCL, and illegal migration particularly for those who have recently begun working in this area.
- Convene a meeting of the International Agency Coordination Group to discuss minimum standards for rehabilitation and reintegration. 49 government and non-government participants attended the event.
- Send two MWCSW staff to the workshop in Thailand to learn about the Thai experience with prevention, rehabilitation, and reintegration.
- Advocate and initiate the process to make all government officials' houses free from child labor.
- Convene a meeting among child-centered agencies concerning planning and implementation to facilitate the formation of a network of such agencies. 83 participants attended.
- Provide orientation and training for Development Officers from 11 districts involved with the NPA.
- Strengthen the operation of MWCSW's Documentation and Information Center

In November 2004, the "Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act of 2000" was brought into effect. The operational rules for this act were supported under an AP with ILO/IPEC and TICSА. However, even with the supportive policy environment of Nepal and a legal framework that is reported to be the most responsive to child trafficking in the sub-region, implementation of those laws remains problematic. Even if cases are investigated, convictions are rare. The National Program Coordinator reported that over the past year, 500 cases were investigated, but only 50 convictions were made, showing how difficult it is to obtain sufficient evidence. As elsewhere, weak understanding of laws by enforcement officials is problematic.

TICSА has initiated an innovation activity to develop juvenile benches designed to protect the rights of trafficked children in court proceedings. This AP is being implemented by the Center to Assist and Protect the Child Rights in Nepal (CAP-CRON) with the establishment of juvenile benches in six pilot districts. These juvenile benches also facilitate the protection of children and minors against WFCL, especially trafficking, by promotion of birth registration. This activity is establishing juvenile judicial procedures for the first time in Nepal and has the makings of becoming an emerging good practice.

#### **e) Sri Lanka**

The Government of Sri Lanka has been quite active in developing policies and legislation to combat child trafficking. In October 2004, a policy and Plan of Action (POA) to eliminate the Worst forms of Child Labor was finalized. This plan will be incorporated in a National Plan of Action for Children, to be jointly prepared by the Ministries of Planning, and Labor and Employment. A legislative review including a comparative analysis of existing legislation with respect to C. 182 will be part of the plan. Other supportive actions include pending legislation to criminalize trafficking, a bill on Women's Rights, a draft policy and Plan of Action on Child Domestic Workers (based on ILO/IPEC recommendations), a Code of Conduct for CDW employers, and a proposal by Government to make school attendance compulsory until age 16. A proposed bill on domestic violence was rejected by Parliament and a response from the Ministry of Justice and other stakeholders is expected.

Additional policy actions include the following:

- The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Social Welfare (MWESW) has discussed the development of child-friendly guidelines for rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration with assistance from UNICEF and ILO which will focus on minimum standards for services. The tsunami has added urgency to action in this area.
- Action to protect children affected by the tsunami (during sheltering, foster-care or adoption) is expected to be passed soon.
- Revisions to strengthen the efforts of the National Child Protection Authority (NCPA) to monitor pedophile "chat rooms", etc. are also being considered.

- Government is presently developing a Decent Work agenda and child labor figures prominently in this.
- ILO will give leadership to the plan to develop a Youth Employment Network that will contribute to addressing the child labor problem.
- With assistance from ILO and other agencies, the MLE with the foreign Employment Bureau is negotiating bilateral agreements with receiving countries in the Middle East.
- Finally, Government has committed to adding Rs 50 million to the MLE budget to support these actions and programs.

#### **f) Thailand**

TICSA's program in Thailand focuses on strengthening government and NGO rehabilitation services for the trafficked child through improved use of a multi-disciplinary approach. Thailand is at the forefront among TICSA countries in developing the necessary policies, laws and systems to respond to the trafficking problem. The Government of Thailand with its NGO partners enacted a "NPA against Trafficking in Women and Children" in 2003. NGOs have been instrumental in mainstreaming trafficking issues in the work of police, attorney generals, hospitals and schools.

While this act contains a number of elements in C. 182, the second NPA in support of C. 182 is being reviewed by the Cabinet. ILO/IPEC will support a campaign in 2005 to foster dialogue on WFCL in targeted regions of the country, and provide technical assistance to develop a community-based WFCL monitoring system. Other pending actions include:

- A Human Trafficking Bill has been submitted for review designed to strengthen Thailand's already sufficient legal framework further.
- Consideration is being given to use of the Money Laundering Act of 1998 to protect victims and assess damages against traffickers.
- Reporting of trafficking related information is moving toward using a common system by government agencies and NGOs.

#### **g) Regional**

TICSA's Regional Office is currently supporting three major policy initiatives.

##### **1) Study on the Demand Side of Trafficking** (total cost: \$144,354)<sup>12</sup>

Various agencies, including TICSA, have conducted a number of studies and Rapid Assessments on trafficking issues that largely focus on the supply-side of the trafficking market. To obtain a more complete understanding of the problem, TICSA is

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<sup>12</sup> This figure includes the cost of each country study, the Regional Office's budget for the study, plus the regional meetings to first design and then disseminate results. Actual costs would be higher if the cost of the National Program Coordinators to backstop the activity and the country consultations by Regional Office staff were included.

supporting a major study on the market demand for trafficked women and children in each of the participating TICSAs countries.<sup>13</sup>

Beginning in mid-2004, a Regional Research Working Group was formed to support the development of a standardized methodology for the study. The first Working Group meeting was held in July 2004. Consultations were conducted in each participating country and a local research organization was contracted to conduct the study in the five countries, lead by TICSAs II. The study will collect in-depth information on:

- Destinations and sectors trafficking victims enter and the dynamics (i.e., operation) of those sectors
- Employers who make use of trafficked women and children
- The clients and consumers of trafficked labor, including commercial sexual exploitation
- Third parties who benefit materially from trafficking
- Socio-economic, developmental, labor migration issues
- Policy, legal and socio-cultural contexts that allow and encourage trafficking

The study will collect qualitative information from focus group discussions, individual interviews, cross checking between employers and employees, sociological/anthropological observation, and structured questionnaires concerning attitudes and behaviors. The study will include both internal trafficking and cross-border trafficking and will also collect qualitative information on children and women victims in each sector. Children (girls and boys) subjected to commercial sexual exploitation; women subject to commercial sex exploitation, children and women domestic laborers, and organized beggars will be the principal occupational groups for the study. Nepal and Sri Lanka will include children involved in armed conflict; Sri Lanka will also include children working in the fireworks industry. Sample size ranges were developed for each category of respondent (e.g., boys and girls subjected to CSEC, clients, etc.) and "opportunity sampling" will be used as a matter of practicality. Individual country reports will be produced, and then a regional analysis based on the country reports will follow. A regional meeting to review findings is planned for July 2005.

It is worth noting that in each country, government officials knowledgeable about the Demand Study, researchers working on the study, as well as TICSAs's Program Coordinators strongly expressed the view that the study will generate information of considerable value for policy and program development.

Although not in the TOR for this evaluation, one reviewer queried about the alleged "lost opportunity" of not including India in the TICSAs Demand Study. Of course, India is not participating in TICSAs, though it is the major receiving and transit point for child trafficking in South Asia. Nonetheless, TICSAs-II proposed to the ILO Sub-Regional Office in New Delhi to include India in this study, and requested its

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<sup>13</sup> A demand-side study in Thailand will be supported by IPEC's Mekong Child Trafficking project – TICW.

permission to do so. This was supported by IPEC HQ; however, the ILO New Delhi Office did not support this. Given that trafficking is a sensitive issue in India, the ILO needed to consult with the Government of India and the Ministry of Labour (MoL) is the ILO's focal ministry in India on labor issues. In the past, the MoL has not been interested in working with the ILO on the child trafficking issue because it perceives this as a non-labor issue. While partially true, the ILO is dealing with child trafficking for labor exploitation, thus the issue falls within the jurisdiction of the MoL. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development – Department of Women and Child Development expressed interest in working with the ILO on trafficking issues and to support ILO involvement in anti-trafficking activities in India while noting endorsement from MoL. But such coordination of ministries to provide joint support involves a long and time consuming process in India with no clear end to the process. Given the vagueness of how long this process would take, the TICSAs Demand Side study simply could not be delayed until this joint agreement of support could be obtained and had to proceed.

A small Rapid Assessment on the living and working conditions of Nepali child victims of trafficking in Calcutta, New Delhi, and Bombay or staying in a rehabilitation shelter in these cities is being considered by TICSAs. Given the sensitive nature of this study, the proposal of this Rapid Assessment was sent to the ILO New Delhi Office with a request for support. Considering the complex and cross-border nature of the study, it has taken time to finalize the specifics of this RA and to reach agreement on the specific roles of the lead NGO from Nepal vis-à-vis the role of one (or more) in supporting NGO(s) in India. The ILO New Delhi office has been supportive but has indicated that a letter of intent from the Government of Nepal to the Government of India is needed. To TBP Nepal and TICSAs this will cause major delays and should be avoided if possible. This matter is currently under review by the ILO New Delhi Office, but TICSAs is optimistic that approval for the AP will be obtained.

## **2. Regional Legal Review (Total cost: \$60,000)<sup>14</sup>**

In recent years, countries have developed policies and programs that attempt to respond to the problems of child trafficking; however, more needs to be done to bring policy and legal frameworks into line with international standards, such as the UNICEF guidelines on treatment of trafficked children. Many of the laws pertaining to child trafficking and the subsequent treatment of trafficking victims run contrary to respecting the victim's rights. For example, the laws in several TICSAs countries reflect an incarceration mentality in the handling of children who have been trafficked as though they are the guilty party. Too little attention is given to the child victim's views and best interests. In short, existing legal frameworks pertaining to child trafficking lead to treatment of victims that impede the development of minimum standards and guidelines for the care of trafficked children.

In response to this problem, TICSAs is sponsoring a review of existing legal frameworks pertaining to child trafficking in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and Nepal. The review includes desk reviews for Thailand and India but there will be no

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<sup>14</sup> The fees include consultant costs to conduct the review and the dissemination meeting to present results and recommendations.

national consultations in these two countries. The review will examine existing laws in light of international and sub-regional standards.<sup>15</sup> Information will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice in each country, but the review will not be done in collaboration with the ministries so as to maintain the independence of the assessment. The capacity to implement existing laws will also be assessed because this is a major weakness in current national responses to child trafficking. Existing laws are not adequate to punish the main perpetrators. Most of the existing laws are relatively old and virtually obsolete in many cases to deal effectively with the new complex scenario of trafficking and to provide deterrent punishment to the perpetrators. Clearly, it is futile to revise policies and laws if the capacity to implement those laws is lacking.

The study will make recommendations for legal reforms at both the country and regional levels. Results will be presented at a regional workshop in Colombo, Sri Lanka in October 2005. High-level government officials, judges and parliamentarians from the five study countries, plus India as an observer, will be invited. The meeting will focus on actions needed to bring legal frameworks in line with international standards and the need for effective enforcement of new and existing laws. It is anticipated that the results of the review will generate information useful to national activists who will advocate for legal reforms. The regional legal review is also envisioned as facilitating legal reforms that will allow deterrent punishment of the perpetrators involved in internal and cross border trafficking.

### **3. Minimum Standards and Child Friendly Guidelines for Rehabilitation Centers**

Work on this task just recently started and will produce standards and guidelines for services for trafficked children at rehabilitation facilities applicable to all TICSAs countries. This work will draw on TICSAs preceding work on psychosocial counseling, case management of child clients, and the multi-disciplinary approach developed in Thailand.<sup>16</sup> It will also incorporate draft standards and guidelines prepared by TICSAs and its partners in Sri Lanka and Nepal, as well as existing standards in Thailand.

A large number of child survivors of cross border trafficking as well the victims of internal trafficking are identified and rescued every year in the TICSAs participating countries. Survivors of trafficking are abused in different forms. They are mentally and emotionally distressed or even traumatized; lack acceptable social support in many cases and therefore need protection and support in psychosocial, legal and other areas. Survivors require well-designed and well-orchestrated shelter-based recovery services for a significant period of time (depending on their need) prior to going back to a normal life in the mainstream of the society.

In addition to being the victims of 'trafficking', as 'children' they are physically and mentally more fragile and find it difficult to cope with their stressful situations. As a

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<sup>15</sup> Reference should also be made to UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention Against Trans-national Organized Crime (Known as Palermo Protocol) the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution; the SAARC Convention on Regional Arrangements for the Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia.

<sup>16</sup> Guiding this effort is the TICSAs publication of expert papers entitles "Creating a Healing Environment" that resulted from a consultative meeting in Katmandu in 2002 funded by TICSAs I.

result, child survivors of trafficking must be dealt with in a very child friendly manner and all the services rendered to them for effective recovery and reintegration must meet minimum standards of care. This generates the demand for development of a set of minimum standards and child friendly guidelines for the institutional caregivers and the key actors involved in this process.

The scope of the child friendly guidelines will include the need for minimum standards and services at each of the following stages of the overall recovery process:

- Immediate care covering intake centers, short-term halfway homes and emergency shelters.
- Temporary care and services in shelter homes or similar care facilities.
- Long-term considerations for the process of reintegration (with family/community/workplace etc). For example, what should be the acceptable and gradual process of reintegration? When should it start and when should it stop? What about having a process in place for post-reintegration follow-up? Who should be responsible for that and do they need training? Such follow-up for how long? How to ensure follow-up where the care providing institution does not have any personnel or network?

## **Conclusions**

Progress towards review and revision of policy and legal frameworks has clearly been made during the current TICSAs project. Much of that work in the three TICSAs I countries builds directly on what was initiated during the first phase. In Pakistan and Indonesia, studies and projects concerning the elimination of WFCL under the TBPs have contributed to establishing a more supportive policy and legal environment for responding to child trafficking. Only in Thailand are the current policies and laws sufficient for effectively responding to child trafficking, but even here, new trafficking legislation is pending and new applications of existing laws are being examined. While much remains to be done to reach levels comparable to Thailand, meaningful progress has been made over the past several years. For example, Pakistan and Bangladesh have been rated as Tier 2 by the United States' Trafficking in Persons Report.

How much of this progress is attributable exclusively, or even largely, to TICSAs or even to the much larger TBPs is the wrong question to ask. Rarely can one organization or program be identified as being the sole or predominant source of guidance on issues as complex as child trafficking. Moreover, the processes involved with helping Government recognize the need for better policies and law, develop or revise policies and laws, and then make them operational largely comes from Government with projects like TICSAs providing technical advice as needed. This is exactly the role TICSAs is playing very effectively on matters pertaining to child trafficking. It is also fair to say that TICSAs plays a leading role on child trafficking issues in IPEC's assistance in this area. As noted above, various government officials observed that they value assistance from TICSAs because of the technical expertise TICSAs offers to them. In each TICSAs country, one the most important roles TICSAs is playing is directing attention to internal trafficking and all forms of exploitative child labor, broadening awareness of the problem beyond cross-border trafficking and sexual

exploitation of children and women. Strengthening policies and the legal framework, including enforcement, needs to remain a priority for the foreseeable future in TICSAs participating countries.

Though Indonesia's attempts to take policy issues to the local level were not effective, it does point to an area that should be considered in other TICSAs countries in the future. Implementation of national policies and laws concerning child trafficking is highly dependent in clear understandings and support at local government levels. This might be a new area to develop in any follow-on to TICSAs.

At the regional level, the Demand Study will further clarify how the trafficking system operates and the factors that drive it. The Legal Review will clarify weaknesses in current legal frameworks that impede more effective responses to child trafficking, weaknesses in enforcement capacities, and changes needed to improve the management of trafficking victims. Equally important, by following a rights-based approach, the Legal Review will facilitate legal revisions supportive of minimum standards of care for trafficked children in the region, something that is sorely needed in TICSAs countries. The utility of the Demand Study and the Regional Legal Review depends on having someone – TICSAs (or a project much like it) – assure that the results of these two major regional efforts are pushed forward to improve policy and legal frameworks. Certainly having workshops to present and discuss results is useful, but making the most out these efforts goes beyond that.

### **Recommendations**

1. TICSAs should continue its current support for policy and legal improvements during the remainder of the current project and that assistance should be continued in a follow-on project, i.e., this should remain a priority area for technical assistance and funding.
2. The ILO needs to assure that maximum use of the Demand Study and the Regional Legal Review occurs if TICSAs is not continued. Otherwise, a potentially useful effort will very likely lead to very little meaningful action.
3. If there is a follow-on project to TICSAs, extend technical support and training for policy and legal development and implementation of the same to local government levels.

It is at the local levels where action is most needed.

### **2.2 Immediate Objective 2:**

*At the end of the program, the knowledge base on trafficking has been improved to enable stakeholders to plan, implement and monitor programs against trafficking of children.*

### **Findings**

TICSAs is making a major contribution to generating new information about WFCL and child trafficking through its national programs. This information is generating awareness and understanding among key government officials, including top national leaders, and among various stakeholders. TICSAs's use of Rapid Assessments (RA), geographically focused surveys that collect basic information about trafficking issues using credible research methodologies, has been especially effective for gaining

government support for more effective child trafficking measures and for planning by its NGO partners. This includes identifying the high sending areas where activities should be targeted and selecting highly vulnerable children and families for programs designed to reduce their vulnerability. RAs on the supply issues of child trafficking were conducted in the three core countries during the first TICSA I. Pakistan's RA on supply under TICSA II exemplifies a major effort in this regard. Examples of "knowledge base development" activities under TICSA II are briefly described below.

### **Pakistan**

The Pakistan program exemplifies how TICSA has attempted to fill critical information gaps about child trafficking. While some forms of child trafficking were widely recognized, e.g., the trafficking of young boys to the United Arab Emirates to work as camel jockeys, little was known about other dimensions of the trafficking problem. TICSA supported the first study on child trafficking accepted by government as a valid and accurate analysis of one major dimension of the problem - the supply side factors.

TICSA II contracted with a local research organization – the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) – to conduct the Rapid Assessment on Trafficking in Children for Labor and Sexual Exploitation in Pakistan". SDPI had previous research experience with labor issues and refugees, but none on child trafficking. That proved not to be a problem; their research experience was easily adapted to the task.

The RA examined a wide range of issues concerning child trafficking including:

- The causes and magnitude of external and internal trafficking for WFCL
- The processes involved with trafficking (i.e., modes of operation)
- The transporting of victims of trafficking
- A profile of families and communities of trafficking victims
- The socio-economics of high trafficking areas
- Factors that make children vulnerable to trafficking
- A profile of the victims of trafficking, factors that can increase the chances of trafficking
- Attitudes of parents toward child trafficking
- Understanding of the allurements process of traffickers by parents and children
- Community perceptions and the moral environment that contribute to trafficking
- A profile of traffickers and the networks they operate in
- The effectiveness of government and NGO interventions intended to combat trafficking
- Weaknesses in the legal framework

The study was conducted in five districts located in five different provinces plus Karachi and Lahore. A total of 100 boy and girl trafficking victims were identified and interviewed, 500 household interviews from sending communities were conducted, and 500 children from the same communities were also interviewed. Clearly this was a major undertaking; the RA cost \$40,800, a significant percentage of the entire TICSА II in Pakistan. The reason for such a major effort (compared to other RAs funded by TICSА I and II that typically cost much less than this) was that so little credible information on child trafficking was available in Pakistan. There was a major need for an accurate situational analysis of issues listed above.

Preceding research by NGOs suffered from methodological weaknesses and Government simply refused to accept the results of those studies. In contrast to preceding studies, the Supply Study was accepted Government in large part due to the consultative process used during the planning of the research. Though the findings had not been officially released at the time of the evaluation, the results had been informally circulated and they significantly influenced Government's awareness and thinking about child trafficking. During the course of meetings with government officials and others working on child trafficking, there was high awareness about the Supply Study.

An additional benefit of the study was that it brought to public attention the seriousness of the child trafficking problem. The study received national TV and press coverage that helped people to understand the complexity of the problem and how extensive it is, going far beyond the camel jockey issue. SDPI organized a working group around the study that continues to meet to discuss child trafficking issues. SDPI now includes a child trafficking session in the regional research meetings it sponsors annually. Moreover, SDPI has gained new experience in the area and it intends to use the study results for advocacy activities it will conduct independently of TICSА II.

### **Bangladesh**

Bangladesh has recently completed a baseline survey focusing on the effectiveness of NFE programs supported by partner NGOs. The baseline was conducted by MRC-MODE, a Dhaka-based research agency, covering the socio-economic characteristics of the following target groups: TICSА's child beneficiaries, totaling about 4,000 children who attend NFE schools and use the Multi-purpose Children Centers (MCC)

- A sample of the parents of TICSА child beneficiaries
- A sample of NGO and community-based workers active in the geographic areas of TICSА interventions

The survey collected baseline information about the various target groups' socio-economic characteristics; educational history (of the children); social services available in the community and their quality; knowledge and awareness about trafficking; and existing community-based actions against trafficking. The survey was conducted by MRC-MODE with logistical support from TICSА partners. The baseline information will be used to fine tune TICSА program implementation. The survey will be repeated at the end of TICSА II and perhaps again later to assess whether these activities contributed to increased understanding of trafficking issues. The baseline also covers communities

where Community Vigilance Teams (VCT) are active and communities where they have not been established. This will allow a comparison of community vigilance in "with" and "without" locations to assess the effectiveness of the CVTs. The baseline data are now available at a total cost of \$11,787.

A second "knowledge base" activity supported in Bangladesh is the development of a database in MoWCA's Women and Children Affairs Department. Partner NGOs are using a standard form to provide data from the communities where they work for the database. Once operational, the database will support analyses of trafficking victims and their communities that will be useful for monitoring the problem and adapting policies and programs accordingly. This activity was just at a feasibility stage at the time of the evaluation and is budgeted at \$30,316.

A third accomplishment in this area is that TICSA II has played an important role in a Thematic Group to develop flow charts clarifying how the various forms of trafficking in Bangladesh operate.

### **Nepal**

In Nepal, TICSA funded two studies: the Entertainment Sector Study under the auspice of the Nepal National Human Rights Commission – Trafficking in Women and Children Rapporteur Office; and a Vulnerability Mapping Survey by AC-Neilsen. The Entertainment study provided input for the design of an Action Program for withdrawal and rehabilitation of trafficked girls by Maiti Nepal and by the three other partners (HELPLINE, CHANGE NEPAL, and SAATHI)<sup>17</sup>. The AC-Neilsen survey was useful for designing a prevention study involving Women for Human Rights (WHR).

One of TICSA's current NGO partners, WHR, conducts a program targeting single women who are typically war widows. One of the interventions is to help small groups of women develop small enterprises. An important part of this activity is to first conduct market surveys in the immediate area where the women reside to identify marketable products. These are extremely low cost surveys but invaluable for assuring the small businesses the women are trained to run have a viable market.

A third "knowledge base" activity funded by TICSA is making the Documentation and Information Center in the MoWCA functional and accessible to users.

### **Sri Lanka**

Another example of how TICSA supports data collection for programming activities is the community-based vocational education training that the Don Bosco Children and Youth Centre and its partner IRRITECH have initiated. To extend the reach of vocational training programs, an in-village training program is reaching more highly vulnerable children, particularly girls, who cannot travel to the Don Bosco Centre because of distance and security. IRRITECH conducted a very simple, very low cost survey to determine the vulnerability of children in targeted communities. The survey

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<sup>17</sup> Maiti Nepal has the longest experience with trafficking among NGOs and works with TICSA on prevention and withdrawal. HELPLINE, CHANGE and SAATHI have just recently signed agreements to work on withdrawal, facility operation, rehabilitation and reintegration.

subsequently identified children who are now eligible to participate in this new training program.

### **Thailand**

A database – the Client Information Management System (CMIS) – is being established at Kredtakarn and Bhumvej Rehabilitation Centers, two government facilities that provide services to trafficked children. The CIMS will allow for rapid updating and recovery of client case management information as well as analysis of the overall client population. The former will facilitate timely and accurate record keeping and retrieval while the later should be useful for policy and program purposes. The Mirror Foundation is providing technical assistance and training to the centers' staff so that they will be able to manage the system independently. The cost of this work is \$28,266.

The experience of The Center for the Protection of Children's Rights Foundation (CPCR) with developing a multi-disciplinary approach to rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked children and mainstreaming trafficking in government agencies is being documented at a cost of \$7,500. This will provide valuable information to efforts in other TICSAs countries working on introducing a multi-disciplinary approach. The CPCR experience will not serve as a model to be copied elsewhere, but rather, this will provide an example of how the approach was developed in one country and the problems encountered in doing so. A workshop is planned to disseminate the documentation information to TICSAs's partners working on rehabilitation and reintegration, budgeted at \$22,500.

### **Indonesia**

TICSA supported two studies in Indonesia. For project development purposes, TICSA funded the Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation (YKAI) to conduct a rapid assessment of the socio-cultural dynamics of child trafficking in Indramayu district. The study provided useful information on the attitudes of the local population towards commercial sex and the factors that contribute to child trafficking. The study also helped to identify potential activities to conduct in the district to counter child trafficking and who to target. The study cost \$4,910.

In Indonesia, the Demand Study has two parts. TICSA's study focuses on CSEC, organized begging, and child domestic labor, with particular emphasis on internal trafficking. To augment this coverage, TICSA contributed \$5,000 to the ILO sub-regional project "Mobilizing Action for the Protection of Domestic Workers from Forced Labor and Trafficking in South-east Asia," an ILO Special Action Program to Combat Forced Labor (SAP-FL). The SAP-FL project initiated a trafficking study entitled "Mapping Forced Labor and Human Trafficking for Labor and Sexual Exploitation from, through, and within Indonesia." It adds to TICSA's study in that it includes women and cross-border trafficking. The study conducted interviews with 99 respondents (30 men, 19 boys, 38 women, and 12 girls) in five districts, which are known to be sending, receiving, and transit areas and is conducted in close collaboration with the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment, and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. The respondents included domestic workers, street children, construction workers, commercial sex workers, plantation workers, plywood factory

workers, factory workers, restaurant workers, and street vendors. The study covers pre-trafficking/pre-migration situation, the relevance and nature of push/pull factors in movement, the role of intermediaries in trafficking/migration, the exploitation and control of victims, daily life conditions of migrants, and trafficking and links to final employment. A draft report has been produced.

## **Regional**

The Regional Demand Study and Regional Legal Review are described above in conjunction with policy and legal framework (Immediate Objective 1). It should be noted that the funding for Demand Study comes from five country program budgets.<sup>18</sup> TICSA has a separate regional budget for the Demand Side study, but in Nepal the funds for the study came from the TBP/TICSA and in Bangladesh the preparatory TBP project shared about 50% of the cost for this study and these TBP supports in two countries was about 29% of the total cost for this study. Both activities will produce country level reports as well as an overall regional report, adding new information to the local and regional knowledge base on child trafficking.

It is worth noting that none of the five national program evaluations conducted in support of the regional evaluation question the quality or utility of the various information-related activities TICSA supports.<sup>19</sup>

## **Conclusions**

Developing the knowledge base on child trafficking is an integral part of TICSA's programs. The reason for reporting the costs of these activities is to show that what is being done involves relatively modest amounts of funding. The key is using the funding to fill strategically important information gaps. From reading a number of the reports this work have produced, it is fair to conclude the studies are well done, guided by technically sound Terms of Reference, e.g., the Demand Study.

While the Pakistan RA was very successful in filling major information gaps, there is still a lack of information on other critical issues. The Demand Study will be very helpful in this regard but gaps will still remain. For example, there is no accurate estimate of the scale of internal and external child trafficking nationally and only very rough estimates exist for specific types of WFCL, e.g., two million are involved in bonded labor and what percentage are children is unknown. This is not unique to Pakistan, which is why TICSA continues to support information-related activities in each participating country.

A word of caution is warranted about data base development. Setting up the database is one thing, making sure its used effectively is another. The idea of databases on trafficking victims is quite appealing for obvious reasons. However, experience with databases in general suggests that they are most likely to be used and updated if there is a strong and immediate need for the data or the analyses they support. This is very likely the case with the databases being developed in the two Thai rehabilitation facilities.

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<sup>18</sup> Thailand will be covered by a comparable Demand Study funded by TICW.

<sup>19</sup> Two additional examples of how better use of information has been supported through TICSA's assistance are provided in Annex 3.

Center staff is being trained to manage the database, and monthly reporting requirements will drive its use. Databases in national government agencies might not be driven by similar demands, incentives to regularly update the database might also be lacking, and analytic skills needed to use client case data for policy analysis are typically weak. Databases being fed by NGO projects can also be adversely affected by the ending of those projects. These considerations need to be carefully considered in funding child trafficking databases by TICSAs or a follow-on project to avoid creating more "white elephant" databases.

Given that TICSAs current budget is fully committed; recommending additional studies during the remainder of the project is simply not possible or practical since only seven months of implementation time remain in TICSAs. However, future support at modest levels comparable to current expenditures on information activities is certainly warranted in a follow-on project.

### **Recommendations**

1. In a follow-on project, continue to use focused, low cost studies to guide the planning of new activities in future child trafficking projects (e.g., the Indonesia RA) – this is very cost-effective, higher cost RAs to meet major information needs (e.g., the Pakistan RA) to fill major information gaps, and major studies for research into regional problems (e.g., the Demand Study).
2. Consider carefully the factors that can affect continued and effective use of any future child trafficking databases funded by TICSAs or a follow-on project, paying particular attention to the continued supply of reliable data, clear incentives for updating and using the database, and the adequacy of technical skills for analytic work.

### **2.3 Immediate Objective 3:**

*At the end of the program, the capacity of relevant government, employers' organizations, trade unions and NGO institutions (district and central level) has been strengthened, enabling staff to plan, implement and monitor programs against trafficking.*

Capacity building is central to TICSAs work with national government agencies, provincial/district levels of government, and NGO and research partners. In Pakistan, TICSAs has helped to develop the capacities of the MSWSE on CSES and child trafficking issues through training and technical inputs. TICSAs has also worked with the Ministry of Information to develop a documentary on trafficking that is aired on national TV. This one activity has enabled the Ministry to be able to reach millions regarding the country's trafficking problem at very little cost to the project

In Nepal, TICSAs has a major AP with the MWCSW to create better understanding of trafficking issues among Ministry staff, district level officials, and NGO partners, and to build networks among the various organizations working on trafficking issues. TICSAs has also sponsored training of high-level officials in the Ministry on child trafficking to support implementation of the NPA on trafficking. Similar to Pakistan,

TICSA and the TBP in Nepal supported the development of a documentary that is aired weekly on WFCL and reaches an estimated 86 percent of the population.<sup>20</sup>

In Sri Lanka, TICSA supports a range of activities to strengthen staff skills and support new programs, such as Cyber Watch and investigation of possible pedophile activities, in the National Child Protection Authority (NCPA). TICSA's assistance to NCPA includes strengthening the relationship between the Authority and the Anti-trafficking Unit of the police that is located in the NCPA building. As part of this effort, a total of 40 surveillance staff has been trained by Scotland Yard experts. Media from print and electronic media have been better informed about trafficking issues in Sri Lanka and have been encouraged to communicate information about trafficking to the general public.

In Bangladesh, TICSA has worked repeatedly to keep child trafficking a priority in the MoWCA with seven changes in Secretaries during the course of TICSA I and II, plus more additional changes at other senior levels. In Indonesia, TICSA is the principal source of technical assistance to the MSW for developing staff skills and introducing improved rehabilitation and reintegration pilot facilities for trafficked children. In Thailand, TICSA has contributed to developing a multi-disciplinary approach for rehabilitation services for trafficking victims that is now used in government facilities – again, creating new capacities.

Capacity building has been integral to the partnerships TICSA has established with NGO implementing partners. In Pakistan, TICSA facilitated the first working relationship between a government agency – the NCCWD – and a grass-roots level NGO – the Pakistan Rural Workers Social Welfare Organization – who will implement advocacy and awareness raising activities using IEC materials developed jointly with NCCWD. Typical of the research activities that TICSA supports, the director of SDPI stated that working on the Supply RA developed an entire new program area within the organization that she intends to continue with or without further funding by TICSA. The same types of statements were by others working on RAs and the Demand Study, i.e., that this work has created new capacities within their organization.

In Bangladesh, all the organizations engaged by TICSA have previous skills and capacities that are highly relevant to the program, but they are being encouraged to support activities that are somewhat new to them. For example, one of the NGOs implementing one of the education/prevention programs – Samaj Unnayan Proshikshan Kendra (SUPK) – has long experience with NFE and trafficking. The MCCs it now operates and the CVTs it organized were started during TICSA I. This was not a problem because of SUPK's experience with working on trafficking in rural communities. As a result of working with TICSA, SUPK's director stated that their range of experience has been broadened and that TICSA has generated a much deeper understanding of the trafficking problem. This has enabled SUPK to engage and inform local government officials, including police and the border patrol; local civil society leaders; and religious leaders. As a result, SUPK is now working with the border patrol to heighten awareness

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<sup>20</sup> The Nepal TV series is entitled 'parivartan' (change) which airs every Wednesday on National TV channel at primetime just before the national TV news

and to encourage them to take action, for example, when a CVT reports possible trafficking activities.

The CVTs are themselves a form of capacity building within affected communities. At a very small cost, TICSА and its NGO partners have been able to create a new community institution that is proving very effective in controlling trafficking. Moreover, because the CVTs are purely voluntary in nature and team members participate because of their sense of responsibility to their community, this new community capacity will very likely continue after TICSА's assistance stops.

Some partner organizations have highly relevant skills for TICSА's Bangladesh program, but no prior experience with trafficking. The theater group that works with the TICSА program – Centre for Ethnic Children (CEC) – had not previously conducted performances based on trafficking, but now trafficking is a key theme. As a result of its experience with both phases of TICSА, the CEC director and performers have now become ardent advocates concerning child trafficking and performances based on actual experiences of trafficked victims will remain part of their repertoire. Contacts between CEC's director and other performing groups have resulted in adding trafficking stories to their performances as well.

The Don Bosco Children and Youth Centre in Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka, exemplify the upper end of TICSА's contribution to capacity building of a NGO. Under TICSА I, the basic facilities of the school were constructed (note: TICSА is not the sole donor to the Centre). For subsequent expansion of facilities supported by TICSА, the students made the bricks that were used for their construction work, making this as low cost as possible. TICSА I provided funding for the purchase of basic equipment and supplies needed for the vocational education and school programs the Centre offers. TICSА II is supporting the expansion of the vocational training to give greater emphasis to training for girls, particularly non-traditional training (e.g., computer skills versus sewing and cooking). TICSА II has also encouraged and supported the extension of training programs to the community level, targeting high risk children, especially girls, in more remote communities who cannot come to the center because of distance and security concerns,. The Don Bosco program is quite impressive and gaining recognition. Its program is being replicated in other parts of the country and construction of major new facilities funded by the German government is underway. TICSА's support to this center is obviously paying off in terms of increasing institutional capacity.

The rehabilitation and reintegration services supported by TICSА are one area in which all participating organizations are clearly developing important new capacities and skills. In Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, the introduction of psycho-social Counseling services for trafficked children is at the forefront of developing appropriate care and support services for these victims.<sup>21</sup> The organizations running the TICSА-

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<sup>21</sup> The 'Specialized Training Manual on Psychosocial Counseling for Trafficked Youth' which was produced under Phase I and used for training. This manual has now been translated into Russian and is being used in IPEC's European trafficking project PROTECT CEE. It will soon be translated into Spanish for use in Spanish speaking projects. The Asia Foundation has also used the manual in their work in Nepal as has USAID.

assisted facilities had relevant experience but their skills were not adequate to provide the supportive, child-friendly care TICSAs are working to establish. To date, 17 TICSAs partner staff have received intensive case management counseling training in Thailand, 40 have received basic psycho-social counseling training in Sri Lanka and 60 more are planned in response to managing post-tsunami shock among affected children, and training for 90 more staff in basic psycho-social counseling in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Pakistan is planned before the end of TICSAs. In Nepal, a university program in counseling training has been supported by TICSAs and 40 have received basic psychosocial training.

Another important area of capacity building for NGO partners supported by TICSAs is in the integration of gender equality into the initial training TICSAs sponsors for NGO partners concerning project planning, implementation and monitoring. In Nepal, the ILO manual on Gender Equality in Action Against Child Labor and Trafficking (GECL) has been translated into Nepali, which has become part of the NGO training program. The same has been done in Bangladesh and GECL training has also been conducted in Indonesia. Gender Equality Mainstreaming Training was conducted in Sri Lanka.<sup>22</sup>

The objective specifies that the capacities of employers associations and trade unions will also be strengthened to enable them to work more effectively in the response to child trafficking. This is one point of concern where TICSAs I and II have diverged somewhat from the ILO's standard tripartite approach of engaging government, employers associations, and workers associations. TICSAs National Coordinators stated they are all looking for opportunities to engage these sectors and some possibilities might be developed in a follow-on project. However, to date, they reported the difficulty has been either disinterest in the issue by these associations, a lack of technical or human resource capacity to work on trafficking activities, or simply having nothing of significance to offer to the TICSAs program that warrants funding. A noteworthy exception to this is the work of the Ceylon Worker Congress (CWC), a workers association that is implementing APs in the tea plantation sector of Sri Lanka.

Finally, it is worth noting that while the national evaluations identify certain weaknesses in some TICSAs activities, none question or doubt the value of TICSAs' contribution to capacity building for child trafficking activities.<sup>23</sup>

## **Conclusions**

TICSAs is clearly strengthening the capacities of government agencies and NGOs to respond better to child trafficking and the range of issues this involves. People and their organizations are acquiring new skills, learning to apply existing skills and capacities to work on trafficking activities, gaining better understanding of trafficking

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<sup>22</sup> In Bangladesh, capacity building in psychosocial protection and life skills development training was conducted for 13 MCC facilitators and 26 children, this activity was supported by Save the Children, Australia.

<sup>23</sup> IPEC/DED – GENEVA contracted with local national consultants to conduct an evaluation of the TICSAs country programs as an input to this overall program evaluation. This term is used in several places in this report and it refers to these country evaluations.

issues that enables them to be more effective advocates, and giving greater attention to gender issues in their trafficking programs.

While strengthening government capacities is certainly important, TICSAs' community level programs and their capacity building effects reported by partner NGOs are perhaps even more critical. What TICSAs will leave behind when it ends is a broader range of organizations with experience and capabilities to work on trafficking activities at the community level.

In a number of TICSAs' countries, new capacities are resulting from the cooperation between government and NGOs that TICSAs is facilitating on child trafficking issues. Government and NGOs are working together in new, creative ways. Pakistan is the most obvious case, but the same can be found in the other TICSAs' countries. For example, government officials in Indonesia acknowledged that TICSAs has helped them recognize the potential benefits of working with NGOs as partners. What this creates is the potential for more effective national responses to child trafficking. From their community level work, NGOs know what is happening on the ground, what new approaches traffickers are using, and what routes of transportation are being used. They can inform local and national government agencies about what they see happening and what is changing. With better cooperation between government and NGOs, it is more likely that what they have to say will be heard. This was not an explicit objective of TICSAs, but a very positive result nonetheless.

TICSAs is supporting various training and workshop events as a means of building capacities, but equally and perhaps more important is the capacity building that results from working on of the activities that TICSAs supports with government and its NGO partners. Training is one thing, but putting what was learned into practice makes it real and makes it part of the organization's capabilities from that point forward.

While the national evaluations raised no serious issues about weaknesses in TICSAs' capacity building activities, it should not be assumed that every activity that attempts to strengthen capacities would necessarily be effective or long lasting. For example, staff turnover undercuts such efforts though this has not been a widespread. Examples include one NFE partner organization in Bangladesh (HELP) and to some extent, the rehabilitation facility staff in Sri Lanka. Once trained, the person has higher market value and shops around for a better paying job. This is just universally true, certainly not unique to TICSAs, and not easily preventable. What this means is that periodic repetition of training is needed as new staff are recruited.

While all of TICSAs' training efforts were well justified, training is viewed, especially in government, as a benefit of the job, especially if participants receive a per diem payment. In contrast, the training staff is receiving on managing and using the databases at the two Thai rehabilitation centers supported by TICSAs will not be lost. The database will make their job easier and quicker, so there is a strong incentive to use what they learn. To what extent some "wrong" people are attending the training TICSAs sponsors cannot be determined by the evaluation, but it is worth raising the issue as a caution to TICSAs managers. Turn over and reassignment in government is also a common problem affecting capacity building efforts and was reported to affect TICSAs efforts to some extent. Again, there is little a project can do to prevent this.

What is lacking in some of TICSA's capacity building activities is systematic follow-up with those who have received skills training, including correct messages for communication about child trafficking. The completion of training is not the end, it is just the start. Follow-up is essential to make sure that the person understands and uses the information correctly. An excellent example of very good follow-up is the supervision system of NFE teachers in Bangladesh to assure the quality of their performance. In Sri Lanka, community motivators trained under TICSA I have received refresher training under TICSA II, also a way of providing follow-up. These types of follow-up should be a standard practice in any capacity building activity supported by TICSA or in a follow-on project.

Despite the cautionary note about possible problems affecting capacity building efforts, on balance, upgrading capacities in government and partner NGOs to mount more effective responses to child trafficking is clearly emerging as one of the project's strengths.

### **Recommendations**

1. With so little implementation time left – five months at best, TICSA should simply continue with the capacity building activities it currently supports and has planned.
2. The progress being made by TICSA to strengthen capacities needs to continue and ILO needs to find funding for a follow-on project to assure this. Priority areas include:
  - Strengthening the implementation of policy and legal frameworks pertaining to child trafficking, especially enforcement and prosecution of traffickers
  - Developing the professional capacities of staff at rehabilitation centers to use the techniques that TICSA has developed and introduced, including the multi-disciplinary approach developed by CPRC in Thailand
  - Strengthen TICSA partner organizations – government, NGOs, trade unions, employers association – to make better use of available data and to collect relevant data for planning, monitoring and assessment of new and on-going child trafficking activities.
3. If there is a follow-on project to TICSA II, capacity building of partners should continue to be strongly supported; however, follow-up should be an integral part of these activities.
4. To maximize the utility of training, especially in government, capacity-building activities should target those who will make extensive use of the training immediately in their daily work.

### **2.4 Immediate Objective 4:**

***At the end of the program, children and families in high risk sending areas have been assisted to reduce children's vulnerability to trafficking.***

TICSA's major expenditure is on prevention activities to reduce children's vulnerability including: basic education – either formal schooling or NFE – for vulnerable children; vocational training and recently in Nepal, apprenticeships; income

generation training for the parents of vulnerable children; advocacy/awareness raising; MCCs in rural communities, organizing Community Vigilance Teams (CVT), behavioral change communications, and action against pedophiles (CyberWatch). The following provides examples to show the range of activities TICSА is supporting for a relatively modest amount of funding.

- **Education Programs**

The NFE activities the evaluation teams were able to observe all seemed quite sound and the national evaluations were generally positive about on-going educational activities. Teachers met during the evaluation field visits and observed conducting classes appeared well qualified (e.g., high school graduates, former government teachers) and attentive to the learning and personal needs of students, and classrooms ranged from a room in a concrete house to very basic structures with a metal roof, thatched walls, and a dirt floor. Regardless of the classroom facility, an effort was clearly made to make the place attractive to children. In Bangladesh, an effective supervision system was in operation to support teachers and assure quality. These conditions differ markedly from regular government schools.

NFE programs varied in objective. In Bangladesh, the NFE program attempts to assist younger vulnerable children re-enter grade three or four in the regular school system. The teachers visited in one NFE program had 12 years of formal schooling and some had been teachers prior to joining the program. They were clearly caring and supportive of their students, which was a guiding principal of the NFE programs visited by the evaluation teams.

Indonesia supports "catch-up" training for recent school dropouts with the intention of helping these children return to formal schooling. TICSА is also supporting a joint effort by its NGO partner, YKAI, and the Indramayu District Education Office to upgrade the skills of schoolteacher. The objective is to make formal schooling more attractive to students, thereby discouraging dropping-out, and to increase teacher awareness about child trafficking and for them to give additional attention to those students who are most vulnerable.

An innovative approach being tested in Indramayu is to use primary schools as junior high schools in the afternoons to encourage more youths in the community to continue their education. As in many countries, poorer students cannot attend junior high school because they must travel a long distance or live away from home to do so because there is no junior high school nearby. TICSА's partner, YKAI, is supporting an "open junior high" program by providing a teacher for local students to attend accredited junior high school classes. To date, this has increased the percentage of those who complete junior high school from 60 percent to 90 percent.

TICSА's partner organizations in Sri Lanka conduct educational programs. The Ceylon Workers Congress (CWC) – supports "catch-up" education to help children return to regular school, and the Don Bosco Children and Youth Centre also offers remedial classes in English, Sciences and Mathematics for children 10 to 18 years of age to help them stay in school. For those who do not want to return to school, CWC and Don Bosco offer NFE classes. In this respect, Sri Lanka supports a fuller range of educational

options than other TICSAs programs to respond to the differing interests and needs of the children being targeted.

Nepal is a somewhat exceptional case in that TICSAs is not directly supporting educational activities for vulnerable or trafficked children. This is done by World Education under separate funding from the USDOL. ABC Nepal was funded in 2003 for a six month period to improve the formal schooling in the communities where it was working. At present, the educational needs of children in two TICSAs-sponsored rehabilitation centers are met by World Education's programs.

The Pakistan TICSAs program is simply too small at this time to support educational activities as in other TICSAs countries.

- **Vocational Education**

Vocational education is a second major prevention activity TICSAs supports in several countries to respond to child trafficking. Quite simply, the objective is to help those vulnerable to trafficking to find gainful employment so that they do not enter into situations or forms of employment where their risks of being trafficked are increased. TICSAs supports two vocational programs that are quite different but equally impressive in Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

The Don Bosco Children and Youth Centre in Sri Lanka offers a range of vocational education opportunities for vulnerable children in a conflict-affected part of the country. As described earlier, TICSAs's support for the Center started under TICSAs I, funding the construction of facilities and development of initial educational programs. The Centre receives funding from other sources, including its parent organization; however, TICSAs has helped the Centre refine and expand its current program. In addition to commerce and enterprise management, the Center's vocational education includes motor mechanics, hydraulics and pneumatics, air conditioning maintenance and repairs, electrical wiring, welding and iron works, brick making and construction work, machine shop operations, bakery operations, draughtsman ship, and recently, computer skills for data entry, graphic design and other software applications.

An evaluation of the Center's program found that more needed to be offered for girls; computer training and bakery operation are two responses to this recommendation, and more will follow. The Centre does look at market opportunities before deciding on what programs to add. The computer class visited by the evaluation team was a fairly balanced mix of somewhat older teenage boys and girls. To date 175 youths have received vocational training at the Centre and 125 have found employment with assistance of the Centre, yielding a 70 percent success rate. Some of those who do not get a job return to school. What the Centre has found is that even after successfully completing training; some girls are reluctant to work away from home due to parental objections because they feel their daughter needs to help at home. A second concern is the lack of security when they re-locate and the expense of living away from home. These might be issues to consider when initially selecting girls for training so as to better orient what they study to what they are ultimately willing to do.

In Indonesia, TICSAs has linked with the International Garment Training Center (IGTC) in Bogor. This is a state-of-the-art private facility resulting from the efforts of a

former garment-manufacturing executive, Mr. Till Freyer. The initial facility was funded through a private – public partnership resulting from Mr. Freyer's ability to raise private funding matched by a grant from GTZ. The program began training machine operators in 2002. The program and facilities continue to expand with funding generated by the Centers operations. The Center now has 43 employees and offers a full range of garment production and management skills.

Training is offered to those who have completed at least junior high school and courses cost \$160 for production training and \$600 for management training, plus dormitory fees. The sale of promotional items and revenue from special events generate additional income. Last year the Center generated approximately \$45,000 in excess of operating expenses (operating costs, staff salaries, etc.) that are used for future expansion (construction is already underway) and scholarships for those unable to afford the program's costs. TICSAs partner NGO in Indramayu established the connection with IGTC. 50 students from Indramayu attend the IGTC at present all of whom are doing very well. Private donations raised by YKAI are paying for half of the students while TICSAs funds the rest. IGTC plans to accept another 50 from Indramayu next year, offering scholarships to them, as well as to 50 more from tsunami affected parts of Aceh. This is an absolute windfall for TICSAs.

An important objective of the vocational training for students from Indramayu is to create alternative role models for parents and their teenage girls. There is a widespread acceptance of teenage girls leaving home to engage in commercial sex work. The most successful ones who buy houses and other material goods for their family are seen as someone to be emulated – Indramayu's "success stories".

The evaluation team had a discussion with six IGTC students from Indramayu. They reported that initially their families and the community were reluctant for them to leave home to attend the program. However, their insistence overcame that. They now feel more confident about their future work prospects than before. The three young men stated they were willing to work anywhere and had little concern about returning home. The young women, in contrast, said that they would work in garment factories for a while to earn and save. At some point, they each said they would return home and use their training and work experience to open fabric and dress shops. This is certainly not a bad thing and contributes perhaps even more to the objective of creating visible alternative role models. They all said they knew friends (girls) who left school and some became overseas domestic workers. They also knew of friends who had been trafficked and that girls ended up as sex workers. They confirmed that the girls in sex work are accepted by their community when they return home. Without prompting, they stated that they are widely viewed as role models for other girls in their community because of the money earned for their family. Suffice it to say, this is not typical of rural Indonesian communities and TICSAs has indeed targeted an important sending area.

- **Livelihood Assistance**

In Bangladesh and Nepal, livelihood assistance to the mothers of vulnerable children is part of community-based prevention. In Bangladesh, 300 families will receive training and assistance to develop and manage an income generating activity. The Training Assistance Rural Advancement Non-Government Organization (TARANGO)

works with TICSAs five partner NGOs who are conducting community-based programs. TARANGO has been working on micro-enterprise development in rural communities since 1989 and is considered one of the leading organizations in this area. The selected family member (typically the mother) receives entrepreneurship training, technical skills or trading business training, and investment support (not TICSAs funded). After starting the business, TARANGO provides business counseling and continued follow-up. This program was just starting when the evaluation was conducted.

Nepal's Single Women/Mothers project implemented by WHR includes income generation assistance as a means of improving the economic status of single women, typically war widows, many of whom are "child" mothers (the mother is less than 18 years old). These women have little opportunity for employment and their poverty makes them and their children highly vulnerable to trafficking and engagement in WFCL either within Nepal or India. WHR is targeting 220 single women for training and assistance to assist them to develop a micro-business. Before proceeding with training, WHR conducts a rapid market survey to estimate demand for the product in the immediate vicinity. If potentially viable, small groups of two to seven women receive the necessary assistance and support. At the time of the evaluation, 32 have received training to start businesses in electronics, soap making, incense making, food processing, candle making, tailoring, and livestock raising. WHR encourages the women to open a bank account and has organized a small lending program using these deposits in support of the business development component. Borrowers first receive micro-credit training. With very small loans, single women have started running a canteen, mushroom farming and a grinding mill.

- **Awareness Raising/Communications**

The income-generating component of the Single Women/Mothers project is part of the broader effort to assist single women and their children economically, socially, and psychologically. One element of the project is to engage single women as peer educators. WHR selects and trains single women to be social mobilizers who raise awareness within their community about trafficking. A total of 30 single women in four districts are now active. The project organizes single women's groups (a support group) to also raise awareness and build their confidence. To date 72 groups in 34 districts have been organized in a very short period of time. The project also assists single women enroll their children in school, and provides legal and psychosocial counseling to the women and their children.

Though the approaches differ, advocacy/communications/awareness raising is an element of TICSAs community-based projects in Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. Each TICSAs program uses some form of the peer educator/motivator approach. In some cases, the motivator is an adult, such as the motivators working in the tea plantations in Sri Lanka. In other cases, the motivators are the children themselves, as in Indonesia's children-run radio station.

One of the most promising approaches to family and community awareness raising being used in Sri Lanka ("heart centers"), Bangladesh, and Indonesia are the Multi-purpose Children's Centers (MCC). Bangladesh's MCCs are a good example of this strategy. The NGO rents a house in a centrally located community that serves as a

place for children to come to voluntarily for educational purposes offered in fun and entertaining ways. The houses are made attractive to the children, bright, typically with a TV and video player. The staff is friendly and caring.

Educational activities are mixed with games and group events that the children enjoy. Even the games contain messages about trafficking; one organization used the "snakes and ladders" format for a game that was really about trafficking. The MCC staff also teaches the children about child labor, child rights, and gender equality. One of the rooms at the MCC serves as the location for the NFE classes. The MCCs visited by the evaluation teams were pleasant, cheerful places that offered the children a refreshing change from the dreary routines of rural village life. For example, none of them would have things like a TV to play videotapes on at home. One activity the children very much enjoy is learning to put on plays about trafficking, which they perform for other children during special events.

At first, few came to MCC because villagers were unfamiliar with it, but soon word began to spread about this being a safe and good place for the children to go. Now, approximately 200 children come to just one MCC daily. The children at the MCCs the evaluation teams visited were clearly enthusiastic about having a place like this to come to. They were enjoying themselves regardless of the educational/awareness raising purposes of the MCC. One mother, who came with her children, when asked why she wants them to come to the MCC, stated she "wanted them to learn something useful".

While reaching hundreds of children in nearby villages with information about trafficking is certainly an accomplishment for a single MCC, it is made even better by encouraging the children to tell their friends and family about the dangers of trafficking as well. In effect, the children attending the MCC are serving as an informal network of child peer educators, with the result that the MCC reaches thousands instead of hundreds in the communities it serves.

Bangladesh's community-based program first organized Community Vigilance Teams (CVT) during TICSА I and is now expanding the activity to some 60 villages in three northern border high-sending districts. The CVTs are composed of community volunteers who receive initial training from TICSА's partner NGOs. Some members are local Union Council members; others are just from the community. The NGOs then help them to organize and become effective. CVT members reported that the training by the NGOs helped them to internalize trafficking issues. Their duties include raising awareness in their communities as well as staying alert for possible efforts to traffic women or children from their community. When outsiders come into the community, they meet with the families who were contacted to learn what transpired and then decide on appropriate action.

From a group meeting of CVT members, the evaluation team was told about one trafficker who came to a community posing as a traditional healer. When the CVT heard he was attempting to persuade one couple to let him take one of their children to a "good job", they called in the police. In another case, they rescued one boy taken by an agent who was then arrested. In a third instance, two Indian agents were able to take two girls across the border, but swift action by the CVT resulted in the girls being rescued and taken to a shelter. In a fourth example, an outsider befriended himself to a family. One

day he went fishing with one of the boys in the family who subsequently went missing. The CVT scoured the area and found the boy tied up, awaiting transport. Again the police were called in to make an arrest.

When asked why they do this, the answers were all the same – it is their community and they want to make it a safe place for children and women. A measure of their commitment to this activity is that during the long interval between TICSAs I and II in Bangladesh due to Government's delays, they remained active with virtually no support from the NGOs simply because they wanted to. The NGOs were able to find small amounts of money (for refreshments, etc.) to meet infrequently with them, which helped as well. This suggests sustainability is likely. But most important, the CVTs reported that once they became active, **trafficking in their communities stopped completely.**

- **Behavioral Change Communications**

The clearest example of behavioral change communication is the theater performance TICSAs support in Bangladesh. At the time of the evaluation, the theater group, Centre for Ethnic Children, (CEC), were about to begin their second round of performances with TICSAs. During TICSAs 1, around 2,500 to 7,000 people attended their performances, some traveling long distances to do so. This was far above their initial expectations. CEC bases their performances on actual accounts of trafficking and scripts are developed based on victims' reports. As the director explained, they try to show the villagers that there are so many ways that traffickers will try to trick them. The messages are very clear: you need to change your thinking about listening to anyone who promises a good job or other material benefits if you will give/sell them your children – its not true and the performances show you what will happen to your child if you do this.

Maintaining professional artistic standards is an important part of CEC's performance. They use some traditional folk-theater techniques combined with more modern approaches. The evaluation team was able to attend a rehearsal and the performances are genuinely impressive. To assess their effectiveness and determine how they could improve their performance, CEC conducts a post-performance survey of the audience. They ask people what they can remember about key messages, what was most convincing to them, how they now think about trafficking, and other questions about their reaction to what they heard and saw.

Though not part of CEC's agreement with TICSAs, the director of CEC reported that he has worked with other performing groups and they too have become interested in doing performances about trafficking. During TICSAs II, CEC will produce a video of 50 performances for distribution. The director expects their performances to be seen by as many as 150,000 during TICSAs II.

Measuring behavioral change even in simple ways such this one in Bangladesh is one area that future child trafficking programs could give greater emphasis to for management as well results assessment purposes. This is not a priority in other TICSAs country programs.

## **CyberWatch**

One very innovative effort to raise awareness and stimulate enforcement is the CyberWatch program TICSA supports in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has become a target for pedophiles, like the Philippines and other Asia countries. The CyberWatch program run by NCPA monitors pedophile websites, chat rooms and other internet fora in an attempt to entrap pedophiles that come to Sri Lanka to pursue their sexual gratification. CyberWatch engages them by responding to their messages and entering into an exchange with them, and if they come to Sri Lanka, a decoy meets them and continues the process until events transpire far enough for the police to arrest the pedophile.

An Anti-Trafficking Unit of the police has been established in NCPA. It works very closely with CyberWatch and the surveillance and investigation work that are also part of the NCPA's program. To date, CyberWatch has led to the prosecution of 30 foreign and local pedophiles. It has also resulted in at least one pedophile website posting warnings about the CyberWatch, cautioning readers about the possibility of entrapment in Sri Lanka.

## **Conclusions**

The preceding is not a comprehensive list of everything that TICSA is supporting in the area of prevention. As in other program areas, what TICSA is supporting for prevention is quite impressive when you consider that all of these activities are only costing roughly \$720,000. There are a number of very sensible, promising, and innovative approaches being piloted across the TICSA countries to identify ways to reduce trafficking in targeted locations. This includes the "open" junior high school activity in Indonesia, the vocational education program of Don Bosco in Sri Lanka, the Single Women/Mothers project in Nepal, the MCCs in several countries, the CVTs and the rural theatrical performances in Bangladesh, and CyberWatch in Sri Lanka among others. The three last have enough of a track record to consider expanding coverage and/or adapting them to other countries in a follow-on project to TICSA. By the end of TICSA, it is likely that other prevention activities will also prove effective.

But sensible, promising, interesting and innovative does not guarantee they are effective. With the few exceptions just noted, these activities must run longer before it can be established that they are indeed effective in combating child trafficking. Similarly, the numbers reached by these activities will have to increase significantly before they can have an impact on trafficking in the communities where they are implemented. In this respect, most worrisome is that a number of these activities have only recently started and it's very unlikely that they can be continued without steady financial support.

Certainly aspects of even the most promising activities can be questioned. Consider the following.

One concern about the Bangladesh NFE program is that because of the long delay by Government to approve TICSA II and select NGO partners, what had been planned as a two year NFE program must now be compressed into one year. This might not pose a problem for the brighter, faster learners, but for average or weaker students, this could reduce their overall learning, making it more difficult for them to enter regular school.

The Bangladesh NFE programs are also encountering some problems with retaining teachers. The issue centers on salary (as usual) and the balancing act between paying a fair salary reflecting local costs of living and keeping project costs to a minimum. This is something to be monitored.

As impressive as the Don Bosco program is, the national consultant raised questions about selection criteria. There seems to be too much emphasis given to poverty, i.e., poverty makes all children vulnerable, when in fact not all poor children are highly vulnerable to trafficking. This is a concern worth re-visiting when new student selections are made.

Selection also seems too problematic for the Indonesia vocational education activity. The IGTC requires students to have successfully completed junior high school when many of the most vulnerable children are vulnerable because of their lack of education. At the outset of this activity, few children under 18 could be identified who met this criterion. Of the 49 students from Indramayu at the IGTC, only two were under 18. TICSAs and YKAI are aware of this and plan to make more concerted efforts to select younger students in the next round. While one could argue that the point is to create role models for other youths in the district, a 20 year old who attends the IGTC might not be a very compelling model for a 14 or 15-year-old school dropout.

As promising as CyberWatch is, it appears to be short-staffed, run essentially by one young woman, a position currently funded by TICSAs. Where adequate funding for this position will come from after TICSAs stops remains to be seen.<sup>24</sup> The material she is exposed to is so distressing and repugnant she must take days off to cope with the stress, as any normal person would. Also the program only operates during the day while she is working. As effective as the program has been, if two or three people were monitoring the Internet for 16 or 24 hours a day, perhaps even more pedophiles that came to Sri Lanka could be apprehended. Of course, that implies adequate budget to expand operations.

Issues or concerns could probably be raised about each TICSAs country program. Examples of this are found in the national program evaluations conducted in support of this overall evaluation, such as the detailed critique of activities in the Indonesia program. However, this overall evaluation assesses TICSAs as a regional project and the progress being made toward its overall objectives. That differs from a country-by-country evaluation of each AP. The national evaluations done for each TICSAs country program come closer to that and they make a number of observations and recommendations that deserve attention. The point is that it is unlikely that every activity will prove to be effective and close monitoring is called for during the remainder of TICSAs.

## **Recommendations**

1. The ILO needs to assure funding for a follow-on project to continue and expand successful, effective prevention activities supported during TICSAs II. Otherwise, many of these activities will support and produce marginal results that will not be sustained. Its entirely too soon to stop.

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<sup>24</sup> When asked about what NCPA will do about this if TICSAs ends, staff responded that they will try to continue at a much reduced salary and hope that new funding becomes available.

2. In a follow-on project, piloting and experimenting with new approaches should be minimal; instead, the project should focus on expanding the coverage of activities that have proven successful during TICSА II, as described in this section.
3. In a follow-on project, continue to make prevention a top priority and consider adapting successful activities to other country programs where appropriate. The greatest return on investment in responding to social problems comes from investment.
4. In a follow-on project, consider establishing a fuller range of educational options for targeted or trafficked children along the lines of the Sri Lanka program. A wider range of educational opportunities provides greater reach to those who are most vulnerable to trafficking.
5. The TICSА Regional Office should lead a process of each program responding to the observations and recommendations of the national evaluations. Program Coordinators should make clear which recommendations they accept and will implement, and which they accept partially, and which they disagree with and why.

## **2.5 Immediate Objective 5:**

*At the end of the program, the victims of child trafficking have been rehabilitated and the capacity of government and NGO institutions to provide services to rescue, intercept, rehabilitate and reintegrate child and adolescent victims of trafficking have been improved.*

### **Findings**

Establishing supportive rehabilitation and reintegration services for trafficked and abused children is the most difficult area TICSА addresses. The difficulty results from various barriers to creating a protective yet child-friendly environment in which appropriate services can be provided. At a minimum, this requires different types of professional staff who collectively have the various skills and attitudes necessary to help abused and trafficked children cope with the adverse psychological and social effects the experiences have created.

A major barrier to creating appropriate rehabilitation and reintegration services is the existing laws and established procedures for managing trafficking victims. In effect, victims are treated as the criminal and incarceration is the prevailing response in the countries where TICSА is working (with the exception of Thailand). It is not only laws, but the attitudes of those responsible for dealing with trafficking victims, especially victims of cross-border trafficking who are viewed by authorities as foreigners who have entered the country illegally often times to engage in illegal activities, e.g., prostitution, smuggling, etc. Internally trafficked victims fare little better. They are from the economically lower classes, ethnic minorities or other marginalized groups who are viewed as creating the problem of trafficking as opposed to being the victim of it. In most cases, the trafficked child who enters the government system enters a system oriented to adults, not children, and one that is not attuned to managing trafficking victims.

With the exception of Pakistan, shelters do exist in the countries where TICSA works; however, their conditions are generally appalling and treatment is often abusive. In short, they probably do more harm than good to the trafficking victim. They are not oriented to the rights and needs of children. Even if treatment and services were adequate, there are simply too few and too removed from the areas where services are most needed, as in Pakistan. The same holds for the other TICSA countries (again, Thailand is the exception). Staffs in government shelters typically lack the requisite training, skills, and attitudes a trafficked child needs; nor are the range of services – medical, psychological, legal, and educational – available to children in these shelters. What services are available are not based on a case management approach; rather, all cases are mixed together and services are not tailored to the individual needs of each child.

While countries are committed to eliminating WFCL, many of these children have been trafficked. A major impediment to withdrawing from WFCL is what to do next given the utterly inadequate system they are exposed to if placed in government shelters. In other words, if you withdraw them, then what do you do with them? This is an issue in all TICSA program countries.

TICSA is working to change this environment by developing model rehabilitation and reintegration services that meet international standards with the hope this will lead to improvements in government services if these models are replicated. Changing this environment – the legal system determining treatment of trafficked children and the existing service provision system – is a Herculean task of enormous complexity in the TICSA countries. However, this is what TICSA is attempting to do and TICSA is providing intellectual leadership in this area, particularly with respect to non-institution based rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked children. This is a very important point. Worldwide experience is showing that institutionalization of trafficked children is not a particularly effective response and that community-based approaches are far better in the majority of cases.<sup>25</sup>

TICSA works on improving rehabilitation and reintegration services at both the regional and country level. The Regional Support Office is managing two activities that will contribute to this area – the Regional Legal Review and the drafting of regional minimum standards and guidelines for childcare. The most advanced country level efforts are in the three TICSA I countries – Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. Indonesia has also initiated support for creating a model center that the MSW is planning to replicate in five other sites.

### **Regional Assistance**

The two regional activities are closely related. The Regional Law Review was discussed earlier. The results of the Regional Law Review will challenge the current atmosphere of indifference to child rights and incarceration as a response to managing victims of trafficking. It will examine the existing legal frameworks of TICSA countries that pertain to the treatment of trafficked children. As noted above, the prevailing approach to managing trafficking victims is largely to incarcerate them in a government

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<sup>25</sup> Exceptions include child with severe psychological problems, physical disabilities and terminal cases.

institution. The Review will also examine the ability of the country to implement existing laws. This is an extremely important and extremely difficult issue. Often times, the very people responsible for carrying out the law, such as the police, are themselves involved in the trafficking process either directly as traffickers or indirectly by receiving payments from traffickers. The legal review and the subsequent regional workshop is also expected to address legal inadequacies in the context of the prosecution of the offenders. This review, its subsequent workshop, and its recommendations should help lead to corrective actions by the appropriate government officials and provide information for local activists to advocate for necessary legal and procedural reforms.

Work on the Regional Minimum Standards and Guidelines for Child Care will begin soon. This will draw on guidelines and standards already developed in Nepal and Sri Lanka, as well as existing standards in Thailand. This work will be done in collaboration with UNICEF. A good example of the current problematic, almost unworkable, situation of providing services to trafficked children comes from Sri Lanka. Under current regulations, a remanded child to a government facility is allotted Rupees 2.5 per day. It would be hard to feed a dog on that amount let alone take care of a child. It is precisely these types of absurdities that need to change to bring care and services for trafficked children in line with international standards.

These two activities go hand-in-hand. Bring the legal framework concerning the treatment of trafficking victims in line with international standards and then establish what services must be provided within that legal framework. This is what TICSА is working towards at the regional level.

## **Nepal**

The Nepal program is at the forefront of TICSА's efforts to establish effective rehabilitation and reintegration services for trafficked children. This reflects the severity of the problem in Nepal, so many are trafficked that there is a great need for appropriate services for the children who manage to escape their situation or are withdrawn.

In July 2004, an AP with the Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB) funded jointly by IPEC/TICSА and UNICEF was initiated to develop "Comprehensive Minimum Standards for the Care of Children of Special Protection in Nepal". It is hoped that Government will accept these standards for nationwide application.

In August 2004, TICSА sponsored two workshops on institutional and non-institutional approaches to rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked children. The first was entitled "Issues and Directions for Institutional and Community-based Care" and second, "Building the Foundation for Reintegration Activities". The first examined the growing body of experience with institutional care for trafficked children compared to successful examples of non-institutional support services, ending with a discussion of minimum standards of care of children in need of special protection. The second workshop covered the various issues involved with the social reintegration of trafficked children. A total of 35 participants representing a broad array of local organizations involved with childcare attended these workshops, resulting in broad dissemination of their information.

TICSA supports two facilities using a multi-disciplinary approach integrated with psychosocial counseling. TICSA/Nepal is moving ahead with exploring the feasibility of non-institutional approaches to rehabilitation and reintegration. It has recently signed agreements with three local NGO partners – SAATHI, HELPLINE and CHANGE NEPAL – to work together on the common objective of developing non-institutional services for trafficked children, entitled "Building a Comprehensive Recovery and Reintegration Process for Trafficking Survivors in Nepal". Under the new agreement, all three organizations will support efforts to withdraw children from WFCL. HELPLINE will manage a transit home staffed by counselors trained in psychosocial counseling with assistance from SAATHI, which will also provide occupational therapy/vocational training services. CHANGE NEPAL will work on withdrawal of girls from massage parlors and cabin restaurants, and boys and girls from the bus park, plus provide medical services and a NFE program to children in the transit home. Any child under 14 working in a massage parlor will be physically removed and placed in the transit home. The activity is expected to withdraw a maximum of 450 boys and girls and assistance for voluntary return to their home will be organized.

The Nepal program has recently started piloting an effort with UNICEF to establish "juvenile benches" in 10 locations selected by the government. TICSA will support the Center to Assist and Protect Child Rights in Nepal (CAP-CRON) to establish child-friendly court procedures in six district courts<sup>26</sup>. Law enforcement authorities and their implementing units will be encouraged to respect the rights of child, especially those who are in conflict with the law, children working in difficult circumstances, and those vulnerable to trafficking. UNICEF will support the development of the same in four other districts. The results of this effort if successful could have utility in other TICSA countries, so it is important that this AP move ahead during the remainder of TICSA.

## **Bangladesh**

Bangladesh recently funded Nari Unnayan Shakti (NUS – Women's Power for Development) to open a rehabilitation center in Dhaka in February 2005. NUS has prior experience with operating children centers but not based on the psycho-social counseling, case management, and multi-disciplinary approaches supported by TICSA. The center's staff previously worked on a child labor project funded by IPEC. The same as with other TICSA centers, the objective is to develop a model that can be replicated in other locations.

The evaluation team visited the center, which is a very pleasant, friendly environment for children. NUS support a full range of services:

- Withdrawal of children from WFCL,
- Recovery – admitting the child to the home and providing medical and psycho-social care
- Rehabilitation – lodging, NFE, other skill development, additional medical services if needed, counseling as well as normal play and recreation

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<sup>26</sup> These are Morang, Makwanpur, Kaski, Rupandehi, Bankey, and Kancanpur.

- Reintegration – NUS attempts determine the child's original home, and for those who do not know where their home is or do not want to go home, alternative arrangements
- Community consultant to reduce stigma and discrimination toward the child

The shelter in Dhaka is much needed because the city is a major trafficking hub; however, the need for shelters in other parts of the country is increasing as the trafficking problem worsens and children are withdrawn from abusive labor conditions. While the shelter follows closely TICSAs approach to services for trafficked children, what is troublesome is that with TICSAs ending in March 2006, and activities ending in January 2006, the shelter will only operate for 11 months before funding stops. NUS has no other donor for the shelter at this time and will have to close down if alternative funding is not found quickly.

TICSAs also plans to develop minimum standards for childcare specific to conditions in Bangladesh.

### **Indonesia**

TICSAs provides funding for the MSW to operate an upgraded facility in Jakarta for trafficked and abused children, which opened in Sept. 2004. Two MSW staff received training from CPRC in Thailand. One received training from another organization. The remaining 11 are scheduled for training by the end of September 2005. IOM has also provided staff training on case management of trafficked children. However, staff capabilities were acknowledged by the MSW director as a problem that needs to be resolved soon. Nonetheless, MSW plans to replicate the center in five additional locations and is seeking government funding to do so.

The evaluation team visited the center, a very pleasant and spacious facility. There were 26 children lodged there, three of who had been trafficked, ages 15, 15 and 18. The center receives children referred by partner NGOs who they also work with to reintegrate children after rehabilitation. The center's manager emphasized that children are not returned home until parents have been counseled and they agree not to permit their child to be trafficked again, but it is not possible to determine whether such assurances are later adhered to. If the child's home is in Jakarta, or there is no partner organization to conduct follow-up with reintegrated cases, then center staff will make at least one home visit.

The project and center directors noted that the linkage with NGOs needs to be strengthened so that the withdrawal and referral process results in more trafficked children receiving care at the center. There is ample physical space to accommodate more children. YKAI is also assisting the center to develop a case management database.

### **Sri Lanka**

TICSAs has been working with NPCA in both phases of TICSAs to establish rehabilitation and reintegration services for trafficked children that meet international standards. Work with NPCA on Regulatory Standards for Child Care Homes began under TICSAs 1 and a draft is now pending review by the Ministries of Social Welfare, Justice and Education.

With support from TICSА, NCPA supervises the operation of two facilities with funding from TICSА. The evaluation team visited the facility in Negombo, located near to Colombo. As with the other TICSА-sponsored facilities, Negombo is a very pleasant, well run facility (a large house compound) located in a pleasant, quiet neighborhood. There were 27 children at the center most of whom were abused children; staff reported in the past year, only one case was a trafficked child.<sup>27</sup> The center receives 75 to 80 children a year who stay at the facility any where from two weeks to two years. Staff reported that many of the children have run away from abusive domestic work and a significant percentage is children of mothers who are overseas workers. Others are victims of sexual abuse at home typically by a stepfather. Some of the children they receive are sent by the court, others are NGO referrals. The center recently recruited three schoolteachers to conduct classes so that some of the children can rejoin regular school at some point.

Two staff recently received the psychosocial training using the revised curriculum of NCPA using a case management approach. They reported that the training has helped them greatly, especially with difficult traumatized children. They can obtain information without doing further harm to the child's psychological state, and are better able to help the child deal with anger, fear, and other feelings.

Despite the qualified staff and excellent facilities, Negombo illustrates the problems currently affecting such operations. Under current regulations, the center receives R. 2.5 per day for each resident child, which is an utterly inadequate amount. Children who are remanded to the center by the court may not leave its premises under any conditions, accompanied or not by center staff, without court permission. In other words, the abusive adult whose actions resulted in the child being placed in the center remains free while the child is confined as though he/she were the perpetrator. When the child is required to attend court proceeding, the Court Probation Officer escorts the child and speaks on his/her behalf. The children's wishes are not taken into consideration in these proceedings. Follow-up if conducted after reintegration is the responsibility of the Probation Unit, again suggesting the child is the guilty party. In effect, the system re-victimizes the child in its operations.

At a minimum, there needs to be a procedure for the child to safely interact with normal society as part of the rehabilitation process rather than being incarcerated in the center at the court's discretion. The child should have legal representation at court proceedings by a qualified, neutral individual and children's wishes should be expressed and taken into consideration by the court. Lastly, follow-up should be conducted by social workers from the MSW and not by the Probation Unit to reduce stigma and discrimination.

### **Thailand**

TICSА provided \$20,000 to CPCR to further its work on a multi-disciplinary approach (MDA) to rehabilitation and reintegration services. This has been successfully

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<sup>27</sup> Interestingly, when questioned, staff viewed trafficking as meaning cross-border trafficking, not internal trafficking. It's very likely more children who are victims of internal trafficking are received by the center since a number of the children are victims of abuse as child domestic workers.

completed and 55 victims of trafficking have been assisted through this improved approach. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) now has a working model for an integrated approach to providing services to trafficking victims which is being used in its largest facility in Nonthaburi.

TICSA is providing an additional \$30,000 to document CPR's experience with developing and introducing the MDA and conduct a regional workshop for TICSA partners to disseminate results. Though not directly transferable to other countries, it is hoped that the experience of CPR will help others to understand and anticipate the problems that introducing the MDA is likely to entail and how CPR resolved them.

The implementation of the multi-disciplinary approach went particularly smoothly because of the strong working relationship CPR has with MSDHS's Bureau on Anti-Trafficking of Women and Children (BATWC). CPR appreciates the difficulties BATWC faces. It has only three to seven staff per province that are not well trained. The MDA would simply be beyond their capabilities. The non-judgmental understanding of BATWC's situation by CPR and working with them as a partner has been key to this relationship. It represents an excellent example of cooperation between NGOs and government in addressing the problems of child trafficking.

In a separate activity TICSA is providing \$28,266 in funding for the computerization of case management files in two government centers – Kredtakarn and Bhumvej. The Mirror Foundation is providing IT services for the development of the databases. This will enable staff to quickly access and update client files, generate monthly reports, and support analyses of facility operations and client characteristics and needs. Such work has implications for further refinement of government policies.

TICSA's relationship with CPR has been an especially constructive and helpful one. A total of 17 partners from TICSA's countries have received case management and psychosocial training from CPR. While CPR prefers not to receive further funding from TICSA because of IPEC reporting requirements and prefers a contractual relationship that has worked fine, requires less time-consuming reporting (from CPR's perspective), and should be used in the future.

## **Conclusions**

TICSA is the driving force in each of its participating countries where it supports the establishment or upgrading of rehabilitation and reintegration services for trafficked children. In several countries, it is partnering with UNICEF on various issues, but TICSA is the principal actor in promoting services based on psycho-social counseling integrated with a case management and multi-disciplinary approach. TICSA is setting new standards for its countries with respect to the care trafficked children receive. This must continue.

TICSA I and II have been in operation for only four and half years and when it began, the concepts and approaches it is now supporting were merely ideas, not practices, in its partner countries. It is accurate to say that TICSA has pioneered these approaches. TICSA has definitely helped its partners move forward, but much remains to be done. What is on the ground and operating now is just the rudimentary beginnings of the

system that needs to be developed to care for trafficked children. For this assistance to stop now because of funding issues would significantly undercut what has been accomplished to date. TICSAs must continue its work in this area to assist its partner countries to develop the services needed to care for the thousands of children who are trafficked every year.

### **Recommendations**

1. Depending on the funding IPEC can obtain for child trafficking activities in the future, rehabilitation and reintegration services should be the top priority. This will have the most direct and immediate impact on human conditions. This should include assistance to strengthening existing government and NGO shelter services and capacity building of key national partners to run these shelters.
2. For the remainder of TICSAs, continue all planned activities pertaining to rehabilitation and reintegration on the assumption that additional funding will be forthcoming – do not slow up or back off. This will quickly become a critical area for responding to the child trafficking problem especially as efforts to rescue child victims become more effective.
3. In a follow-on project, continue to maintain a working relationship with CPCR as a training resource for the multi-disciplinary approach.

### **Section 3. Design, Strategy, Management and Sustainability**

The Terms of Reference for the mid-term evaluation contain a number of questions about the design and strategy that initially guided TICSAs, its management arrangements, and sustainability of the results of the country and regional projects. This section responds to these questions.

#### **3.1 Design Adequacy and the Strategic Performance Framework**

##### **Findings**

The strength of TICSAs II's design is the selection and definition of the five Immediate Objectives. They address the root causes of trafficking accurately and guide the selection of interventions needed to reduce trafficking in each participating country. Moreover, they do exactly what well worded objectives should do – specify those areas where conditions and factors must change to accomplish the overarching goal of the project, yet be broad enough to accommodate the range of activities that could be undertaken to make progress toward the objective.

Revisions were made to three of the objectives, approved by USDOL in March 2004, to bring TICSAs's objectives better in line with the issues and problems that TICSAs managers recognized needed to be addressed. That is good management – objectives are initially formulated as starting points, and when experience with on-the-ground realities is gained through implementation of activities, if the objectives need adjustment, then they should be modified. This kind of flexibility is what produces results, not adhering dogmatically to initial plans and ideas. This is especially important for regional projects like TICSAs because conditions vary from country to country, and overall objectives must be stated in such a way that they can accommodate that variation.

TICSA developed indicators and targets shortly after project start-up that were slightly modified along with its objectives in March 2004 to reflect more accurately what was actually being done by its APs. The current indicators are more than sufficient to monitor TICSA's progress and no further changes should be made at this time.

The Project Document for TICSA II is a well-crafted, logical analysis of prevailing conditions and draws on the experience of TICSA I. The strategies it developed continue to be relevant and important to work on child trafficking in each TICSA country, as evidenced by the number of activities under way for each of the Immediate Objectives. The strategies address the root causes of child trafficking. This includes helping to develop and implement policies and laws needed to respond to child trafficking by national governments; expanding educational opportunities for highly vulnerable children; vocational training to help vulnerable children find decent, gainful employment and avoid WFCL; income generation training and assistance for the parents of vulnerable children to raise household income and thereby reduce the temptation to allow a child to be trafficked; prevention of child trafficking through awareness raising among vulnerable children and their parents about the realities of trafficking; promoting behavior change through effective communications to discourage parents and children to become involved in trafficking; increasing community vigilance about trafficking; and organizing villagers to act against attempted trafficking.

Equally important, the Immediate Objectives and the strategies being used in TICSA programs are consistent with and supportive of national policies. TICSA and the activities they support are integral to the national response; they are not in any way contrary government policies. By all accounts, there is a strong sense of ownership by government agencies with respect to TICSA's objectives, strategies and activities. This is consistent with IPEC's standard mode of operation – i.e., helping Governments do what it has committed itself to do, not trying to tell or force Government to take certain actions. TICSA is completely in line with that guiding strategy.

The Project Document made good use of experience from TICSA I and the objectives and strategies it puts forward are based largely on that experience. TICSA II very much builds on initiatives of TICSA I in the areas of policy, prevention, knowledge base, and rehabilitation and reintegration. There is continuity between the two projects which adds to the return on investment made in TICSA I and aids TICSA II by giving it a platform to build upon and committed partners to work with.

The beneficiary analysis and identification of their needs and constraints in the Project Document are adequate for a design document and sufficient as a starting point. Gender is central to TICSA's strategies and this is clearly reflected in its activities. For example, in NFE classes, at the MCCs, and in rehabilitation centers, girls far outnumber boys. Responsiveness to gender issues is illustrated by the special effort made to develop non-traditional types of vocational training for girls at the Don Bosco Center in Sri Lanka. Considerable attention is given to identifying the needs of girls and designing activities that respond to those needs.

What each country has done subsequently is conduct RAs or small-scale focused studies to identify more accurately beneficiaries, i.e., highly vulnerable children and their families, who should be targeted by planned activities. Poverty is not the sole criteria

used in these studies, though the Sri Lanka national consultant expressed the view that poverty is given too much importance and that not all poor children are necessarily highly vulnerable to trafficking. This point needs to be kept in mind by TICSAs managers to make sure this is not happening.

By all accounts from National Project Coordinators, the Strategic Programme Impact Framework (SPIF) that IPEC uses to guide its planning processes was helpful and constructive, though at times, rather complicated and time consuming. As an outside observer, an initial review of the SPIF, the diagrams are somewhat overwhelming. But after learning about TICSAs and its activities, the diagrams are in fact a very comprehensive, concerted effort to reflect the relevance of the project within a broader national framework, to capture what the project should do without overlapping with other developmental partners, to present the expected outcomes of the project. The SPIF is very useful as a planning tool and IPEC staff understands it and know how to use it. The SPIF makes very clear what the linkages are from inputs through to results that contribute to progress toward the Immediate and overall Development Objectives of the project. With few exceptions, TICSAs current activities are contained at various levels within the SPIF, indicating that designers anticipated accurately what TICSAs would actually do on the ground.

Each development organization has its own particular approach to planning and design work that becomes part of its internal organizational culture, but outside of that culture, these tools are typically of little consequence. It is not surprising or a call for change to find that the SPIF has little continuing importance for partner organizations after the initial planning stage. People do not go to work each day thinking "What does the SPIF tell me I should do today" nor should that be the case. However, from reports by TICSAs managers and a number of implementing partners, the SPIF was helpful to stakeholders in clarifying the overall objectives and structure of the project, and where their activity fit into the "big picture". However, in some cases, it was not easy for some partners to digest the amount of information presented at first.

The SPIF serves important purposes in clarifying what a project wants to accomplish and what has to be done to reach its objectives and goal, and the SPIF does that quite well. It is a useful means for communicating to donors and internally to the ILO itself what a project is working towards, what the logical justifications are for areas of intervention, and what the project's relationships are with overall development issues within each country and the region. Perhaps the best indication of sound planning is that during the course of TICSAs, no major changes in objectives have been needed. In fact, much of the initial design remains valid and no major changes are warranted at this point. In fact, the same five objectives should be used to guide a follow-on project.

The SPIF serves as the basis for monitoring and reporting, identifying key indicators of progress. TICSAs has used these indicators as the core of its quantitative reporting in its Technical Progress Reports that over time clearly shows the progress the project has made toward the targets set for key indicators. At the country level, IPEC's standard reporting requirements for grantees generates basic quantitative data (outputs) and qualitative information on progress and accomplishments on a periodic basis. There is no need for additional monitoring reporting, IPEC clearly has a workable system,

though some IPs grumble about the amount of reporting, but that is hardly unique to TICSА or IPEC. The most important element of monitoring that is being done is the NPCs' regular interaction and field visits to appraise the work of IPs, including government partners. The most important elements of TICSА's monitoring are the detailed knowledge they have of their program's activities and their familiarity with field activities and implementation status as observed by the evaluator. Nothing more is needed, an effective system is in place.

Having said that, a number of anticipated outcomes the SPIF cites are simply out of line with the actual conditions that will exist at the end of TICSА II. Examples include the following:

- SAARC Member States implement coordinated policy and programs at national, bilateral and regional levels.
- Services to rescue, intercept, rehabilitate and reintegrate child and adolescent survivors of trafficking are sufficiently in place.
- Surveillance and rescue operations are effective.
- Crisis interventions are adequate and effective.
- Rehabilitation and reintegration interventions are adequate and effective.
- Surveillance and rescue operations are effective.
- Knowledge on cross-border trafficking is sufficient to empower stakeholders to combat trafficking of children for WFCL in the region.

That rehabilitation and reintegration services will be "adequate and effective" by the end of TICSА, for example, will not be a valid statement. Much more remains to be done in this area as in the other areas before services will be "adequate and effective". This is not to fault the designers, IPEC, or TICSА. Every design/planning document tends to go "over the top" in its promised expectations of what a project will accomplish. As the preceding section described, TICSА is clearly making meaningful progress toward these outcomes and its Immediate Objectives, and that is what is most important, not the "top end" conditions that design documents tend to present.

An overly optimistic estimation of the Project Document for TICSА and the design it presented concerns what would be accomplished with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Several important agreements had been accepted by SAARC member countries from 1992 forward, and the designers of TICSА assumed that this would ultimately lead to agreement by SAARC and its member states committing to the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution to bring this convention in line with addressing all forms of abusive child labor, not exclusively sexual exploitation. TICSА II designers logically relied on actions and discussions that had transpired between the ILO and SAARC during the course of TICSА I, suggesting that this broader commitment to combat child trafficking and movement toward a South Asian agreement on a collective response to the problem was possible.

As TICSAs Technical Progress Reports note<sup>28</sup>, unfortunately this proved to be an unworkable assumption. The ILO and IPEC wanted to assist SAARC to amend its regional agreement on combating trafficking to make it more inclusive of all types of abusive labor, extending beyond the agreement's focus only on sexual exploitation. Unfortunately, this could not be done because not all seven members had ratified the initial agreement at the time TICSAs II tried to support broadening the convention. However, all members' states did later ratify the convention, opening the possibility of returning to the issue in the future. This made it impossible to enter into a MOU that ILO/IPEC hoped to achieve through TICSAs II.

It is unfortunate because an MOU with SAARC would have led to greater engagement of India in a Sub-regional response to child trafficking. While India is not a TICSAs country, it is the major receiving country for trafficked children within the Sub-region as well as a transit and supply country. This MOU could have been the key intervention planned for TICSAs with a non-project receiving country. The Project document made no explicit plans to work with other major receiving countries outside of the Sub-region, such as Middle East countries, whereas many trafficked children from South Asia end up in this region.

In hindsight, not trying to extend beyond the sub-region was probably a good thing in that TICSAs really does not have sufficient financial or human resources to take on such a task. In the case they would have attempted to do so, it would have deflected attention from a major contribution of TICSAs – bringing attention to the bigger problem of internal child trafficking. Moreover, a modestly funded regional project like TICSAs that is principally focused on facilitating national responses within each country might not be the right vehicle to tackle such issues.

However, other regional activities are in process. This includes research on cross-border trafficking by the TICSAs Regional Study on the demand-side of Trafficking and a study planned by the Nepal program on living conditions of trafficked Nepali children in India. Recommendations and advocacy for legal reforms pertaining to national and regional responses to trafficked children will follow from the Regional Legal Review. Some progress will also be made toward establishing bilateral agreements on treatment of victims of cross-border trafficking, e.g., between Nepal and India, between Bangladesh and India. The regional conference to present the Regional Legal Review's recommendations will include representatives from India to heighten their awareness and understanding of the magnitude of child trafficking in the Sub-region. Indian representatives will also be invited to the workshop on CPCR's experience with developing a multi-disciplinary approach to rehabilitation and reintegration. These efforts are to the credit TICSAs's management in that attempts to engage India on regional issues continue despite the inability to work with SAARC directly as planned.

## **Conclusions**

The overall design of TICSAs II was quite sound with the exception of work planned with SAARC. While events preceding TICSAs II suggested a MOU was feasible as described in the Project Document that proved not to be the case and it now appears

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<sup>28</sup> See the Technical Progress Report for the period ending March 31, 2005, page

this cannot be pursued any time soon. Perhaps more in depth discussion with the appropriate officials of SAARC and the countries that had not yet ratified the agreement should have been carried out before making such a definitive statement in TICSAs design document. While some might disagree with this generalization, SAARC is neither a particularly effective organization nor an easy partner to work with. Future efforts to establish a regional agreement on child trafficking might pursue alternative approaches.

Despite the problem with SAARC, IPEC's planning process by all accounts is very sound and should be continued if the TICSAs experience is at all indicative. All who were asked about the initial planning, including the SPIF, were satisfied with the process which helped to engage various stakeholders in each country. IPEC staff understands the current process, including the SPF methodology and there is no need at least from the TICSAs experience to suggest changes should be made.

### **Recommendations**

1. IPEC needs to give greater consideration to exploring or analyzing the feasibility of major project components in the future to reduce the chances of making questionable assumptions about what can be done. The planned SAARC initiative is a case in point; it unfairly casts TICSAs in a bad light because of a situation beyond its control.
2. Overall, IPEC has a perfectly adequate planning and design process in place with the SPIF and it should not make changes to a system that staff now understand and can use.
3. There is no need for further revisions to TICSAs objectives and associated indicators at this point in time. They are accurate measures of accomplishment and should be maintained as is during the remainder of TICSAs.

### **3.2 Implementation**

The Terms of Reference include basic questions about TICSAs implementation. Neither the national evaluations nor this overall regional evaluation found serious issues or problems raised by most of these questions. The following responds to the TOR questions.

### **Findings**

#### **3.2.1 Work Plans**

The most serious problem concerning TICSAs initial work plan is the slow start-up of the national TICSAs programs. This has pushed activities behind where they were initially expected to be, the worse case being Bangladesh. In general, as the national programs commenced implementation, albeit behind schedule, implementation progress became better aligned with their annual work plans. Again, while the Bangladesh program and its partners have concerted efforts to expedite implementation, with the end of TICSAs approaching rapidly, accomplishments will very likely not reach initial work plan objectives.

The Regional Support Office in Bangkok follows a work plan process for its activities and coordinates with National Program Coordinators on their anticipated need for technical assistance. The evaluation came across no evidence that there is any problem with the work planning process itself. When special, unpredictable events

occurred, such as the tsunami in Indonesia and Sri Lanka, TICSAs responded as quickly as it could. For example, Sri Lanka is providing psychosocial counseling training to 100 volunteers to assist children who have been affected by the tsunami. TICSAs emergency assistance is much appreciated by the Ministry of Labor and the NCPA and this support is consistent with the broader objective of reducing the trafficking of children.

### **3.2.2 Coordination with Other IPEC Activities**

TICSAs works in each country in close coordination with other IPEC projects. The major IPEC programs that TICSAs coordinates with are, of course, the TBP and its various sector focused projects. The Child Domestic Labor project in Indonesia, for example, and TICSAs cost share the same NPC. Coordination is in large part due to the fact that the same person is managing these two projects. Examples of coordination include:

- The TBP in Pakistan supports a media project that has worked with TICSAs on developing TV broadcasts on child labor.
- The capacity building efforts of the TBPs where they operate have reinforced and facilitated TICSAs work on policies pertaining to child trafficking.
- The studies the TBPs have sponsored have contributed to building the knowledge base about WFCL which are helpful for understanding trafficking and have helped TICSAs with its geographical targeting of activities.
- TICSAs and TICW conduct joint planning exercises and coordinate program activities, e.g., TICW will support a parallel Demand Study in Thailand while TICSAs supports the study in its other countries.
- TICSAs experience with child trafficking, particularly on prevention, is valuable to TICW and vice versa.

These and other examples simply reflect the fact that TICSAs is part of the ILO/IPEC portfolio and national program management team. It is not at all surprising to find good coordination and mutual benefit among IPEC's projects. If this were not the case, then something would be seriously wrong.

### **3.2.3 Coordination with other Donors and Child Trafficking Projects**

In general, there is adequate coordination between TICSAs and other donors, including UNICEF, IOM, UNIFEM, bilateral donors and other child trafficking projects. TICSAs is an active member on Interagency Coordination Working Groups on Child Trafficking and other donor and NGO coordination mechanisms in each country. TICSAs is not operating in a vacuum separate from other organizations and projects. Positive examples of coordination include the juvenile benches to be established in 10 courts in Nepal. TICSAs will support this work in six courts and UNICEF will support the other four. Similarly, TICSAs's joint effort to improve rehabilitation and reintegration services involving three local NGOS will be coordinated with the Asia Foundation which will support reintegration efforts. Coordination between TICSAs and World Education in Nepal is also reported to be very good. Section 2 provides some additional examples of coordination.

There are, of course, areas where better coordination is reportedly needed. In Pakistan, at the National Stakeholders meeting, there was discussion of the need for better communications between TICSAs and UNICEF. Similarly, at the Indonesia Stakeholders meeting, TICSAs were encouraged to improve collaboration with other organizations working in Indramayu, this includes UNICEF, IMCI, and TdH. IPEC generally was also encouraged to work more closely with the national task force on child labor that reports to the president. TICSAs and TBP activities were not included in the last report by the task force. There is always room for better coordination and communications among donors and projects; therefore, it is not surprising to find this is the case with IPEC and TICSAs as well.

### **3.2.4 Administration and Financial Management**

The evaluation team did not find serious administrative or financial management problems affecting TICSAs's implementation. As an IPEC project, TICSAs follows established procedures and regulations in these areas.

One issue that did arise with NGOs had to do with delays in receiving funding after signing agreements with TICSAs. This problem was cited in the Nepal national evaluation and during the Stakeholder meeting. In sharp contrast, in Bangladesh, NGOs started activities, such as opening the rehabilitation center in Dhaka, simply on the word of the NPC that funds were forthcoming because government delays were being resolved. After 21 "lost" months, implementation is now moving very quickly, indicating IPEC administrative and financial system can move with sufficient speed to respond to urgent problems. However, while this trust by partner organizations in ultimately receiving promised funding helped to expedite implementation, **this is not a sound management practice that should be encouraged regardless of project delays.**

### **3.2.5 Design and Approval of Action Programs**

All Summary Outlines for Action Programs on Child Labor (APSO) were reviewed for the evaluations, country by country for the national evaluations and on a selective basis for the regional evaluation. None of the national consultants found the APSOs to be deficient and all are highly consistent with one or more of TICSAs's Immediate Objectives. Clearly, considerable effort was put into the APSOs. NGO partners are well established in the communities where they will implement TICSAs-funded activities and community involvement is reported to be high from the initial planning stage and throughout implementation.

The APSOs make a well presented justification for funding the activity, and a clear statement of objectives, beneficiaries, their needs and constraints, the activities to be implemented, and expected outputs that will be produced. They also present basic indicators – largely outputs – and targets – e.g., the number of children reached, etc. In some cases, the amount of work invested in the APSO seems on the high side for the size of the AP's budget since most are under \$100,000.

NPCs noted that some NGOs lack the capability to produce a design document like the APSO in English. They excel at implementing activities, but not writing proposals or APSOs. These NGOs need assistance with meeting the standards for a design document set by IPEC and/or the national steering committees who review them.

In some cases, this results in numerous, time consuming revisions. On the other hand, such standards help to assure that well thought out activities are funded by TICSА. This is a case of trying where to set the line on what is sufficient without being excessive.

National Program Coordinators reported that the approval process for APs through the Regional Support Office was very expeditious. Technical inputs from reviewers were also much appreciated. As one NPC noted, clearances can be obtained from Bangkok in a matter of hours if necessary in contrast to days or weeks when other offices are involved. This is attributed to the Regional Office staff's knowledge of IPEC regulations and their mission to assist field programs.

The situation of the Nepal program is different in that TICSА is actually managed as part of the TBP. The major problem this has created is getting APs approved by the National Steering Committee, a mechanism established as part of the TBP. The approval process for APs under TICSА/TBP-Nepal has been changed a few times. Approval authority was granted to Delhi for only a brief period and was not problematic. AP approvals are the responsibility of the Regional Office for South Asia in Delhi, not the Bangkok Regional Support Office, and at times this has caused an occasional delay. The Bangkok Regional Support Office provides technical inputs and clears on technical issues. Far more problematic are the delays caused by the slowness of the NSC. These delays have been substantial at times and has slowed some of TICSА's activities. There seems to be little that TICSА itself can do to resolve speed. It is important to note all IPEC projects in Nepal experience the same difficulties with the NSC that TICSА does.

The NSC in Nepal is reported by the NPC and the national evaluator to have set salaries levels for NGO staff so low that the Nepal NPC and the national evaluation consultant are concerned that partner organizations will not be able to recruit or retain highly qualified individuals. This could adversely affect the quality of work and the results of the projects.

### **3.2.6 Involvement of Government, Labor Unions and Employers Associations**

TICSА has made a concerted effort to engage the appropriate ministries and agencies of government in all aspects of its operations. A very inclusive as opposed to exclusive approach has been followed in each TICSА program. This is in line with the ILO's and IPEC's standard operating procedure to work through government and to support Government's plans and programs to the fullest extent possible. Where TICSА differs somewhat from the ILO's standard approach of working principally with Ministries of Labor is that the nature of child trafficking means other ministries and agencies are TICSА's primary government partners. This includes Ministries of Social Welfare, Women's Empowerment, Education, Interior, and Justice. These are not the ILO's usual partners. Consequently, TICSА finds itself working with government agencies who are initially not very familiar with the ILO or IPEC, and their modes of operation. TICSА has done a very commendable job in each country in bridging the gap in understanding and representing ILO/IPEC effectively in government processes concerning child trafficking.

A noteworthy exception to this is CWC's participation in TICSА as an implementing partner working in the tea plantation sector, a major sending area. As

noted earlier, at the time of the evaluation, efforts were being made by TICSAs NPC's to engage both worker and employers associations, particularly in Nepal and Bangladesh. Representatives of employers and workers associations who attended the stakeholders meetings also expressed clear interest in participating in future TICSAs activities.

TICSAs NPC's participate actively in government bodies created to support work on child trafficking. Government officials acknowledged that they value TICSAs involvement in their work because it brings technical expertise to the process that other participating organizations lack. This is not say that every Task Force or Working Group functions optimally, some reportedly do not for various reasons. There is considerable variation across the TICSAs countries in the capabilities and performance of such government agencies and bodies, making generalizations difficult. But what can be said is that TICSAs does have in one or more ministry, department or special body committed counterparts in government with whom the project works closely. What was also apparent is that TICSAs has been successful in promoting a strong sense of ownership by government over the activities TICSAs funds.

A point of contention in TICSAs working relationships in each country concerns little or no direct involvement of labor unions and employers associations. This is not due to a lack of effort on the part of TICSAs; Nepal's experience is a good example. At the start-up of both TICSAs I and II, stakeholder meetings were conducted that included both labor and employer association representatives. The Nepal NPC reported that they simply had no sound ideas or proposals for their organization to engage in TICSAs APs. Others reported that they too made such efforts, but these organizations lack the technical expertise or even interest to participate.

To be fair, child trafficking has not been an issue that these associations normally work on. What child trafficking has done is taken IPEC into new areas where different partners, both in government and the NGO community, are more relevant than ILO's mandated partner organizations. TBP projects, for example, working in a specific sector or industry that has been defined as a WFCL are more readily understandable to labor and employer associations, i.e., it involves child workers and their employers. Child trafficking for sexual exploitation, for example, and the interventions to combat this are not activities familiar to these associations.

However, in all five TICSAs national programs, after more thought and discussion with labor and employer associations, the NPC's reported that there are some possibilities for engaging these associations in the future. For example, the transport sector is one possibility in both Bangladesh and Nepal. The railway associations and bus driver associations could be engaged to support prevention activities or to facilitate withdrawal of children who are being transported under suspicious circumstances. A mini-program for such activities are currently being reviewed for approval in Bangladesh. At two National Stakeholders meetings, in Pakistan and Indonesia, labor union representatives expressed their strong interests in having their associations involved in TICSAs future activities. If these ideas come to fruition, the next phase of TICSAs or a follow-on project is in compliance with the ILO's mandated tripartite structure.

### **3.2.7 Factors outside TICSA's Control**

The major natural disaster that occurred in two TICSA countries – Indonesia and Sri Lanka – was the tsunami on December 26, 2004. The need for urgent government action took priority over all other activities during the following months and responding to the needs of survivors remains a major task of Government. In both countries, TICSA's activities were slowed as the result of the effects of the tsunami. In Indonesia the Ministry of Social Welfare's agenda is still dominated by coordinating relief efforts for survivors in Aceh. Similarly, the Ministry of Labor and the NCPA had to give their full attention to relief efforts in Sri Lanka.

A major concern was the potential for trafficking of orphaned children or children who had become separated from their parents. Immediate action was taken by government agencies to prevent this from happening. In Sri Lanka, TICSA is assisting in the response by funding the training of 100 volunteers in psychosocial counseling to enable them to help affected children to cope with the trauma, stress, or other psychological and social problems. TICSA moved extremely quickly on this matter for an organization not typically involved in disaster relief. Funds were found and the approval process was greatly accelerated.

In Nepal, the worsening security situation has interfered with TICSA's program in some districts. This has restricted some activities to more secure districts. TICSA is responding to the consequences of the fighting by focusing its efforts in locations where project activities can proceed with reasonable security. It is also supporting the Single Women/Mothers project that targets women who have lost their husband in the battle. These women and their children face extremely difficult economic and social circumstances making them more vulnerable to trafficking. The project supports a number of interventions to reduce that vulnerability as described in Section 2.

### **3.2.8 Program Start-up**

As noted at the outset, with the six-month no-cost time extension, TICSA is now approved for a total of 42 months starting from October 2002. However, implementation of major APs began in late 2003/early 2004 in Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, and Indonesia; late 2004 for the Regional Program, and in the worse case, late 2004/early 2005 in Bangladesh. In other words, about one year was spent just getting government approval (in Indonesia and longer in Bangladesh) and preparing to start-up the program, e.g., selecting and training NGO partners, developing APSOs, working through administrative procedures and national government approval processes. The serious delay in Bangladesh reduces implementation time to only one year or so.

Program start-up delays could affect results and sustainability, particularly in Bangladesh. Lost time will also affect programming all available funds in Nepal. To date, approximately \$708, 252 have been programmed out of a total of \$1.2 million available to TICSA.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Originally \$1.5 million was earmarked for TICSA in Nepal which has currently been reduced to \$1.2 million. \$127,485 has also been allocated for program support costs (ILO's 18 percent) raising the total program budget to \$837, 737 out of the \$1.2 million for TICSA II.

Such delays are unfortunate in that many new APs for TICSА II had been developed before the end of TICSА I. Perhaps greater efforts to expedite government approvals might also have received greater attention, especially in Bangladesh, though TICSА I and TICSА II CTAs made concerted efforts to do so. Of course, this is all easier said than done in hindsight. Other demands on staff time certainly were a factor in not moving the process ahead more quickly. Nonetheless, IPEC/TICSА needs to learn from this and try to make the start-up period briefer than it was for TICSА II.

Bangladesh is the extreme example. Government processes simply moved extremely slowly in comparison to other countries. The NGO selection process was a serious sticking point. Perhaps the ILO country office, TICSА's Regional Support Office and other ILO/IPEC managers in the Regional Office for South Asia should have pushed harder and earlier to resolve the problem – another "perfect vision" hindsight observation. However, all parties made efforts of this sort and there is only so much pressure that can be put on a government, particularly by a U.N. organization.<sup>30</sup> TICSА did act to make clear the impasse was unacceptable by re-programming more than \$125,000 from Bangladesh to other countries.

The real problem was not in action by IPEC and TICSА; rather it was the complex process the Bangladesh government forced on IPEC to gain approval. For example, Government required two separate project documents for approval and insisted on numerous series of meetings and inter-ministerial discussions. The real sticking point came in the selection of the NGOs. It must be noted that there was a certain amount of "politics" behind these excesses and it is to IPEC and TICSА's credit that they maintained standards in selecting NGOs. These excessively time consuming procedures are well documented in the March 2004 and March 2005 Technical Progress Reports by TICSА's Regional Support Office. But that is history and now the NPC in Bangladesh and NGO partners are making a very concerted effort to catch up for lost time and have pushed implementation forward very swiftly during 2005. What happened with the Bangladesh program should serve as a valuable lesson for all involved.

## **Conclusions**

The national and regional evaluations found no outstanding issues pertaining to TICSА's work planning process that follows established IPEC procedures. The same applies to administrative and financial processes. The only point to be made concerning the latter is that perhaps NGO partners could be cautioned not to expect funds to arrive too quickly or to communicate to them more frequently about when to expect their funds to be released.

There is good coordination, joint efforts, and mutual benefit among projects in the IPEC portfolio involving TICSА. In general, TICSА coordinates and communicates adequately with other donors and projects. But there is always room for improvement and several problem areas identified by stakeholders suggest TICSА needs to redouble its efforts in some cases. To be fair, it should also be pointed out that a lack of coordination is a "two way street" where TICSА should not be held solely responsible when other

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<sup>30</sup> See Annex 3 for the steps taken by IPEC/TICSА to gain government approvals. Annex 4 lists missions the RSO made also to resolve the Bangladesh problem.

donors or projects do not make sufficient efforts to coordinate with TICSAs. However, complaints of inadequate coordination and communication reflect badly on TICSAs.

Finally, weak coordination among U.N. agencies simply should not occur.

The AP planning and approval process also functions adequately though some experience frustration from having to make numerous revisions to satisfy review committees. The APSOs are well done and certainly sufficient for projects of their size. Review, technical inputs, and approvals from TICSAs's Regional Support Office were uniformly reported as very fast and helpful. In Nepal, IPEC needs to explore how it could accelerate the Nepal NSC approval process, though it has already tried repeatedly, as well as discuss the salary ceiling. The extreme delays experienced in Bangladesh in obtaining government approval are not acceptable and IPEC should find more effective ways to work with government to prevent this from happening again.

TICSAs has tried to follow the standard ILO tripartite system. TICSAs has been working with trade unions in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh and with employers in Sri Lanka. Limited funding did not allow comprehensive work with the ILO tripartite system in other TICSAs countries. This includes the trade union CWC in Sri Lanka, and trade unions in the hotel and restaurant sectors in Nepal. A Mini-Program will soon start in Bangladesh with the railway union.

However, NPCs reported that the issues child trafficking involves and the interventions needed to mount an effective response are somewhat outside of what labor unions and employer associations typically work on. While they can be powerful lobbies to government on child trafficking policies and law, and on ratifying ILO conventions, TICSAs's experience has been that a lack of capacity and, to some extent, interest initially resulted in TICSAs not be able to work with these groups. Clearly, it would not be advisable to force TICSAs to work with these partners if they have little or nothing of utility to offer simply to adhere to ILO's traditional tripartite mandate. Child trafficking involves different issues than what the ILO typically works on. TICSAs and other IPEC trafficking projects are taking the organization into new areas where different partners are needed, including a broader spectrum of government ministries and agencies. However, TICSAs managers believe that some possibilities to engage labor and employer associations now exist and interest seems to have increased in child trafficking at least among labor organizations.

Unanticipated factors beyond the control of TICSAs management and beyond the ability of project designers to foresee have affected TICSAs's programs in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. Worsening security conditions in Nepal and urgent disaster relief efforts have impeded implementation to some extent, but this was unavoidable. TICSAs's responded to these problems well and the actions of the NPCs should be commended. In the case of the tsunami, TICSAs responded quickly to provide needed assistance to affected children and diminish chances of child trafficking in affected communities even though it is not a disaster relief organization. Again, these actions are commendable.

A problem that has affected each country program is their slow start-up despite the experience they had gained from the first phase. This is an area that needs attention by IPEC generally and TICSAs in particular for a follow-on project.

## **Recommendations**

1. National Program Coordinators should re-assess current efforts to coordinate and communicate with other donors and projects, and where weaknesses are found, take corrective actions. It is important that every effort be made by each organization supporting child trafficking activities that their work is coordinated to the extent possible.
2. National Program Coordinators should keep partners better informed of when funds are likely to be released to them after signing agreements to avoid unrealistic expectations. This could reduce their dissatisfaction over financial matters with IPEC/TICSA that was expressed to the evaluator.
3. In a follow-on to TICSA, the new project should make a concerted effort to engage labor and employer associations in policy, prevention, and perhaps withdrawal activities. These organizations constitute a potentially useful resource that could strengthen the national response to the child trafficking problem.
4. In Nepal, IPEC should determine what can be done to accelerate the approval process by the NSC and make adjustment to the NSC salary ceiling to bring it into line with current market rates based on an assessment of prevailing salary levels for professional staff required by partner NGOs. It must also be acknowledged that IPEC has already tried to address this issue, but perhaps higher-level discussions are needed.
5. In a follow-on to TICSA, IPEC needs to determine how another lengthy approval process in Bangladesh can be avoided, e.g., by making the follow-on an extension of TICSA II as opposed to a new project.
6. For any follow-on project in Bangladesh that requires government approval, ILO/IPEC/ must make clear to Government that a protracted approval process is simply unacceptable and if it occurs, this will result in a substantial reduction in funding or total re-programming of funds to other countries.
7. IPEC/TICSA needs to determine how the start-up period for a follow-on project can be reduced to no more than six months from the signing of a funding agreement. Preparatory workshops for potential IPs on planning and implementation could facilitate this process.
8. The only change to the AP planning and approval process that should be considered is TICSA providing assistance to NGO partners who lack the requisite planning and writing skills to reduce the number of revisions required and to expedite the approval process.

### **3.3 TICSA's Management**

By all accounts, TICSA is a very well managed project. At the national level, TICSA has committed and interested counterparts in the key ministries and departments responsible for child trafficking activities. For the most part, national government bodies have played an important and useful role in supporting or implementing activities funded by TICSA. In some cases (Pakistan and Indonesia) government agencies have developed a new appreciation of the value of working with partner NGOs on child trafficking problems. Not every government body operates as well as well as might be desired, but overall, this has not posed serious problems for TICSA. The one exception noted above is the NSC in Nepal whose protracted approval processes have resulted in delays of

activities. Meetings with government officials showed that key individuals – Ministers, Deputy Ministers, and Department Chiefs – have developed an understanding of child trafficking issues and an appreciation of what TICSAs and its partners are supporting. This bodes favorably for sustainability.

The support and assistance provided by TICSAs's Regional Support Office was highly appreciated and valued by the NPCs. Each reported that they could not run their programs as effectively as they do without the inputs of TICSAs's Regional Office. The idea of possibly eliminating the Regional Office and turning TICSAs into a set of individual country projects was roundly rejected by them. They rely on the technical expertise available to them from TICSAs's Regional Office and it would be a serious loss to them and IPEC if that function were eliminated. As one NPC pointed out, the strength of the current regional approach is that each program is supported by a team effort including TICSAs's Regional Office. If TICSAs were a set of country projects, the project would depend solely on the abilities of the individual NPCs and it is very difficult for one person to have all the various types of expertise necessary to deal with the range of complex issues involved with child trafficking.

TICSAs's programs also receive support from the CTAs in charge of the Time Bound Programs. They expressed genuine interest in and support for TICSAs and saw it as an integral element of the broader effort to eliminate WFCL. In the case of Indonesia, the CTA stated that if further funding for a TICSAs-like project were not available, IPEC would try to find funding within the TBP to continue those activities that are most effective.

One of the genuine strengths of TICSAs is the NPCs managing these activities. Each one is a cut above – several cuts above – national staff recruited for many other projects. They have the training, experience and commitment needed to make TICSAs work as well as it does. During the country visits, it was quite apparent that each NPC has excellent working and personal relationships with their key counterparts in government and with partner NGOs. The rapport that exists in these relationships is unmistakable and refreshing. If there is no follow-on to TICSAs, IPEC would be well advised to find the ways and means to retain the NPCs in other capacities. It would be a genuine loss to the organization if such capable individuals moved on because there is no follow-on to TICSAs.

Time allocation for the NPCs between TICSAs and their other responsibilities was an issue hotly discussed at the Regional Stakeholders Meeting. At times, their time is too stretched between competing demands. A case in point is that when funds were re-programmed from Bangladesh, they could not be transferred to Pakistan because the NPC was too occupied with other responsibilities for the TBP to manage additional TICSAs activities.

The exception is Bangladesh where the NPC and his assistant work full time on TICSAs and are paid with project funds. The Bangladesh program might be a useful gauge for determining staff time requirements. Programs of \$500,000 or more probably require a full time coordinator to develop and monitor the program. This implies that the Nepal program is understaffed, as the national evaluation argued. Sri Lanka's program would require at least 60 percent (or more) of a coordinator's time and a full time

assistant. This is an issue for any follow-on to TICSА especially if funding levels are higher than in TICSА II, which increases time requirements further.

However, it is important to distinguish between management capacities among TICSА countries. On the one hand, in Sri Lanka the fact that the NPC is charged with the trafficking sector brings in added value as trafficking is a crosscutting issue. This also helps to establish linkages between inter-sectoral projects e.g. CDW, tsunami work, etc. Handling many portfolios could enrich and enhance the professional/technical capacity of professional staff. However what is required (also mentioned specifically in the context of TICSА) are more support staff. If IPEC in Sri Lanka were to expand, then there must be more professional staff on board. In Nepal, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, the NPCs reported that they were currently fully engaged given their overall responsibilities

NGO directors and staff met during the evaluation visits were also highly capable and experienced individuals strongly committed to their programs. They clearly understood what was required to implement their activities effectively. This is reflected in the activities visited – in no case did an activity seem disorganized or poorly run. Equally important, NGO managers were able to recruit very good project staff, usually somewhat younger people, as teachers for the NFE courses, directors of the MCCs, or as counselors in the NGO-managed rehabilitation centers. TICSА has done well in mobilizing these organizations and the project is benefiting as a result. Moreover, the strategy of working with experienced NGOs has accelerated implementation of activities once agreements are signed. The comparatively low costs of implementing activities through NGOs also contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of TICSА.

A management issue that was raised concerned the handling of the Bangladesh problem. The question is whether the problem could have been resolved sooner if action had been taken earlier by TICSА's Regional Support Office. This led to questioning whether the backstopping by the Office is sufficient, i.e., whether it spends enough time on mission assisting the NPCs.

Several points need to be considered regarding this question. First, missions are expensive under the rules of ILO/IPEC travel. TICSА's Regional Office staff stated that they always combine tasks in their missions and do not travel only for one problem. Most critical is the fact that travel was planned only for TICSА's CTA, who has visited each country two to four times. TICSА's Regional Support Office team recognized the need for each of them to go on mission, as needed using the same limited travel budget. In other words, keeping travel costs to a minimum was part of TICSА's initial design.<sup>31</sup>

Second, NPCs responded to this question by pointing out that if assistance is needed, they only need to ask TICSА's Regional Support Office for it. With current communications, the need for costly travel is greatly reduced. Moreover, the TICSА CTA quite rightly trusts the judgment of each NPC, if they require assistance; he has the confidence in them to know that they will ask for it.

It should be noted that the TICSА regional staff undertook many proactive missions to assist the NPCs in programming and in dealing with technical matters. During the first year of TICSА in Bangkok, the CTA was the only TICSА staff and had

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<sup>31</sup> Annex 4 contains of list of missions carried out by TICSА Regional Office staff.

to start up programs in all six countries, which allowed only limited overseas missions. And TICSAs has very tight budget for overseas missions of three regional staff and thus had to be very selective about missions. However, the number of mission was optimum. Another issue with regard to missions to Nepal was that as the TICSAs Nepal component started under the Nepal TBP, it had its own CTA who had the authority to give technical clearance. The TICSAs CTA needed a "green signal" (acceptance) from the TBP CTA prior to undertaking any missions to assist the TICSAs Nepal component and the matter was sensitive and became a constraint in undertaking missions from Bangkok.

Third, instead of numerous and expensive missions by Bangkok staff, NPCs reported that the infrequent regional meetings to share experience, e.g., with rehabilitation and reintegration issues, or be briefed on major study results, e.g., as planned for the Demand Study and the Regional Legal Review, is a far better use of funds and more useful to them than numerous missions by TICSAs's Regional Office staff.

Efforts were made as early as 2003 to expedite the process in Bangladesh by the previous CTA who made several visits to resolve the impasse. TICSAs's current CTA made two missions in mid-2003 for same purpose and a senior IPEC official also raised the same issue during his mission. TICSAs's previous CTA also undertook several missions to address this issue as well. Ultimately, the situation reached the point where TICSAs had to take corrective action by re-programming \$159,489 in funding from the Bangladesh budget to other TICSAs countries.<sup>32</sup> On the one hand this action was necessary to assure funding was ultimately used if not in Bangladesh then elsewhere. On the other hand, losing funding in a resource-poor country like Bangladesh got the attention of senior government officials that they needed to resolve matters quickly or there might not be a Bangladesh program.

Perhaps with that perfect 20-20 vision of hindsight, more might have been done earlier, but a concerted effort was indeed made. It should be kept in mind that TICSAs is part of the ILO country program and if more support were needed from TICSAs's Regional Office, requests would have come from the field. TICSAs's Regional Support Office can offer assistance, but it is up to the ILO country office to accept it.

In response to a reviewer's query about the relocation of the TICSAs CTA to Bangkok, this is simply a non-issue. The cost implications of the move are negligible – being in Katmandu versus Bangkok under the UN compensation system is neither here nor there. Travel expenses to other countries are also equivalent when the fact that flights from Katmandu to other TICSAs countries are not always direct and require routing through Delhi or Bangkok. Therefore, the financial benefits of having the TICSAs CTA located in Katmandu versus Bangkok seem negligible.

The idea that locating the CTA in a TICSAs country would be beneficial to the local program, especially Nepal, is questionable. TICSAs's NPCs report to the TBP CTA, as is the case in Nepal, or are part of the ILO office, as in Bangladesh. The TICSAs CTA, as a regional project manager, is essentially outside of this in-country ILO program

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<sup>32</sup> The actual amount re-programmed to the Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan programs was \$140,097. \$19,392 were retained by the Bangladesh program once government approval was obtained for TICSAs.

systems, though he would be part of the country team. Having the TICSAs in a TICSAs country, specifically Nepal creates a situation that is perfect of turf battles and disagreements. There is a CTA responsible for the TBP that includes TICSAs and then there is the TICSAs CTA in the same country – who is in charge? While on a calm, rational, adult plain, one might assert that the CTAs can work this out as professionals, and sometimes, given the right individuals, that is the case. However, people are people, egos are egos, and past experiences shows how strained relations can quickly become even among mature professionals.

A major justification for relocating the TICSAs CTA to Bangkok was to facilitate interaction and coordination between TICSAs and TICW. The evaluator heard from those involved with both projects that indeed there has been greater and more frequent interaction and cooperative activities between the two projects.

### **Conclusion**

TICSAs is a well managed activity and should continue its current management operations without changes during the remainder of the project. However, time allocation between TICSAs and other responsibilities of the NPCs is problematic in some programs. Some feel at though they are expected to perform two jobs (or one and a half) at the same time on occasion.

Moving the TICSAs to "neutral turf" in Bangkok was in retrospect probably a very good decision that has no diminishing effects on the performance of TICSAs country programs.

### **Recommendations**

1. TICSAs's current management arrangements and responsibilities should be continued in a follow-on project. They are clearly working well, so "don't fix it if its not broken".
2. Continue the strategy of engaging experienced NGOs for AP implementation in a follow-on project to TICSAs. This expedites implementation and draws on proven experience.
3. If there is a follow-on project; and especially if funding levels increase, IPEC needs to assure that the National Program Coordinator has sufficient time for adequate management of TICSAs activities. This issue was raised by several NPCs that need to be taken into consideration if IPEC is fortunate enough to obtain increased funding for child trafficking activities.

#### **3.4 The Benefits of TICSAs's Regional Approach**

The question of what additionality is gained from TICSAs as a regional project versus a collection of individual country projects is easily answered. First, each national program has clearly benefited from the sharing of experience from other TICSAs countries. This is true in virtually every aspect of TICSAs's programs, but particularly with regard to psychosocial training, child case management, and the multi-disciplinary approach. Experience from one country has been adapted to the specific conditions of another. Certainly the experience from TICSAs I assisted Pakistan and Indonesia to develop their programs more quickly.

Second, it would be extremely difficult to address multiple country/cross-regional issues if TICSAs were a set of individual projects. The Demand Study and the Regional TICSAs have been able to engage India to some extent in issues of child trafficking and these efforts will continue via upcoming conferences. This would have been much more difficult if TICSAs were not a regional project.

Third, IPEC benefits from having the Regional Support Office in that it creates a center of expertise on child trafficking that would be difficult to establish or sustain without a regional approach. The Office also represents IPEC at the regional level, such as its involvement in the Yokohama review. This would be lost with a set of individual projects. As noted above, NPCs value this expertise and the team effort that results from having the Regional Support Office.

A related issue is the option of integrating TICSAs into TBPs as done in Nepal. The experience with this integrated approach suggests that it created some administrative and management issues that have not affected TICSAs' other programs. There were some initial difficulties in working out who was responsible for programming decisions that slowed program development. While TICSAs is a project of the TBP, technical responsibility for child trafficking now rests with TICSAs' Regional Support Office which reportedly contributed to earlier program management problems that have been subsequently been resolved, according to the TICSAs CTA.<sup>33</sup> Perhaps most important, NPCs and even the CTA of the Indonesia TBP believe that combining TICSAs in TBPs would reduce the necessary attention a separate project like TICSAs gives to child trafficking. This would also make maintaining TICSAs' regional approach much more difficult.

## **Conclusions**

Given the regional dimensions of child trafficking, it would be a loss to IPEC if the regional project approach of TICSAs were abandoned in a follow-on project. The cost of TICSAs' Regional Support Office is more than justified by the capacities it creates to assist national programs and address regional issues. In short, IPEC's efforts to support effective national responses to child trafficking would be handicapped without a regional project and a Regional Support Office for child trafficking. Given the added fact that maintaining a regional project structure and the attention a separate project gives to child trafficking, a follow-on project should remain a separate IPEC project and not be integrated into TBPs.

## **Recommendations**

1. A follow-on project or TICSAs III should follow the same regional project structure currently used and it should remain a separate project, with the exception of Nepal, if funding levels and modalities permit this.

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<sup>33</sup> In the past, technical approvals were given from IPEC HQ and New Delhi because it is under the TBP umbrella. Very recently it was announced that TICSAs BKK is responsible for technical approval of the TICSAs component in Nepal whereas in the past it was not clear, it was more of a shared accountability.

### 3.5 Sustainability

Section 2.3 discussed TICSAs progress toward capacity building in government and NGO partners and this is where sustainability is most likely. Government bodies and NGOs have acquired new capacities, skills and experiences in matters pertaining to child trafficking they will retain and build upon in the future. There will be some loss as some of those who have benefited from TICSAs move on to new positions and different assignments, but that will occur only gradually or very little if new funding to continue their activities becomes available. Similarly, TICSAs has heightened awareness and understanding of child trafficking issues and generated greater commitment to taking action both among government officials and NGO partners. It has also created new commitments as well, such as SDPIs resolve to conduct advocacy efforts regardless of whether it has additional funding or not. This too will be sustained regardless of whether or not there is a follow-on project to TICSAs.

Very clearly, TICSAs has also promoted a very strong sense of local ownership of activities. Government officials plan and conduct various activities funded by TICSAs – they decide what will be done in partnership with TICSAs. Funding to the MWCSW in Nepal and to the NCCWD in Pakistan are good examples of the ownership government partners have of on-going activities. They also recognize that the works of NGOs are carrying out the policies they have helped to formulate, again with a sense of ownership. The same is true of TICSAs NGO partners. They have been central to the initial planning and subsequent implementation of their projects and their sense of pride of accomplishment is unmistakable in discussions with them. These "intangible" capacities and commitments will very likely to continue if TICSAs stops.

More problematic are on-the-ground activities that require funding for staff, facilities and materials. Many activities will very likely stop when TICSAs funding stops – no money, no staff, no activity, it is that simple. As with any project, there is a very strong hope among government officials and NGO partners that additional funding will be forthcoming to keep TICSAs activities going. They rightly point out that they are just now getting moving and soon they will have to stop so soon. As the Director of NCCWD stated, it would be a tragic loss if TICSAs stops as planned. It would be a waste of money spent to date in that too little would be left behind when they are so much more to do. As he observed, activities are simply too new to expect them to continue without external assistance. This view was expressed in one form or another by virtually everyone asked about TICSAs termination in March 2006. Of course, there are always other donors, but it is unlikely one would simply take over TICSAs existing country portfolios. What the end of TICSAs without a follow-on project will do is effectively remove IPEC from the leadership role it is playing in so many ways in the area of child trafficking.

Government's ability to replace the funding TICSAs is providing for child trafficking activities is very dubious, though there are some exceptions, such as expected funding for five additional rehabilitation centers in Indonesia. But physical facilities are only part of equation; qualified, well-trained staff are essential, and whether government is able and willing to obtain the necessary training for staff is uncertain. With so many competing demands on government budgets, especially in very poor countries like Nepal,

it is very hard to predict what future funding levels would be for child trafficking activities. What is certain is that stopping TICSAs' funding of activities will be a loss to the effort to combat child trafficking in each country.

NGOs are clearly committed to working on child trafficking but it takes staff and resources to do so. None reported that they had a firm offer of future funding from other sources to continue their projects started under TICSAs. To the contrary, there was considerable concern about what will happen when TICSAs stop. A case in point is NUS who manages the rehabilitation center in Dhaka. They only recently signed a lease for their center and when asked what alternative funding sources they planned to turn to, the director reported she had no idea about whom to even contact.

One area where sustained results are likely is actions taken to revise the policy and legal frameworks pertaining to child trafficking. Once in place, it is unlikely such actions will be reversed. But for the policies to make a difference, action to implement them must follow. Where does support for this come from? With the brief time remaining for TICSAs, the extent to which the results and recommendations of the Demand Study and the Regional Legal Review will influence and lead to policy and legal revisions will certainly be diminished if TICSAs are not continued. TICSAs will be ending just about the time there should be a concerted effort to make a push forward with recommended changes. This would be another unfortunate loss.

TICSAs' contribution to expanding the knowledge base about child trafficking will certainly continue to have utility for Government and other stakeholders. However, much remains to be more fully understood in TICSAs countries about child trafficking and trafficking itself continues to change. Continued monitoring and research will be required to keep up with these changes.

There are a couple of exceptions in this otherwise bleak scenario. As noted earlier, the CVT activity in Bangladesh has a good chance of continuing for the foreseeable future because it is based on community volunteerism. Similarly the social awareness activity supported by CWC in Sri Lanka using monitors might likewise continue. In both cases, it is likely that the NGOs that helped organize the teams and motivators will remain active in the area. A continued NGO presence might be sufficient to help keep the teams motivated and working. Experience with volunteer-based projects shows that over time, volunteers simply lose enthusiasm, or they have too many competing, more urgent demands on their time to remain active. Perhaps the presence of the NGO that organized them help prevent this from happening to some extent. Time will tell with the CVTs and the social awareness activities of the motivators, but at this point the chances of sustaining vigilance action and raising awareness about trafficking among families on tea plantations look good.

The Don Bosco Center in Sri Lanka will certainly continue with or without TICSAs' future funding. TICSAs has made a significant contribution to developing and strengthening the programs the Center now offers and plans to develop further. It has gained recognition within government and among donors as an effective institution that is worth funding, as the German government is now doing to construct new facilities. TICSAs' impact on the Center will be sustained in the continuation of the Center's various training activities.

Similarly, the IGTC in Bogor, Indonesia plans to continue offering scholarships to students from Indramayu. TICSА and its partner NGO, YKAI, have been key to establishing this relationship – a fortuitous connection if there ever was one. Now that IGTC is aware of the conditions in Indramayu, its' director is contemplating a project to set up small fabric production factories and Indramayu would be one such area. The key will be having a local organization – ideally YKAI – remain active in the district to help manage the relationship on the community side and facilitate the selection of students for training.

Another activity supported by TICSА – Community Theater in Bangladesh – also is quite likely to be continued. Work with TICSА by CEC has resulted in strong commitment by the director and his performers to continue their shows about trafficking. Of course, it takes funds to do a performance, and they have been unable to meet all requests because of budget constraints. TICSА's contribution will have been to help them learn and develop performances about trafficking and fund them to gain further experiences and understanding from their audiences.

Two good examples of addressing the need for alternative funding to sustain activities if TICSА is finished come from the Sri Lanka and Nepal programs. The NFE program CWC conducts on tea plantations is asking parents for a five rupees per month donation to create a fund to pay teachers in the future. This is envisioned as a way to bridge the gap between TICSА and the time when government begins funding the NFE programs. In Nepal, APSOs contain a condition that the partner NGO will explore opportunities for alternative funding during the course of their project with TICSА to sustain their activities afterwards. Let us hope they are successful.

## **Conclusions**

TICSА will achieve sustainable results with the "intangibles" cited above that with funding, can lead to action. The problem lies with the various activities TICSА is currently funding. Perhaps some will prove fully or largely sustained, while other activities will continue on in a reduced form, but that is just conjecture at this point.

The fundamental issue is that most of TICSА's current activities have only been running for one to two years, maximum, and the chances of any development intervention producing sustained impact or results in such a brief period are quite small. In all honesty, talking about sustainability of TICSА's activities at this point is premature. What is needed is further funding to expand the coverage and reach of these activities and increase the chances of leaving behind changed conditions regarding child trafficking. The justification for further funding is very easy to make – without continued funding of on-going activities, the investments made during TICSА I and II will not produce the returns they could if the duration of these activities were extended to a more reasonable period of time.

## **Recommendations**

1. Each TICSА NPC should assist NGO partners find alternative funding for their activities during the remainder of the project.

2. In light of the progress TICSА is making, ILO/IPEC should make every effort immediately to secure further funding for TICSА's current portfolio (policy, knowledge base development, capacity building prevention and rehabilitation and reintegration) and avoid a disruption in on-going activities. A cessation of funding for implementation at this time is the greatest threat to the sustainability of what TICSА has accomplished.

#### **Section 4. Next Steps: Future Needs and Opportunities<sup>34</sup>**

This section assumes that IPEC will be able to fund a follow-on project – TICSAs III or its equivalent – at least at current levels if not at higher levels. Increased funding levels for TICSAs's program is not a problem; in fact, current funding is a constraint to doing more. Of course, there are definite staffing requirements if TICSAs programs are expanded that will have to be addressed.

- **Expand Coverage of Effective Activities**

In each country, TICSAs is funding activities that are working well, and in some cases, already producing good results that could be expanded to increase geographic and reach more vulnerable children and their families. This includes the education programs (NFE, catch-up training, remedial education, vocational education, teacher training, "open" junior high schools.), and awareness raising and behavior change activities for prevention (MCCs, CVTs, peer education, CyberWatch, community theater, community-based radio). The limits to expansion are the capacities of NGO partners and the availability of additional qualified NGOs.

- **Replicate Effective Activities in Other Countries**

It should not be presumed that an activity that works well in one country is easily transferable to other countries – some are and some are not. This is best determined by people in country and local partners. To explore the feasibility of replicating activities in other countries, IPEC could start this process through a workshop for government and NGO counterparts to present potentially replicable activities. This could be preceded by a mapping exercise of non-TICSAs, effective interventions against child trafficking.

- **Increase Efforts to Address Cross-border Trafficking**

An important part of a follow-on project would be to engage India further in cross-border discussions and development of agreements on the repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked children. The project should support efforts to establish bi-lateral and multi-lateral collaboration among countries in South Asia and between Indonesia and major receiving countries (Malaysia, Singapore, Japan). This includes such issues as illegal migration, repatriation, and persecution of perpetrators. The results of the Regional Demand Study will be useful in this regard.

- **Support Safe Migration**

Trafficking is strongly related to a lack of safe migration policy and services. Illegal migration and the lack of migration information contribute to trafficking. This is an area to add to a follow-on project.

- **Follow-up on the Recommendations of the Regional Legal Review**

Countries will need technical assistance to advance needed legal reforms and their implementation. This should be part of a follow-on project.

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<sup>34</sup> This section draws heavily from input and suggestions from TICSAs's Regional Support Office

- **Advocacy at Higher Levels of Government**

While progress has been made in raising awareness in government agencies that are involved with trafficking, stronger advocacy efforts are needed to reach top political leaders and parliamentarians to give the issue greater priority in government decision-making. Media needs to be more fully engaged in every country to make trafficking a social issue that government needs to address effectively.

- **Continue to support Child Friendly Standards and Guidelines**

TICSA is making progress toward establishing child friendly standards and guidelines on repatriation, rehabilitation, and reintegration. The next project should have a target of facilitating acceptance of these standards in participating countries and possibly major, nearby receiving countries.

- **Continue Support for Rehabilitation and Reintegration Services**

TICSA has made some progress in establishing model services but they need to be substantially strengthened. Pakistan needs assistance to begin work in this area. The follow-on project should work toward professional improvement of facility services.

- **Continue Capacity Building among Partners**

While progress has been made, capacities remain quite thin, typically based on a very small number of individuals within the organization. Further work in this area is needed.

- **Establish a "System Response" within Participating Countries**

Countries need to establish a more systemic response to trafficking, including victim identification, rescue, counseling, medical care, rehabilitation and reintegration, and follow-up. This involves a number of different government and private agencies who should work together in a coordinated fashion to respond to trafficking and assist its victims. This will require training within each agency on trafficking issues (e.g., gender, WFCL, psycho-social counseling, etc.).

- **Substantially Expand the Pakistan Program**

The Government of Pakistan is increasingly concerned about child trafficking and has sought additional assistance from IPEC. The current TICSA program is woefully small and needs to be expanded substantially to a level comparable to Sri Lanka or Bangladesh.

- **Facilitate Inter-country Collaboration among NGOs**

Since NGOs play a key role in the national response to child trafficking, a new activity that could be supported is facilitating inter-country collaboration among NGOs working in this area and supporting experience-sharing meetings. This would be particularly useful where NGOs in different countries would be handling the same children at different points in the trafficking process, e.g., rescue in India by one NGO, repatriation for rehabilitation by the home country NGO.

- **Facilitate Experience Sharing among Worker and Employer Organizations**

Engaging workers and employers organizations has been a difficult task for TICSA. Interest among these organizations could be facilitated by first identifying effective

interventions that organizations have made and then sharing these experiences at an inter-country workshop. Assistance could be provided to organizations interested in supporting a program in their respective countries. Documentation of their experience could then be used for further promotion and engagement of these organizations.

## **Section 5. Lessons Learned/Good Practices**

- Relatively small amounts of money, e.g., TICSA program budgets – used strategically can be effective in developing the elements of a national response to child trafficking
- Working with experienced and capable NGOs accelerates implementation and reduces costs, which contribute to project efficiency and cost effectiveness.
- NGOs do not necessarily need to have prior experience with child trafficking to be effective in supporting anti-trafficking activities. Relevant experiences, such as with NFE, can be directed towards child trafficking objectives.
- Creating ownership within partner organizations – Government and NGOs – is essential for adequate support of program activities and contributes to sustainability.
- Using rapid, low cost studies to understand the local dynamics of trafficking and to identify the more vulnerable children and families in the selected communities as part of planning results in more effective activities and is a worthwhile investment of project funds.
- Facilitating new working relations between Government and NGOs contributes to mounting more effective national responses to child trafficking.
- Given the international dimension to child trafficking, a regional programming approach like TICSA is better able to respond to these issues. It also facilitates sharing experience among participating countries and programs.
- Maintaining strong connections to the Time Bound Programs is beneficial to TICSA and the TBPs, but that does not mean child trafficking should necessarily be within the TBPs.
- While regional projects like TICSA supports a general package of interventions, tailoring these activities to specific local conditions is essential to make them effective. "Cookie cutter" approaches should always be avoided.
- Projects need to be careful how they respond to delays in government approval processes. No partner organization should initiate activities before a grant agreement or contract is in place.
- Identifying committed and motivated individuals in government regardless of the ministry they work in is essential for generating necessary government support.
- While strong leaders can push activities ahead and gain necessary government support, dependency on such individuals can result in a sudden interruption of activities when they move on. Developing staff capacities to replace strong leadership is essential and those strong leaders should be engaged in a mentoring role in anticipation of their departure.
- IPEC needs to demonstrate the institutional resolve to take corrective actions earlier on in situations like the Bangladesh approval process to assure that available funds are used effectively over a sufficient period of time.

- Projects like TICSAs working on issues that are not well understood and/or that cannot draw on experiences from other countries and programs need to be structured in such a way to accommodate new, innovative and experimental approaches as TICSAs have done.
- Despite all the careful planning that goes into projects like TICSAs, having the most qualified managers that are locally available as TICSAs have done is essential for effective implementation that produces important results.
- Only a few government officials highly committed to combating child trafficking are sufficient when they are in key leadership roles. Others in government will usually follow their guidance and advice.
- Child trafficking is a new area for most labor unions and employer associations. Persistence in finding ways and means to engage these organizations is necessary because they can be strong advocates to government about child trafficking issues and effective implementers of activities by working through their membership.
- Sustainability of activities as new as anti-child trafficking efforts does not result from the comparatively short-term activities of TICSAs. To achieve sustainability of such activities, projects need to run for at least seven to ten years.

**Annexes**

Annex 1: Terms of Reference



**International Programme on the Elimination of Child  
Labour  
ILO/IPEC**

**Final Version:  
Basis for Contract**

**Terms of Reference  
For  
Mid-term Evaluation  
of  
TICSA PHASE II  
April-June 2005**

<b>ILO Project code:</b>	<b>RAS/02/P51/USA</b>
<b>Starting date:</b>	September 2002
<b>Ending dates:</b>	March 2006 (revised)
<b>Programme locations:</b>	Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand, Pakistan
<b>Programme language:</b>	English
<b>Executing agency:</b>	ILO-IPEC
<b>Financing agency:</b>	US-DOL
<b>Donor contribution:</b>	US \$3 million (+\$1.5 million earmarked under TBP Nepal)

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## **I. Background and Justification**

Trafficking of children for labour and sexual exploitation is a serious problem in Asia. Indication from research shows that the scope as well as the purposes of trafficking has widened. In South Asia, children have been trafficked within each country, across the national borders and the region. Victims end up in various forms of sexual and labour exploitation. A similar situation exists in South East Asia, where girls and boys victims of trafficking are found in brothels, factories and domestic work and in the trafficking and sales of drugs.

A common feature of young girls and boys that have been trafficked are that they come from rural communities to urban areas and sometimes to a different country or region. Poverty indicators in the hardest hit sending areas show that the practice is internalized as a coping strategy vis-à-vis poverty. Family vulnerability which is directly related to child vulnerability, is impacted by low education levels of parents, mothers more than fathers. Other contributing factors are weak law enforcement, insufficient household income, mistreatment and physical abuse, alcoholism, lack of food and multiple marriages, etc.

The ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour identifies the trafficking of children as a practice similar to slavery and calls for urgent action for its elimination. During the period 2000-02, ILO-IPEC implemented the sub-regional project (TICSA Phase I) to combat child trafficking, covering Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Phase I brought about several positive outcomes, as indicated in the final evaluation (June 2002), namely the mobilization of key actors at national and local level, the design of the national plans of action to combat child trafficking, development of methodology for rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims and the new findings on the situation related to child trafficking in each country.

The sub-regional programme 'Combating child trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation-TICSA Phase II' was built on the foundations of TICSA I and on the existing technical expertise and lessons learned to date. The programme aims to contribute to a reduction of child trafficking in each participating country, through interventions at sub-regional and country levels.

The Development Objective of the programme is: To contribute to the reduction in the incidence of trafficking of children for labour and sexual exploitation in South and South-East Asia.

There are five Immediate Objectives of the programme:

1. At the end of the programme, legal frameworks have been reviewed and revisions proposed to reflect trafficking for exploitative labour and regional child friendly guidelines are developed. (Revised).
2. At the end of the programme, the knowledge base on trafficking has been improved to enable stakeholders to plan, implement and monitor programmes against trafficking of children.

3. At the end of the programme, the capacity of relevant government, employers' organizations, trade unions and NGO institutions (district and central level) has been strengthened, enabling staff to plan, implement and monitor programmes against trafficking (revised).
4. At the end of the programme, children and families in high risk sending areas have been assisted to reduce children's vulnerability to trafficking.
5. At the end of the programme, the victims of child trafficking have been rehabilitated and the capacity of government and NGO institutions to provide services to rescue, intercept, rehabilitate and reintegrate child and adolescent victims of trafficking have been improved. (Revised).

### **Evaluation Background:**

The current mid-term evaluation exercise was originally scheduled to take place March 2004. Following a project revision and subsequent change in project end date, the mid-term evaluation, following the consultative process, had been re-scheduled to take place in February 2005. Due to the impact of the Tsunami on the partners in the affected countries, it was decided that the evaluation be carried out after March 2005.

The project document of the present project stipulates that a mid-term evaluation be carried out and that a final independent evaluation will be carried out at the end of programme implementation. The project will be evaluated in accordance with the ILO/IPEC policies and procedures on evaluation of projects and in line with the agreed evaluation process in the project document.

Ongoing Action Programmes implemented by local partners are subject to a regular self-evaluation process depending on duration and size. Action Programmes supply regular progress reports to the project. A quarterly progress report is prepared by the project as a whole.

The current Terms of Reference for the evaluation is prepared based on a consultative process with key stakeholders (decision-makers) who have been asked to provide inputs on the purpose, questions to address and methodology of the evaluation.

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## **II. Scope and Purpose**

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### **Scope:**

The scope of the evaluation includes all project activities to date including Action Programmes. The evaluation should look at the project as a whole and address issues of project design, implementation, lessons learned, replicability and recommendations for the future of the programme.

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of the present evaluation should be to review the ongoing progress and performance of the project, to examine the likelihood of the project achieving its objectives and to examine the delivery of the project inputs/activities and an investigation on the nature and magnitude of constraints, the factors affecting implementation and an analysis of factors contributing to the project's success. The mid-term evaluation should provide all stakeholders with the information needed to assess and possibly revise work plans, strategies, objectives,

partnership arrangements and resources. It should identify the potential impact on policy and strategies and suggest a possible way forward for the future. Finally it should identify any lessons learned and emerging potential good practices. The mid-term evaluation should serve as a learning tool for the project management team.

### III. Suggested Aspects to be Addressed

The evaluation should address the overall ILO evaluation concerns such as **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency** and **sustainability** as defined in the *ILO Guidelines for the Preparation of Independent Evaluations of ILO Programmes and Projects* and for gender concerns see: *ILO Guidelines for the Integration of Gender Issues into the Design, Monitoring and Evaluation of ILO Programmes and Projects, January 1995*.

The following are the broad suggested aspects that can be identified at this point for the evaluation to address. Other aspects can be added as identified by the evaluation team in accordance with the given purpose and in consultation with DED. The evaluation instrument prepared by the evaluation team will indicate further selected specific aspects to be addressed.

#### *Design*

- How relevant is the project design to address child trafficking in all countries engaged in the project? How well did the project design take into account local efforts already underway to address child trafficking and existing capacity to address these issues? Were lessons learned from Phase I successfully incorporated into the project design.
- Are the strategies designed more than two years ago still considered valid?
- Did the strategies adequately address the root causes of trafficking such as gender inequality and poverty as well as lack of education and skills training?
- Assess the relationship between the project and other child-trafficking interventions supported by IPEC or by other organizations working in Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Pakistan and Indonesia. To what extent are synergies exploited and economies of scale created?
- Assess whether the beneficiaries were clearly identified (i.e. sub-groups, age, socio-economic status, etc. ‘poor’ or ‘women’ is not a homogenous group,) determine if more details are needed to better target interventions.
- Assess whether the problems and needs were adequately analysed. Determine whether the needs, constraints, resources and access to project services of the different beneficiaries were clearly identified taking gender issues into concern.
- Examine the appropriateness of the indicators and whether they are ‘measurable’
- To what extent were external factors identified and assumptions identified at the time of design?
- Were the linkages between inputs, activities, outputs and objectives clear and logical?
- Assess the design of the action programmes, its link to the overall project and assess the community participation during the formulation phase
- Did the design of the project take into consideration any collaboration efforts with non-project countries but ending or receiving countries?

### ***Relevance of Strategy***

- How does the strategy fit within national development, education and anti-poverty efforts, existing policies and programmes on child labour and interventions carried out by other organizations?
- Were alternative strategies considered or implemented during the life of the programme?
- Assess what effect the regional based approach of the project had on the project as whole versus implementing the components on an individual country by country approach.

### ***Process of Implementation of the programme***

- How closely has the project adhered to the workplan at the country, sub-regional and regional levels?
- How efficient has the administration and financial management of the programme been?
- How effective are local management structures (e.g. National Steering Committees, national trafficking in persons coordinating bodies, etc.) of the project? How effective are sub-regional and regional management structures?
- Assess the participation of different relevant actors (e.g. Ministry of Labour, trade unions, employers' organizations, law enforcement, judiciary, etc.) How are these structures participating in project implementation? How is this participation contributing to progress toward the objectives of the project?
- How efficient is the process by which the Action Programmes proposals are reviewed and approved and resources ultimately allocated in each country?
- To what extent are factors outside the control of the project management affecting project implementation and attainment of objectives/goals?

### ***Performance and Achievements***

- Is the project making sufficient progress toward reaching its immediate objectives? Is the expected number of beneficiaries being reached in each country? Are outputs being delivered on a timely basis and of appropriate quality?
- How has the capacity of the implementing agencies and other relevant partners, including the government, to develop effective action against child trafficking been enhanced as a result of the project activities?
- How effective is the project in raising awareness about child trafficking and in promoting social mobilization to address this issue?
- What is the level of government commitment to and support for the project in each country? What regional impact has the TICSA Phase II project made thus far?
- Identify unexpected and multiplier effects of the project.
- Assess the key achievements of TICSA per country in terms of combating child trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation.

## *Sustainability*

- How effective has the project been to date in promoting local ownership of the project and promoting long-term sustainability? Has the idea of a phase-out strategy for the project been clearly articulated and progress made toward this goal?
- What is the long-term commitment, and the technical and financial capacity of local/national/regional/ institutions to continue delivering services to the beneficiary group once the project ends?

## *Special Aspects to be Addressed*

- Examine the strategic programme framework (SPF) which was established for this project.
- Assess which of the programme interventions seem to be effective and replicable.
- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the different types of project interventions in different countries to design further anti-trafficking interventions based on project experiences.
- Identify the constraints, future needs and opportunities in each country as well as at the regional level in combating trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation and provide recommendations on the future way forward.

## **IV. Expected Outputs of the Evaluation**

The following are the expected outputs:

- A desk review by the international consultant
- Six background reports by each of the national consultants
- An evaluation instrument prepared by the evaluator
- Field visits to each of the project countries
- Stakeholder workshops facilitated by the evaluator in each of the project locations including participation from TICSА project staff and ILO staff and notes from the stakeholder workshop to be prepared by the national consultant in each of the TICSА project countries
- Draft evaluation report covering all six countries including information from background report, stakeholder workshop proceedings and findings from field visits by evaluation team
- Final Report including:
  - ✓ Executive Summary
  - ✓ Clearly identified findings
  - ✓ Clearly identified conclusions and recommendations
  - ✓ Lessons learned
  - ✓ Potential good practices and effective models of intervention.
  - ✓ Appropriate Annexes including present TORs
  - ✓ Standard evaluation instrument matrix

The total length of the report should be a maximum of 30 pages for main report, excluding annexes; additional annexes can provide background and details on specific components of the countries evaluated. The report should be sent as one complete document and the file size should not exceed 3 megabytes. Photos, if appropriate to be included, should be inserted

using lower resolution to keep overall file size low. Please include appropriate page numbering and paragraph numbering in the report.

All drafts and final outputs, including supporting documents, analytical reports and raw data should be provided both in paper copy and in electronic version compatible for Word for Windows. Ownership of the data from the evaluation rests jointly with ILO/IPEC and the ILO consultants. Use of the data for publication and other presentation can only be made with the agreement of ILO/IPEC.

The final report will be circulated to key stakeholders (those participants present at stakeholder evaluation workshop will be considered key stakeholders) for their review. Comments from stakeholders will be consolidated by the Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section (DED) of ILO/IPEC Geneva and provided to the team leader. In preparing the final report the team leader should consider these comments, incorporate as appropriate and provide a brief note explaining why any comments might not have been incorporated.

## V. Evaluation Methodology

The following is the proposed evaluation methodology. While the evaluation team leader can propose changes in the methodology, any such changes should be discussed with and approved by DED provided that the research and analysis suggests changes and provided that the indicated range of questions is addressed, the purpose maintained and the expected outputs produced at the required quality.

The evaluation team will be asked to use the **standard evaluation instruments** that ILO/IPEC has developed for documenting and analyzing achievements of the projects and contributions of the Action Programmes to the project.

The evaluation will be carried out using a desk review, field visits to the six project countries for workshops with project staff and partners and TICSAs project management. Field visits include consultations with boys and girls and their parents, community leaders, government representatives, employer and workers' groups as appropriate. There will be one regional workshop in Bangkok with project management and key stakeholders.

### **Composition of the evaluation team:**

The **evaluation team** will consist of **one team leader** and **six national consultants** in each of the project countries.

TICSA project management and a designated ILO staff member will participate in national workshops but are not considered part of the team. The presence of TICSA management and country staff in these national workshops will encourage wide dissemination of knowledge and lessons learned at the country level to national partners.

The background of the team leader:

- ✓ Relevant background in social and/or economic development
- ✓ Experience in the design, management and evaluation of development projects, in particular with local development projects.

- ✓ Experience in evaluations in the UN system, preferably as team leader
- ✓ Relevant regional experience preferably prior working experience in all project countries
- ✓ Experience in the area of children's and child labour issues and rights-based approaches in a normative framework is highly appreciated.
- ✓ Familiarity with situation of vulnerable groups of children is highly appreciated
- ✓ Experience in the area of education and legal issues would also be appreciated
- ✓ Experience in the UN system or similar international development experience
- ✓ Fluency in English
- ✓ Experience facilitating workshops for evaluation findings

The appointment of the consultant will be approved according to established procedures

The evaluation team leader will be responsible for undertaking a desk review of the project files and documents, undertake field visits to the six project countries, facilitate the workshops and will be responsible for drafting the evaluation report. Upon feedback from stakeholders to the draft report, the consultant will further be responsible for finalizing the report incorporating any comments deemed appropriate.

Six national consultants will be engaged for the period of one week prior to the team leader's field visit and during the duration of the team leaders' field visit. The national consultants will be responsible for preparing a background report for the consultant as well as note taking during the stakeholder workshops. The national consultants will begin desk review one week prior to visit (or an appropriate length of time in proportion to the size of activity per country in consultation with project staff. See tentative schedule for dates).

The evaluation will be carried out with the technical support of the IPEC-DED section and with the logistical support of the project offices and project management in Bangkok. DED will be responsible for consolidating the comments of stakeholders and submitting it to the team leader.

**Timetable and Workshop schedule:**

The team leader will be engaged for 11 weeks *of which 6 weeks will be in-country in each of the project countries.* The tentative timetable is as follows.

<b>Phases</b>	<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Dates</b>
<b>I: Desk Review</b>	<b>Desk review of relevant project documents</b>	<b>April 11-15</b>
<b>II: Field Visits</b>	<b>Thailand: Consult with project staff in BKK</b>	<b>April 18</b>
	<b>Pakistan: Consult with project staff and visit ongoing AP, workshop with staff/partners</b>	<b>April 19-21</b>
	<b>Bangladesh: Visit 2-3 AP and govt., workshop with staff/partners</b>	<b>April 24-28</b>
	<b>Indonesia: Visit 2 AP, govt, workshop with staff/partners</b>	<b>May 2-6</b>
	<b>Sri Lanka: Visit 2 AP, govt, workshop with staff/partners</b>	<b>May 9-13</b>
	<b>Nepal: Visit 3 AP, govt and workshop with staff/partners</b>	<b>May 16-20</b>
	<b>BKK: Visit Kretakarn Shelter</b>	<b>May 24</b>
<b>III. Regional Meeting</b>	<b>Meeting With project management and key stakeholders</b>	<b>May 25-26</b>
<b>IV: Draft Report</b>	<b>Team leader drafts evaluation report</b>	<b>May 27-June 5</b>
<b>V: Stakeholders comments</b>	<b>Draft report circulated by DED to all key stakeholders for their comments. Comments consolidated and send to team leader for finalizing the report</b>	<b>June 6-16</b>
<b>VI: Final report</b>	<b>Team leader finalizes the evaluation report taking into consideration the consolidated comments</b>	<b>June 20-24</b>

#### **Sources of Information and Consultations/Meetings**

- DED guidelines and ILO guidelines
- Project document
- Progress reports/Status reports
- Technical and financial report of partner agencies
- Child Labour Monitoring System document
- Good practices and Lessons learnt report
- Other studies and research undertaken
- Action Programme Summary Outlines
- Project files
- National workshop proceedings or summaries

**Consultations with:**

- Project management and staff
- Partner agencies
- Relevant Government Ministries
- Social partners Employers' and Workers' groups
- Boys and Girls
- Community members
- Parents of boys and girls
- Teachers, government representatives, legal authorities etc as identified by evaluation team
- Others as identified by the project teams

**Final Report Submission Procedure**

For independent evaluations, the following procedure is used:

- The **team leader** will submit a draft report to **IPEC DED in Geneva**
- **IPEC DED** will forward a copy to **key stakeholders** for comments on factual issues and for clarifications
- **IPEC DED** will consolidate the comments and send these to the **evaluation team leader** by date agreed between DED and the evaluation team leader or as soon as the comments are received from stakeholders.
- The final report is submitted to IPEC DED who will then officially forward it to stakeholders, including the donor.

## VI. Resources and Management

**Resources:**

The resources required for this evaluation are:

For evaluation team leader:

- Fees for an international consultant for 11 work weeks
- Travel lump sum for travel to six project countries, fees for local DSA in each project location as appropriate

For the evaluation exercise as a whole:

- Fees for local travel in-country
- Fees for six national consultants
- Stakeholder workshop expenditures
- Regional workshop expenditures
- Any other miscellaneous costs (translation, printing, etc)

A separate budget is available.

**Management:**

The evaluation team will report to IPEC DED in headquarters and should discuss any technical and methodological matters with DED should issues arise. IPEC project officials in Bangkok together with the project teams will provide administrative and logistical support during the evaluation mission.

## **Annex 2: Evaluation Procedure**

The mid-term independent evaluation is based on an initial desk review of various project documents by the international consultant and six local consultants listed in Annex 6. The international consultant was given a methodological briefing by IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation section and briefed by TICSAs Regional Support Office in Bangkok on all elements of the project. During country visits, interviews with TICSAs project staff, ILO and IPEC staff, government officials and implementing partners listed in Annex 7 were conducted. Discussions were also held with project beneficiaries including children and their parents. Six program evaluations, one each in the TICSAs participating countries, were conducted by national consultants in support of the overall regional evaluation. All APSOs were reviewed by each national consultant as part of the evaluation and visits were made to selected project sites. These reports were a data source for the overall evaluation.

The international consultant made field visits to Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Indonesia varying in length from three to six days. Stakeholder Workshops were conducted in the countries visited. Nepal's national consultant conducted the program evaluation and a Stakeholders Workshop. The consultant and the Nepal National Program Coordinator came to Bangkok to brief the international consultant for two days.

In Bangladesh, project site visits were made in Thakurgaon, a focus area for TICSAs community-based activities. Two NFE programs and two MCCs were visited and NHO staff interviews were conducted. In Indonesia, site visits were made in Indramayu where interviews with local education officials were held, followed by site visits to one MCC and interviews with local sub-district officials were conducted. In Sri Lanka, field visits were conducted in Anuradhapura where the Don Bosco Center and a community-based vocational education activity were visited. Interviews were conducted with staff at TICSAs-supported rehabilitation and reintegration centers in each country. At each field site, children and sometimes their parents were also interviewed concerning their views about the programs TICSAs supports and their knowledge about or experiences with trafficking. Annex 7 also lists the NGOs contacted during the course of the evaluation.

The international consultant was accompanied by the local consultant and the TICSAs National Program Coordinator during all interviews. In Pakistan the international consultant was also accompanied by the Regional Support Office Program Officer who also attended the National Stakeholders Workshop. In Bangladesh, the TICSAs CTA accompanied the consultant briefly at the end of the visit and attended the Stakeholders Workshop. In Sri Lanka, the consultant was also accompanied by the Trafficking Expert from the Regional Support Office throughout the duration of the visit. The consultant welcomed the participation of RSO staff in that evaluations create an opportunity to ask different types of questions about project activities than normally dealt with in administrative or other routine matters. RSO staff reported they found the experience useful to them. Their presence in no way biased interviews or discussions; rather, it added to those exchanges and provided the consultant with useful additional information.

### **Annex 3: Additional Examples of Use of Information for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation**

#### **Increased capacity: Indonesia**

In Indonesia, YKAI implemented action programmes in the district where the sales of girls are common and accepted. Prior to the implementation of YKAI programme in Indramayu, local government did not take active roles in addressing the culturally entrenched acceptance of girl trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. YKAI activities have made it possible to involve the local govt. in Indramayu in anti-trafficking activities and allocation of govt. resources for improvement in children's education. Drawing from the findings from the Situation Analysis of Child Trafficking in Indonesia (supported by TICSA) and the experiences accumulated from the implementation of the action programme and the partnership thus forged, YKAI has developed a monitoring tool to identify highly risk children to be trafficked. They are categorised children into 4 Rings. Ring 1 is for those children (below 18) who ever worked as CSEC or nearly been trafficked; Ring 2 for those children who has siblings or their mother has been worked as prostitute; Ring 3, for those children who has one of their extended family has already been worked as a prostitute; and Ring 4, if their neighbour has been working as prostitute. This instrument is being proposed to the local government of Indramayu to assist them in identifying the most appropriate target group who should be entitled to get the scholarship assistance programme from them. Under the fiscal budget year of 2005 local government of district of Indramayu has allocated scholarship budget of IDR 8,500,000,000.00; or US\$ 900,000.00 to support needy children from elementary school - senior high school level.

On rehabilitation programme, prior to the implementation of TICSA activities in Indonesia, the Ministry of Social Welfare was not familiar with Multidisciplinary approach to rehabilitation. The ministry's shelters were operating within the framework of a remand home for child victims of trafficking rather than protecting their rights. The Ministry's partnership with TICSA has contributed to the initiative and interest to replicate this CPRC multidisciplinary approach in the MSW shelter home through TICSA and thus better protection with children. In addition, this action programme has led to a closer collaboration between the GO and the NGO section, a happening of unprecedented nature in Indonesia. TICSA first organized an exposure trip for high-level officials from Indonesia to Thailand so they could learn about the policy framework in Thailand and the work of CPRC. Thereafter, an action programme was in place to enhance MSW's capacity in the application of multidisciplinary approach. During the course of the action programme, shelter staff attended the skills building workshop in Thailand and a technical training programme organized by CPRC.

Having established presence in the community and participating in the Gender Equality Promotion in Action against Child Labour and Trafficking, YAKAI realized it cannot solely target increasing girls' education. Rather, boys in the community need help too. YAKAI and JARAK have been particularly successful in bridging child trafficking issues and child domestic workers in their collaboration in Karawang where the ILO/IPEC TCRAM-CDW also operates.

JARAK learned from its severely delayed action programmes that raising policy makers' awareness on trafficking issues have to start from a concrete ground. A mere policy dialogue approach alone will not work. YAKAI approached the issue by fostering local participation in anti-trafficking efforts. Implementing a TICSA-supported comprehensive/integrative

approach to prevention, YKAI has been able to form alliances with teachers and children in the communities through its education support programmes, radio programme, and also the private sector (IGTC) involvement in anti-trafficking efforts.

## **Pakistan**

TICSA partners in Pakistan have developed greater understanding about trafficking issues. In Pakistan, the AP with NCCWD developed a comprehensive training manual on child trafficking. The training has been carried out at the district level (four vulnerable districts). District governments officials and stakeholders who earlier do not have understanding of trafficking issues have got valuable exposures. Moreover, they have now a comprehensive information kit on trafficking for reference. Their increased understanding about what is "child trafficking" and its many faces can help them further select strategies within their reach and beyond to address the issues. The fact that the training manual is developed under the auspice of the NCCWD, it is likely to be used in future training in the future. One such example is where the NCCWD is in the process of passing on this knowledge to Child Protection and Rehabilitation Bureau (CPRB), Governments of Punjab. CPRB presently handling camel jockey children that are being returned from UAE. At the same time, this process has strengthened the capacity of NCCWD to forward the training from its in house resources.

Moreover the Rapid Assessment on Supply side of child trafficking has also capacitated the NCCWD to significantly assist the Govt./Task Force to develop a national anti-trafficking response, In a way this is contributing to governments efforts to implement the Human Trafficking Ordinance of 2002 to combat trafficking.

On the rehabilitation design, the participation of professionals of two Pakistani NGOs (LHRLA, and Sahil) in the skill building training and learning about Thailand's CPRC multi disciplinary approach have enhanced their capacity to design and deliver quality services to child victims of trafficking. In Pakistan, SAHIL will play a lead role to provide similar training and sharing of experiences with the Child Protection Bureau (who has recently assumed the role of taking care of camel jockey children who were earlier trafficked to middle east) - TICSA Pakistan will facilitate this process. Moreover, Sahil through learning of these new approaches and tool intends to further improve its own expertise, caring for victims of child abuse, and plans to expand its work with victims of trafficking.

#### **Annex 4: Steps Taken by ILO-IPEC for the Approval of Phase-II**

Please note that the dates were shown in the box below are in reverse manner. Besides, these following meetings were held with MOWCA and ERD regarding the approval of the project;

1. **January 19 '03:** The CTA briefed the PAC meeting on the phase II prodoc and requested for prompt action to get the project approved. The Assistant Secretary, MOWCA informed the meeting that the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs through its letter to the ERD had expressed its willingness to remain as the Focal Ministry of the project. She said that approval for phase II shall have to be obtained from ERD. She also mentioned that in absence of an MOU it would be difficult for MOWCA to act as the Focal Ministry. Referring to this the Sr. Assistant Secretary, ERD and the Programme Officer, ILO said that a TAPP would not be required for this particular project since this a sub-regional one and that the Government of Bangladesh is in no way committing any financial assistance.

An MOU has therefore been drafted and submitted to CTA on 20.03.03 for clearance and further forwarded to IPEC HQ by the CTA on 23<sup>rd</sup> to ensure that the HQ are fully informed and to obtain comments, if any. Lengthy discussion over the issue of MOU vis-à-vis TAPP had been held during March and April this year. It was thus agreed that an MOU would be required in this case but no comments on the draft or clearance from the respective department of IPEC has reached.

2. **Jan 2003:** CTA met, Deputy Secretary, ERD and requested to hold the inter-ministerial meeting to discuss and approve the TICSА project.
3. **April 16 '03:** CTA met Joint Secretary, MOWCA and requested to expedite the approval process.
4. **April 20 '03:** An inter-ministerial meeting was held at ERD on the TICSА project. It was decided at the meeting that MOWCA will submit a TAPP by 15<sup>th</sup> May.
5. **April 29 '03:** A meeting was held at MOWCA between Senior Programme Officer & Deputy Secretary, Astd. Secretary and Dy. Chief Planning to discuss next plan of action regarding drafting the TAPP. It was agreed that the project office will make the first draft of TAPP on behalf of MOWCA as well as a revised prodoc. Accordingly a revised prodoc (BGD component) has been submitted to MOWCA on 20<sup>th</sup> May.
6. **June 08 '03:** CTA made a courtesy call to the newly appointed Secretary-in-Charge, MOWCA and requested to expedite the approval process. The Joint Secretary, Astd. Secretary and Dy. Chief Planning were present.
7. **July 07 '03:** A further revised Prodoc along with a draft TAPP has been submitted to MOWCA for approval.
8. **Sept 02 '03:** The NPC on behalf of MOWCA made necessary changes in the TAPP as suggested by the Planning Commission (PC), made 20 sets, obtained signature of the MOWCA Secretary on these and submitted to PC for further action.

9. **Sept 11 '03:** On behalf of MOWCA the NPC provided with relevant answers to the queries (16) made by the Planning Commission. MOWCA will submit these answers at the SPEC meeting to be held on 14<sup>th</sup> September.
10. **Sept 14 '03:** The SPEC meeting held at the Planning Commission and chaired by the Secretary approved the project (prodoc & TAPP) with few suggestions for change.
11. **Oct 16 '03:** The TAPP was submitted to MOWCA after incorporating comments of the SPEC.
12. **Nov 04 '03:** TAPP was further submitted to MOWCA after incorporating their comments.
13. **Nov 11 '03:** Upon signature of the Secretary, MOWCA the MOU (along with TAPP) was sent back to ILO for the Director to sign. The Director referred this to JUR for necessary clearance.
14. **Dec 18 '03:** Upon incorporation of JUR's suggestions the MOU was forwarded again with the Director's signature to MOWCA for signing. The Director had over phone requested the MOWCA Secretary to sign the document.
15. **Dec 18 '03:** The TAPP (along with MOU & Prodoc) was finally sent to ERD by MOWCA for formal signing. The ERD Secretary and ILO Director will sign the Prodoc formally anytime now.
16. **Feb 05 '04:** Government Order (Approval) has been issued by the Planning Commission.

Date	Reference	Addressed	Core issue of correspondences
04.11.03	RAS/02/P51/USA/1673	Secretary Ministry of Women & Children	Submission of TAPP upon incorporation of comments by the ministry
16.10.03	TICSA II/1589	Secretary Ministry of Women & Children	Submission of TAPP upon incorporation of comments by SPEC
12.08.03	RAS/02/P51/USA/1255	Secretary Ministry of Women & Children	Revised ILO inputs for the TAPP for submission to ERD for approval.
14.07.03	RAS/02/P51/USA/1117	Secretary Ministry of Women & Children	1. ILO inputs for the TAPP for submission to ERD for approval. 2. Revised Prodoc (Bangladesh Chapter) for acceptance.
26.06.03	RAS/02/P51/USA/1051	Secretary Ministry of Women & Children  CC: Secretary, ERD IPEC, Geneva CTA, RAS/02/P51/USA	PRODOC of Bangladesh Component for Ministry's perusal and comments.
20.05.03	RAS/02/P51/USA/PD/781	Secretary Ministry of Women & Children  CC: Secretary, ERD	Submission of PRODOC for Ministry's consideration and necessary action for GOB approval.

		ROAP, Bangkok (Mr. W. Rahman)	
27.04.03	ERD/UN-5/8/2002/42	Director, ILO, Dhaka and other participants of the meeting held on 20.04.03	Minutes of the Inter-ministerial Meeting on approval of the Phase-II held on 20.04.03 in ERD
10.03.03	ERD/JAS-5/8/2002/27	Secretary Ministry of Women & Children Affairs	Request to send the MOU and copy of PRODOC of Phase-I to ERD.
11.12.02	MWCA/Plan-1/TICSA-29/2002/244	Secretary, ERD CC: Officer-in-Charge ILO, Dhaka	Note of Consent to act as National Focal Point for Phase-II.
12.11.02	RAS/02/P51/USA/1732	Secretary Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance	Request to designate a National Focal Agency for Phase-II.
28.10.02	RAS/00/05P/010/1670	Secretary Ministry of Women & Children Affairs	Appraisal on approval of Phase-II by the donor.

29 Dec'03  
Steps taken by ILO-IPEC for the approval of Phase-II

## Annex 5: Regional Support Office Mission Summary Table

Mission Summary Table

No.	Country	Mission Date	Officer	Objective	Remark
1	<b>Bangladesh</b>				
	Dhaka	7-10 June 2003	WR	Meeting with MOWCA to facilitate approval of TICSA-II and Preparation of TAPP for approval by different Ministries	mission and home leave Dhaka and Colombo
	Dhaka	31May -3 Jun 04	GAI	AP review with IPEC NPCs and assist in short listing of applicants	
	Dhaka	16-19 May 04	WR	Meeting with Ministry and the National Steering Committee to facilitate approval of APs and Demand Side Study National Consultation meeting	
	Dhaka	15 Jun-17Jul 04	WR	TICSA Country Launch, discussion with High-level Ministry Officials, Demand side Study National Consultation	
	Dhaka	17-25 June 04	AL	Demand Side Study National Consultation	
	Thakurgaon	28 Feb-6 Mar 05	GAI	Programme TICSA activities in Dhaka, field visits, and observe DAM training for NFE teachers	
	Dhaka	26 Apr-1 May 05	WR	National MTE	
Thakurgaon	8-14 May 05	GAI	GECL Training		
2	<b>Indonesia</b>				
	Jakarta	15-20 Sept 2003	WR	To discuss the setting up of TICSA in Indonesia	
	Jakarta	19-23 Apr 04	WR	Discuss synchronization of activities between TICSA II and anti - trafficking programme under TBP in Indonesia	
	Jakarta	25 Jun - 2 Jul 04	GAI	Demand Side Study Consultation, Programme rehab action programme and YKAI field visit	
	Jakarta	2-12 Oct 04	GAI	GECL Training	
	Jakarta	5-7 May 05	GAI	National MTE	

3	<b>Nepal</b>				
	Kathmandu	16-22 Feb 04	WR	Review and finalise 5 action programmes 1.Finalise withdrawal strategy, gender activities 2.Meet with withdrawal partners and prevention partners To assist the ILO/IPEC TICSA component (trafficking) in preparing the withdrawal strategies and action programme and to attend the workshop on reintegratoin scheduled for 24-25 August.	Cancelled due to security situation
	Kathmandu	13-20 Oct 04	GAI		
Kathmandu	23 August - 1 September 2004				
4	<b>Pakistan</b>				
	Islamabad	Early 04	WR	To facilitate preparation of TICSA work	
	Islamabad	8-10 June 04	GAI	1. Discuss rapid assessment report, meeting on demand-side study 2. Discussion on trafficking programme. Develop. And midterm review	
Islamabad	20-22 Apr 05	GAI	National MTE		
5	<b>Sri Lanka</b>				Dhaka and Colombo Cancelled to attend the South Asian Yokohama Midterm review
	Colombo	24-27 Mar 03	WR	Facilitate development of skills training programme and review progress of the ILO-IPEC	
	Colombo	17-25 June 04	AL	Demand Side Study National Consultation meeting	
	Colombo	26 Sep- 2Oct 04	WR	Yokohama MTR and discussion with NSC	
	Colombo	26 Sep- 6 Oct 04	AL	Yokohama MTR, Monitoring visits AP sites	
	Colombo	9-14 May 05	AL	National MTE	
	Colombo	11-14 May 05	WR	National MTE	
6	<b>Thailand</b>				
	Chiang Rai	12-14 May 04	GAI	Royal Thai Government Human Trafficking Workshop	
	Chiang Mai	29 Sep-1 Oct 04	GAI	Mekhong Migrant Symposium	
	Chiang Mai	22-Nov-04	GAI	TICSA & TICW Joint programme. Exercise	
Mae Sai, Chiang Rai	10-Feb-05	GAI	Visit DEPDC and discuss the Skill Building Workshop		
	Mae Sai, Chiang Rai	23-25 Mar 05	GAI, AL	Skill Building Workshop by DEPDC	
	Chiang Mai	19-May-05	GAI	TICW - TICSA THA Staff Meeting particularly the database on	

				trafficking	
7	<b>Others</b>				
	Switzerland	26-30 Jan 04	WR	IPEC Global Meeting on Child Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	
	India	14-18 Mar 05	WR	South Asia Workshop	Delhi
	United Kingdom	13-24 Jun 05	AL	Development Planning/Mgt Training course	

## Annex 6: DED Standard Evaluation Reporting Forms

### TICSA Regional Program

Project Area of Work	AP in that area if any	Achievements of the project as per I/A report or statements by implementing agency		Achievements as per project management (Comments, additions)	Comments/Observations by evaluation team	Proposed follow up Next steps
		Target Groups	Other Qualitative			
1. At the end of the program, legal frameworks have been reviewed and revisions proposed to reflect trafficking for exploitative labor and regional child-friendly guidelines are developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal review to assess national capacity to implement existing laws related to trafficking and propose practical recommendations</li> <li>• Development of Minimum standards and Child Friendly Guidelines for the institutional care providers in the context of rehabilitation of the child victims of trafficking.</li> <li>• Information package covering the knowledge and good practices of TICSA: website,</li> </ul>	<p>The involvement of government agencies such as NCPA in Sri Lanka; Department of Social Welfare and Indramayu District Education Office in Indonesia; the CCWB, Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs and the Ministry of Justice in Nepal, NCCWD in Pakistan, Ministry of Women and Children in Bangladesh; and the Bureau of Anti-trafficking in Women and Children in Thailand facilitates TICSA's provision of technical support to policy making re prevention and rehabilitation.</p> <p>At the minimum, 195 staff of TICSA partners in all</p>	<p>Targeted policies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trafficking-sensitive school curriculum</li> <li>- Rehabilitation and shelter information</li> <li>- Juvenile court procedures and birth registration (Nepal)</li> <li>- Trafficking Information cell (Nepal)</li> <li>- Shelter information database (Thailand)</li> </ul>	<p>In most countries, the work with government proceeds well. However, in Bangladesh with frequent change in government leadership within the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs, the programming challenge is heightened.</p>	<p>TICSA is making substantial contributions to the development of policy and legal frameworks through its technical assistance, training, studies and research, participation in key working groups on child trafficking and its on-going dialogue with Government and other stakeholders on child trafficking issues. The mid-term evaluation presents numerous examples from the TICSA countries of this assistance. While TICSA is certainly not the only organization working on child trafficking, its assistance is reported as much appreciated by government and other stakeholders. A major</p>	<p>A follow-on project to TICSA should continue support in this area.</p>

	brochure and dissemination through CD.	countries except Nepal and 489 staff in TICSA partner in Nepal received capacity building training in programme management, gender issues, and rehabilitation services.			concern expressed was that TICSA support in the area might end soon, reflecting the credibility TICSA has gained with its partners. TICSA is viewed as providing technical assistance that other organizations cannot offer.	
2. At the end of the program, the knowledge base on trafficking and effective action has been improved to enable stakeholders to plan, implement and monitor programs against trafficking of children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (a) Regional study on the demand side of trafficking; and (b) research tool kits for trafficking research.</li> <li>• Collaboration with DED in the development of trafficking tracer and tracking methodology (DED provides fund for the development of the methodology and its piloting in Sri Lanka. TBP Nepal will use the methodology in tracking the child beneficiaries of TICSA Phase I in Nepal.</li> <li>• Development of a</li> </ul>	<p>TICSA works with the following research organizations in the project countries: SDPI and Quaid-e-Azam University in Pakistan; Atmaaja University and the ILO/Declaration Project (SAP-FL) in Indonesia; CENWOR and NCPA in Sri Lanka; INCIDIN in Bangladesh; New Era and the National Human Rights Commission in Nepal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A Rapid assessment of child trafficking in Pakistan is completed and final editing for publishing is pending.</li> <li>- A situation analysis was done in Indramayu by YKAI and it helped the design of the AP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of the existing studies on trafficking, completion of the research gap analysis, and preparation of an Annotated Bibliography</li> <li>• A Regional Research Working Group on Child Trafficking Research was formed and a meeting of all researchers and national-focal points was convened in Bangkok in July 2005. The researchers and the national focal points together formed a team of</li> </ul>	Studies on child trafficking in the TICSA countries are part of the development of knowledge base and capacity building process. This is also expected to contribute future national, sub-regional and regional level policy and programme formulation. The draft reports of TICSA-supported studies have been instrumental in the design of action programmes	TICSA has provided valuable assistance in filling key gaps in knowledge about child trafficking in each participating country. Through the strategic use of Rapid Assessments, focused studies and major regional studies and reviews, TICSA is creating a much better understanding of child trafficking among government and NGO staff. It is helping to make information about trafficking more accessible and more readily applicable to analysis through support for trafficking databases. Two major studies that will contribute to TICSA's objectives is the Demand Study and the Regional Legal Review. It is important to maximize the use of this work during the	The follow-on project should use the same approaches to filling remaining information gaps that TICSA current uses.

	<p>Multidisciplinary Approach to Recovery of the Victims of Child Trafficking (by CPCR. TICSA partner in Thailand).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Indonesia, TICSA collaborated with TBP in the conduct of two additional trafficking rapid assessment studies.</li> <li>- In Bangladesh, a beneficiary baseline survey is undertaken.</li> <li>- In Nepal, the Entertainment Sector Study under the auspice of the National Human Rights Commission and the Vulnerability Mapping Survey by AC-Neilsen facilitated overall planning and designing of action programme level interventions.</li> <li>- One regional consultant has been fielded to coordinate and facilitate the regional study on the demand side of trafficking in women and children.</li> <li>- One regional consultant has been fielded to conduct a regional legal</li> </ul>	<p>regional working group on the regional study on the demand side. They gave inputs to the design of the studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The researchers together and the TICSA-Bangkok team refined and finalized the research instruments for use in all country studies.</li> </ul> <p>- Draft reports of the country study on demand side of trafficking in women and children are almost completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nepal: CSEC, Child Domestic Labour, and Child Soldiers</li> <li>- Sri Lanka: CSEC, Child Domestic Labour, Child Soldiers and Fireworks</li> <li>- Pakistan: CSEC, Child</li> </ul>		<p>remainder of TICSA and by a follow-on project. TICSA's assistance in this area is helping to create capabilities for data collection, analysis and application of results in government and by NGOs.</p>	
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		<p>review of existing laws and enforcement capacity in each of the TICSAs countries (+ India).</p>	<p>domestic labour, organized begging</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bangladesh: CSEC, Child domestic labour, organized begging</li> <li>- Indonesia: CSEC, Child Domestic Labour, Organized Begging and the collaboration with ILO/Declaration project study on trafficking in women and children</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A regional synthesis report will be available in the second part of 2005.</li> <li>• Trafficking tracer and tracking methodology: Collaborating with the tracing and</li> </ul>			
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			tracking project of DED, TICSA collaborates in the design of the methodology and its piloting. The draft methodology is now available and being piloted in Sri Lanka and in Nepal in the near future. The pilot exercise will trace the child beneficiaries of TICSA I in both countries to assess the extent to which TICSA-I interventions have made a difference in the child's life and trafficking vulnerabilities.			
3. At the end of the program, the capacity of relevant government, employer's organization, trade unions and NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mini Programme: Regional Skill Building Workshop for TICS partners.</li> <li>• A Study-tour was organized to Thailand for the Govt. Officials from the Ministry</li> </ul>	<p>TICSA works with a total of 33 organizations in six countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Bangladesh</u>: 9 AP partners (NGOs); 1 research organization; 2 MP partners; and the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs</li> </ul>	Through implementation of action programmes, mini programmes, TICSA partners are enhancing their capacity in designing, implementing, and monitoring anti-trafficking measures.	Action Programme partners in all countries are strengthening their skills concerning anti-trafficking measures. Efforts are made to sustain the initiatives under TICSA. Regular technical assistance is given to partners as the	Capacity building is clearly an major output of TICSA as reported by the mid-term evaluation. While training activities have been important, capacities in government and NGO partners have resulted from working on the activities TICSA funds. This table	The follow-on project to TICSA needs to build upon the capacities TICSA has helped to establish.

<p>institutions (district and central level) has been strengthened, enabling staff to plan, implement and monitor programs against trafficking.</p>	<p>of Social Welfare and the State Ministry of Women Empowerment in order to facilitate better understanding of the multidisciplinary approach in the govt. rehabilitation centre in Indonesia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and orientation workshops for country partners at the onset of the programming and after approval of contracts: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, and Sri Lanka</li> <li>• Pakistan: Action Programme with NCCWD where by a manual on trafficking prevention is developed for use in selected provinces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Indonesia</u>: 2 NGOs as AP partners; Department of Social Welfare and State Ministry of Women’s Empowerment; 1 research organization (University), and 1 professional training center, IGTC.</li> <li>- <u>Nepal</u>: 8 AP partners (NGOs); the CCWB, the National Human Rights Commission, and the Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs; 2 research organizations; and workers and employers’ groups in the small bar and restaurant sectors</li> <li>- <u>Pakistan</u>: 2 NGOs including LHRLA and SAHIL, the latter participated in the Skills Building Workshops; the NCCWD, Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs and relevant government in the four districts; 2 research organizations</li> <li>- <u>Sri Lanka</u>: 1 NGO; 1 GO (NCPA); two research bodies</li> </ul>	<p>GECL training in Indonesia, Nepal, and Bangladesh. The texts are available in local languages and training organized, with the exception of Bangladesh where the training took place after the MTE national consultation in Bangladesh. Partners are to mainstream gender concerns in the design and implementation of anti-trafficking measures.</p>	<p>action programmes progress.</p>	<p>reports on the various ways and means TICSA is using to build capacities in this area. It is very likely that each country will have a more capable set of organizations who are able to address child trafficking as a result of TICSA. Needless to say, much remains to be done in this area and the completion of TICSA is quite premature in this respect. Further support to strengthen organizational capacities is needed.</p>	
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		(CENWOR and IRRITECH); 1 workers' organization (CWC) and 1 employers' organization - <u>Thailand</u> : 2 NGOs, BATWC and 2 government shelters				
4. At the end of the program, children and families in high risk sending areas have been assisted to reduce children's vulnerability to trafficking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yokohoma Global commitment</li> <li>• Bangladesh: 8 APs in the districts of Thakurgoan, Dinajpur, Panchagargh, and Cox's Bazaar</li> <li>• Indonesia: 1 AP by YKAI in the district of Indramayu</li> <li>• Nepal: 4 APs covering 4 districts</li> <li>• Sri Lanka: 2 APs by Don Bosco in the districts of Anuradhapura district and Mannar</li> </ul>	<p>TICSA works in 4 districts in Bangladesh; 4 districts in Pakistan; 1 district in Indonesia (with awareness raising in four surrounding districts); 4 districts in Sri Lanka; and 15 districts in Nepal.</p> <p>7,574 children in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia (4,017-BGD; 3208-SLK; 349-INS) and additional 743 in Nepal become less vulnerable to trafficking as they received education and vocational training support from TICSA</p> <p>5,602 children in Bangladesh (670), Sri Lanka (1,902), and Indonesia (3,030) are less vulnerable to trafficking as they received non-education support from</p>	<p>In Indonesia, support is given to strengthen school curriculum and training of teachers of government school.</p> <p>In Bangladesh, new partners organizations have been added to TICSA programme. The old partners from TICSA I such as SUPK, CRD, and MKP are to impart the skills and models of TICSA interventions to new partners. The strategy includes: mainstreaming children back to schools, economic empowerment, community participation in anti-trafficking, and</p>	<p>Prevention programmes in all countries are progressing well. The provision of direct services, to help alleviating household poverty and assisting children to return to school, is welcomed by the host community. Changing the attitudes and improving understanding about trafficking is much more difficult, as in some communities sending children into the commercial sex sector and exploitative employment has long been accepted. Enforcement of attitudinal changes needs support from government units and to be sustained overtime. The</p>	<p>TICSA has rightly given prevention top priority in its budget allocations. As with other social problems, effective prevention reduces the subsequent costs of services that must be developed and provided to address the consequences of these problems. That is what TICSA's prevention activities are contributing to. TICSA is supporting a number of innovative approaches to prevention, as reported in the mid-term evaluation. This includes rural theater, CyberWatch, "open" junior high schools, non-traditional vocational training oriented to girls, CVTs, MCCs, programs responsive to the needs of single women, and more (see mid-term evaluation report)</p>	<p>Prevention should continue to be the top priority in a follow-on project.</p>

		<p>TICSA</p> <p>557 of parents of vulnerable children in Bangladesh (300) and Sri Lanka (257) received support from TICSA</p>	<p>theatre for awareness raising.</p> <p>In Nepal, the work takes a comprehensive approach including formulation of minimum standards of care, economic empowerment</p>	<p>involvement of workers' and employers' organizations and the private sectors in Indonesia and Sri Lanka indicates an emerging good practice. The targeting of single women, suffered from discrimination in their local communities, in Nepal is also another good emerging practice.</p>		
<p>5. At the end of the program, the victims of child trafficking have been rehabilitated and capacity of government and NGO institutions to provide services to rescue, intercept, rehabilitate and reintegrate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COMMIT participation through UNIAP Project</li> <li>• Regional Skill Building Workshop Mini Programme in Thailand</li> <li>• Bangladesh: 1 AP in Dhaka</li> <li>• Nepal: 2 AP in 6 districts</li> </ul>	<p>A total of 428 children in TICSA countries (excluding Nepal) and 406 children in Nepal have been withdrawn and/or received rehabilitation services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bangladesh: 11</li> <li>- Indonesia: 6</li> <li>- Sri Lanka: 337</li> <li>- Thailand: 74</li> </ul> <p>A total of 423 partner staff (403-SLK; 13-NEP; 5 INS; 2 BGD) received training to enhance their capacity in case management</p> <p>20 family members of</p>	<p>Case management and comprehensive service delivery through professionals are emphasized in all rehabilitation programmes.</p> <p>In Nepal, an action programme is devoted to the formulation of standards of care.</p> <p>TICSA I project, the Psychosocial Counseling Training Manual has been</p>	<p>Due to the lack of legislation governing rehabilitation services for victims of trafficking in TICSA countries with the exception of Thailand, all of the rehabilitation action programmes needs more intense technical supports. Forum for experience sharing between TICSA partners in different countries such as that happening during the skill-building workshop</p>	<p>TICSA is providing the intellectual leadership guiding the development of rehabilitation and reintegration services in each participating country. This is an extremely difficult task burdened with legal procedures and other constraints that actually work against this objective. But this is an extremely important task and one TICSA has taken on and made progress. As a result of TICSA's assistance, model center staff in each country is using</p>	<p>In a follow-on project, this area should remain a top priority and funding should be increased to support further strengthening of services and replication in additional facilities.</p>

<p>child and adolescent victims of trafficking have been improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indonesia: 1 AP in Jakarta</li> <li>• Sri Lanka: 2 APs and 2 MPs in Colombo</li> </ul>	<p>victims of trafficking in Sri Lanka receive assistance.</p> <p>Technical support provided to 4 partner organizations implementing rehabilitation programme, and use the experience of 2 partners in Thailand to help strengthen the capacity of other TICSA partners.</p> <p>22 counselors completed the diploma programme in Nepal, where the curriculum follows the outline of the Psychosocial Counseling for Trafficked Youth Training Manual.</p>	<p>translated into Singhalese and Bahasa. It was used in the training of counselors and para-counselors in Nepal and in Sri Lanka already. Training in Indonesia and Bangladesh are underway.</p>	<p>proves to be useful.</p> <p>Attempts have been made to strengthening TICSA prevention activities to have capacity to provide counseling support to children in difficult situations and those rescued and returned.</p>	<p>psychosocial counseling techniques, and child client case management. A multi-disciplinary approach is just now being introduced. These developments would not have occurred without TICSA's assistance. However, much needs to be done to first bring the services of these centers up to international standards and then replicate these services in other locations of the country. This is important because if regional agreements on the treatment of trafficked children are established, services must be available.</p>	
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## Bangladesh

Action Programme	Achievements as per I/A report or statements made by I/A		Achievements as per project management (Comments, additions)	Comments/observations by evaluation team	Proposed follow-up/ Next steps
	Target Groups	Other Qualitative			
Ashaash Mohila Unnayan Sangstha (AMUS) – Preventing trafficking of children through education and community mobilization	515 children 80 children	18 NFEs operational 2 MCCs operational teachers training completed	Progress is satisfactory As of April 05, 2 additional NFEs were yet to be opened	Progress is good	NFE student follow up NFE student attendance MCC sustainability
Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB) – Combating trafficking of children through non-formal education and community based intervention	565 children 136 children	20 NFEs operational 2 MCCs operational teachers training completed	Progress is highly satisfactory	Progress is good	NFE student follow up NFE student attendance MCC sustainability
Health and Education for the Less-privileged People (HELP) – Prevention of child labour and trafficking through education options and strengthening the role of the community	570 children 72 children	20 NFEs operational 2 MCCs operational teachers training completed	Progress is highly satisfactory	Progress is good	NFE student follow up NFE student attendance MCC sustainability
Centre for Rights and Development (CRD) – Preventing Children from trafficking and labour exploitation through education options and strengthening the role of the community	735 children 112 children  20 CVTs	25 NFEs operational 2 MCCs operational teachers training completed CVTs active and operational	Progress is highly satisfactory	Progress is good	Same as above

Action Programme	Achievements as per I/A report or statements made by I/A		Achievements as per project management (Comments, additions)	Comments/observations by evaluation team	Proposed follow-up/Next steps
	Target Groups	Other Qualitative			
Samaj Unnayan Proshikshan Kendra (SUPK) – Prevention of child trafficking through education and strengthening the role of community	749 children 123 children 20 CVTs	25 NFEs operational. 2 MCCs operational. teachers training completed CVTs active and operational.	Progress is highly satisfactory	Progress is good. A core community-based program TICSA supports.	Same as above
Training Assistance Rural Advancement Non-Government Organization (TARANGO) – Prevention of child trafficking through Micro-Enterprise Development for vulnerable families	300 families identified	4 trainings completed. All families identified. Venues for training identified.	Progress is slow but satisfactory	Progress is good. A core community-based program TICSA supports.	New training need assessment Training follow up
Manab Kallayan Parishad (MKP) – Preventing children from trafficking and labour exploitation through education options and strengthening the role of the communities	883 children 147 children 20 CVTs	30 NFEs operational 3 MCCs operational Teachers training completed CVTs active and operational	Progress is highly satisfactory	Progress is good. A core community-based program TICSA supports.	NFE student follow up. NFE student attendance. MCC sustainability replicability.
Centre for Ethnic Children (CEC) – Theatre for awareness raising of the communities in preventing trafficking in children	Script completed Rehearsal on going		Progress is highly satisfactory	Progress is good. This is TICSA most promising behavioral change intervention.	New story line focusing on problem issue Comments of viewers
Nari Unnayan Shakti (NUS) – Sustainable rehabilitation and reintegration of the child victims of trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation	11 children rescued		Progress is highly satisfactory	Progress is good. The center is new needs to be continued to become a model.	Capacity building of the shelter home staff Communication with other agencies

Mini-Programme	Achievements as per I/A report or statements made by I/A		Achievements as per project management (Comments, additions)	Comments/observations by evaluation team	Proposed follow-up/Next steps
	Target Groups	Other Qualitative			
Centre for Women and Children Studies (CWCS) – Bangladesh Trafficking Information System (data base) for the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA)		30-35 samples from different ministries, NGOs, agencies have been collected	Work is to be coordinated with the committee chaired by the Ministry of Women & Children Affairs and to be in close collaboration with MO Home. The frequent change of leadership in MOWCA partly creates some difficulties	This should be useful for policy, program and service development	
Capacity Building Service Group (CBSG) – Gender Review and Training of TICSA II, Bangladesh Chapter		GECL Guide Translation completed and training on GECL guide for 27 staff of partner agencies to take place in the third week of April 2005		Indicative of the priority given to gender equality and issues by TICSA	
INCIDIN Bangladesh – Training on Psycho-social Counseling Services for the NGO Workers Dealing with the victims			INCIDIN is to update the manual and made available a Bangla version. The training will include partners of prevention and rehabilitation APs	This will be essential for expanding rehabilitation and reintegration services.	
Manab Kallyan Parishad (MKP) – Psycho-social Protection and Life Skills Development for TICSA II Beneficiaries, Bangladesh Chapter		2 trainings have been conducted in late April 2005	The work is done in collaboration with Save the Children Australia. It is planned to provide services to 240 MCC children and a selected numbers of facilitators	This will be essential for expanding rehabilitation and reintegration services.	

<b>Others</b>					
MRC-MODE Limited – Baseline Survey of TICSA II, Bangladesh	Children’s data of 138 NFE schools collected and tabulation completed	Draft reports being finalized			
Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) – NFE Training for TICSA Partners in Bangladesh	Basic training courses for 168 NFE teachers and supervisors completed	140 NFE teachers were trained on DAM curriculum and NFE teachers’ roles as “social teachers” who would follow up with children in their homes and help addressing children’s life difficulties that impaired their school attendance and performance	1 <sup>st</sup> slot trainings are completed and the refreshment course will take place in August 2005		
INCIDIN Bangladesh Country Study on the Demand Side of Trafficking in Women and Children, covering CSEC, organized begging, and child domestic labour		Research on going and report was to be filed shortly	The study is cost-shared between TICSA and Bangladesh TBP Preparation Project. The work by the consultant progresses satisfactorily and the information shall be useful for policy makers, researchers, and development practitioners		

Indonesia

Action Programme/ Mini Programme	Achievements as per I/A report or statements made by I/A		Achievements as per project management (Comments, additions)	Comments/observations by evaluation team	Proposed follow-up/ Next steps
	Target Groups	Other Qualitative			
1. AP: Advocacy and awareness raising for prevention of child trafficking (JARAK)	<p>1. Terms of reference for information kit on child trafficking issues in Indonesia completed and draft kit is being reviewed</p> <p>2. Local government in Bekasi and Indramayu mobilized to recognize child trafficking as a local development issue</p> <p>3. Policy dialogue organized in Indramayu and Bekasi. Local government are ready to form committees to combat WFCL</p> <p>4. Local government has increased provincial budget for education programme (a result of JARAK and YKAI APs combined)</p>	<p>1. The draft kit has to be revised and redesigned so that it could send WFCL and trafficking message clearly and effectively to the public at large</p> <p>2. Local government needs further assistance to develop strategy to influence local policy</p> <p>3. Further assistance from central government and JARAK needed</p>	<p>1. The project has been significantly delayed by numerous factors. Originally it was to be completed by July 2004. Unfortunately the work was delayed first by the general election in 2004, preventing policy dialog at the provincial level. The draft kit has proven to be a challenge for JARAK. While the draft was completed since July 2004, its content was too abstract to be an effective communication tool. It was suggested to JARAK to hire a media consultant to help with the revision.</p> <p>2. The local government looked up to ILO and central government for technical and political support. JARAK as an organizer needed further help from the ILO in getting the attention from the central government. After ILO intervention with the central</p>	<p>The objective is overly ambitious and out of scale with the scope of the activities JARAK undertook.</p> <p>The public dialogue and information kit are very basic and simple and are unlikely to lead to attitude and behavior change without additional interventions.</p> <p>Five districts were targeted and various stakeholders. It is extremely difficult for to reach all these stakeholders with a very focused campaign and media intervention. This is being corrected by re-focusing primarily on district and village officials.</p> <p>A number of district officials could not be reached perhaps because JARAK is not based in their district. Some officials denied having a child trafficking problem entirely. They are not interested in this effort because it is not</p>	

			<p>government and submitting invitation, the dialogue could only then be organized.</p> <p>3. Largely the understanding about trafficking has focused too much on trafficking. Further clarification and direct technical support to local government is needed in formulating provincial policy to combat trafficking, which shall focus in development issues such as health, education, and vocational skills training instead. Local governments in conservative Muslim areas can be cautious about the term “trafficking” and has defined it narrowly.</p> <p>4. The work of JARAK is important but JARAK needs policy and programme support from the ILO to facilitate communication between central and local government and between trafficking and development issues.</p>	<p>coupled to an AP.</p> <p>JARAK might not be the best choice to implement this activity. Also, there is no tangible output of this activity, e.g., no drafting of local policy.</p> <p>Objective, outputs and indicators are vague, understandable given the short duration of the AP. The utility of mobilizing local groups without linking that to policy drafting is very questionable.</p> <p>Quantification of Indicators 1 &amp; 3 is superficial. #2 is difficult to substantiate (i.e., how is active support measured?)</p> <p>The teacher-training manual was published without pre-testing and without a TOT plan. The effectiveness of the training to improve teaching quality is unclear at this time. It does increase awareness among teachers about trafficking. But there is no action planned based on this awareness, e.g., teachers help to identify high</p>	
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				at risk children and obtain services for them from YKAI.	
<p>2. AP: Prevention of child trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation implemented by The Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation (YKAI)</p>	<p>1. 300 girls received catch-up education and/or scholarship for their formal education</p> <p>2. 2 Mobile library units are operating and providing services to more than 3000 school boys and girls</p> <p>3. 3 Catch-up education centers are staffed with social workers and teachers, the centers provide catch-up education to children, play areas to children, and counseling services to 3 girls rescued and returned to Indramayu</p> <p>4. 24-radio programmes are operational and sending messages about education, WFCL, and trafficking to community members in Indramayu, 30 children received training in radio broadcasting</p> <p>5. 49 children are attending 6-month vocational training at</p>	<p>1. Enhanced community and local education office's awareness about trafficking, girls' education, and vocational training in new employment areas not known to the communities before</p> <p>2. The centers are gaining acceptance from the community</p> <p>3. Increased participation of the private sector on their possible roles to help address trafficking issues.</p>	<p>1. YKAI is a long-time partner of ILO/IPEC. Currently it implements 2 APs funded by TICSAs and ILO/IPEC CDL project. The latter addressing assistance for child domestic labour in destination areas.</p> <p>2. YKAI has dedicated and regularly provided training to its staff. When TICSAs and CDL projects collaborated in training, YKAI could draw new techniques for use in its two and other programmes.</p> <p>3. The serious work undertaken by YKAI in the community as well as bringing others development players to the community including IGTC, high-level government officials has helped YKAI and TICSAs programme winning the support from local government authorities.</p> <p>4. While the achievements made by YKAI is impressive and promising, there is a need for extending further support from ILO to allow the programme already started mature and receiving financial support from local</p>	<p>1. This is a potential good practice that deserves further support</p> <p>Government expenditures on education are increasing very much, but strong advocacy is still needed to encourage government to grant more scholarships especially for secondary education, which is too expensive for many children. Advocacy for more schools and the Open Junior High Schools is also needed.</p> <p>The scholarships from the private sector might not be sustained if YKAI's project ends as planned.</p> <p>Vocational training – IGTC: An excellent practice. Strong follow-up is needed to make graduates of the program serve as alternative role models.</p> <p>Younger and more female candidates</p>	

	<p>IGTC, which has now pledged taking Indramayu children for 2 more batches at the expenses of IGTC</p> <p>6.Public sector made in-cash and in-kind contribution to the AP for use in the Mobile library unit activities and scholarship</p> <p>7. Curriculum for teachers has been drafted and will be used in teacher training to improve quality of teaching</p> <p>8. Support from the local education office has been given and critical in enhancing the sustainability of the activities in Indramayu</p>		<p>authorities.</p> <p>5.The centers set up by YKAI has the potential to serve as the focal point for providing support to child victims of trafficking returned to the communities.</p>		
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<p>3. AP: Capacity building on Rehabilitation of Victims of Child Trafficking for Sexual and Labour exploitation (MOSW)</p>	<p>1. Operational-level officials (2) have been exposed to Thailand’s model in rehabilitation for victims of trafficking and child abuse</p> <p>2. The JKT-based center for rehabilitation for child victims of trafficking provided assistance to 3 children in the post-tsunami period</p> <p>3. National consultants have been appointed including one with NGO background and the other with psychiatry background</p> <p>4. Preliminary discussion between GO and NGO took place</p>		<p>1. The work has been delayed somewhat due to communication difficulties. It is not clear to neither the project nor the IP which directions to take. “There are too many cooks,” so to speak.</p> <p>2. Collaboration with IPEC – TBP was in the back ground in the preparation of this AP. While TICSA supports this AP, TBP conducted a mapping study of rehabilitation services in Jakarta.</p> <p>3. This AP is promising to help facilitate closer government and NGO collaboration in rehabilitation programme.</p> <p>4. A government-to-government assistance (esp. between Thailand and Indonesia) could be fostered through this action programme.</p>	<p>MSW has only recently begun services specifically for child trafficking victims and its current capacities are understandably very limited at present.</p> <p>Services provided by MSW at rehab centers at the past have been sub-standard; therefore, considerable upgrading of staff skills will be needed if MSW is to expand child trafficking services of acceptable quality to more than the current one facility in Jakarta. The current center has nine staff but only two have received appropriate training. They did not receive ToT training, so they have not had the opportunity to pass skills to their colleagues. MSW is the logical starting point for developing such services since this is squarely within its scope of responsibilities.</p> <p>TICSA's Project Document talks about a community-based approach being applied in Indonesia. This is not the case and the MSW has no</p>	
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				plans at this time to such an approach. Rather, it is planning to open five more centers to provide child trafficking services.	
4. MP: A quick assessment of the socio-cultural dynamics of child trafficking in Indramayu implemented by The Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation (YKAI)	The report (Bahasa and English) was completed and used as baseline information to help in the design of YKAI action programme		The report is acceptable.	This was a well-done and very useful study indicative of TICSA's efforts to fill key knowledge gaps through studies of acceptable quality.	
5. MP: Facilitating the Development of a Multidisciplinary Model of Rehabilitation for the Victims of Child Trafficking	A delegation including representatives from MSW, Min of Women's Empowerment, and a member of a senate committee visited Thailand and learned about the Thailand's rehabilitation and recovery programme		This MP helped fostered an understanding about policy and programme requirement for a rehabilitation system. It was originally expected that each Ministry would carry out programmes with TICSA support. However, only the MSW initiated an action programme with TICSA support.	Such cross-country exchanges can help local officials become aware of the types of issues they will confront when a multi-disciplinary approach is introduced in facilities providing services to child trafficking victims. This was most useful to MWS.	
6. MP: Mobilizing key stakeholders for long-term investment in children's education and action to combat child trafficking in Indramayu District (YKAI)	Completed with the presence of high-level officials from Jakarta to emphasize the importance of child trafficking issues and the IGCT-YKAI-ILO		This MP is of strategic nature as it helped to support the work of both YKAI and JARAK.	This was a useful activity.	

	programme for girls				
7. Gender Equality Promotion in Action against Child Labour and Trafficking (GECL) training/review for TICSA and CDL partners	The training was well received. It sought to encourage partners to undertake gender analysis of their own programmes supported by TICSA and CDL and their own organizations. The participants came up with list of practical measures where they could enhance the gender responsiveness in their programme. After the Programme, YKAI adjusted its strategy from focusing solely on girls to recognizing the needs to ensure boys' access to jobs and quality vocational training.		This is part of capacity building for partners. The GECL guide is to be published in Bahasa. The translation has been completed.  It is an activity through which TICSA, CDL, and ILO sub regional office in Bangkok closely collaborated.	This activity is in line with TICSA objective of assuring the gender is a guiding principal in its activities. It assisted YKAI adjust its program to give greater attention to gender differences and the special needs of girls.	
8. Translation of the ILO/IPEC Psychosocial Training for Trafficked Youth into Bahasa	The work was completed by a national consultant. The MSW has reviewed it and showed interest in having it printed and used in the AP by		The printing is to be done. Training will be part of the AP with MSW.	This will assist the MSW train more staff on this necessary skill set.	

	MSW.				
9. Demand side study by University of Indonesia	Work is on going and as part of the regional initiative. It covers CSEC, Begging, and domestic labour.		The selection of sectors was chosen by participants at the national consultation. While it is acknowledged that there is numerous research in CSEC, a research from the demand side is lacking. The participants were reluctant to drop CSEC and focus in trafficking for labour exploitation only.	Progress on the study is acceptable and should be completed on time. Again, this is good example of TICSA contributing to the knowledge base on child trafficking.	
10. Collaboration with ILO Forced Labour Project to conduct a study about girls and women trafficked to Singapore	The draft report is being reviewed by the Forced Labour Project. This study received endorsement from Ministry of Justice.		TICSA is yet to review the report.	This joint effort generated useful information for both projects at a fairly low cost, i.e., \$5,000 for TICSA.	

## Nepal

Action Programme	Achievements as per I/A report or statements made by I/A		Achievements as per project management (Comments, additions)	Comments/observations by evaluation team	Proposed follow-up/Next steps
	Target Groups	Other Qualitative			
1. Capacity Building of Psychosocial Counseling Services for children and youth withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour. (Part A: Four months training) implemented by CVICT	<p>22 para-counselors has been trained in the fields of rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of trafficking</p> <p>They are currently working with anti-trafficking organizations. Implementing NGO partners of ILO working in the field of rehabilitation and reintegration.</p>	Training curriculum on Psychosocial Counseling for para-counselors	CVICT-trained para-counselors provided training services to 10 WHR psychosocial volunteer counselors during the 5-day training in December 2004. 22 Para counselors has been trained in two batches	The CVICT trained counselors are being utilized to prepare volunteers in various organizations including WHR. This multiplier effect is appreciated.	
2. Capacity Building of Psychosocial Counseling Services for children and youth withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour. (Part B: One-year Post-Graduate Diploma) implemented by CVICT	<p>14 post graduate students earned the post-graduate diploma in psychosocial counseling services for children and youth withdrawn from worst forms of child labour and are working with organizations providing services to victims of WFCL implementing NGO partners of ILO working in the field of rehabilitation and reintegration.</p>	Post-graduate diploma curriculum developed and the programme set up at the Tribu Purvanchalvan University in Kathmandu	<p>Full accredited Diploma course commenced in the Purvanchal University</p> <p>UNICEF and TBP/TICSA partners referred cases to the para-counselors for services para-counselors working in there organizations, referred to other organizations such as UNICEF and within TBP/TICSA partners. 4 post graduate students passed out and are working</p>	Creating environment to prepare professional in the field through University is one of the long-term impacts of the project.	

<p>3. Prevention of Trafficking in Girls through Formal Education and Income Generation implemented by ABC Nepal</p>	<p>350 girls has been enrolled into formal schooling</p> <p>100 girls have been provided with skill training and given a starter kit and has give micro-business training350 formal school and 100 skill training</p>		<p>The cooperatives set up are functioning in three districts (Makwanpur, Nawalparasi and Chitwan). Jam and pickle making350 girls has been enrolled into formal schooling 100 girls has been provided with skill training and given a starter kit and has give micro-business training</p>	<p>The skill training will bear fruits when is liked with market support-job placement or support for self-employment.</p>	
<p>4. Transit home support to MN</p>	<p>Two transit homes in Kaakrbhitta and Bhairawa was supported to intercept and reintegration by providing IGA program</p> <p>Total of 180 girls have been intercepted by these two transit points.</p> <p>As a reintegration strategy seed money of NPR 10,000/ was provided per person to start up their IGA.</p>		<p>Total of 180 girls intercepted from this two transit points. as a reintegration strategy seed money of NPR 10,000/ was provided per person to start up their IGA . A detailed tracer study will provide a full picture of these reintegrated children of MN and the prevention received from ABC. as described under number 3.</p>	<p>Tracer study should not be delayed.</p>	
<p>5. Towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Nepal through the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children at risk of trafficking</li> <li>- Domestic Child Workers</li> <li>- Child Rag Pickers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Documentation, Information and Communication (DIC) Center is established and operational at the Ministry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentation, Information and Communication (DIC) Center operational</li> <li>• Endorsement of</li> </ul>	<p>The project support has inculcated capacity and commitment among the ministry</p>	

<p>implementation of the Master Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour, the National Plan of Action and the Time-Bound Programme implemented by MOWCSW</p>	<p>- 2 officials from MOWCSW attended the Skill Building Workshop on Rehabilitation and Recovery Services for Victims of Trafficking in Thailand</p>	<p>of Women and Children's Affairs</p> <p>- The NPA on the Elimination of Child Labour reviewed and endorsed by Parliament</p> <p>- Orientation VDO on child trafficking produced and distributed (how many copies and distributed to whom?)</p> <p>MOWCA is active in the anti-trafficking network</p> <p>Notice has been circulated to 10 different organization as the circulation made by the ministry of general administrations which states Government officials houses free from Child Labour</p> <p>Published and distributed 500 copies of SAMANTA (newsletter)</p> <p>Published, translated and distributed 1000 copies of NPA (Nepali) for wide distribution</p>	<p>reviewed NPA by parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation WDOs on child trafficking</li> <li>• Networking among the organizations working in trafficking</li> <li>• Notice has been circulated to 10 different organization as the circulation made by the ministry of general administrations which states Government officials houses free from Child Labour</li> <li>• Published and distributed 500 copies of SAMANTA (newsletter)</li> </ul> <p>Publication of NPA (English and Nepali) and widely distributed This AP has been instrumental in strengthening the roles of MOWCSW in anti-trafficking initiatives. Through various activities, the MOWCSW staff gradually appreciates the various roles the Ministry will have to undertake. The network thus built and maintained is of good asset to the ministry in its policy and programme design and</p>	<p>officials. During Consultant's interaction in the ministry, senior officials (including Joint Secretary) were found fully onboard to the project.</p> <p>The documentation center need further support so that it serves as information center. Its reallocation is needed to ensure ready access to the users. Present location within the ministry has constrained the access.</p>	
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		<p>- Published and distributed 500 copies of SAMANTA (newsletter)</p> <p>- Publication of NPA (English and Nepali) and widely distributed. Attending the skill building training in Thailand</p>	<p>implementation. - Published and distributed 500 copies of SAMANTA (newsletter)</p> <p>-Published, translated and distributed 1000 copies of NPA (Nepali) for wide distribution</p>		
<p>6. Development of Standards and Guidelines for Children's Rehabilitation Centres in Nepal implemented by CCWB, a joint collaboration with UNICEF</p>	<p>stakeholders of children rehabilitation center</p>	<p>Joint collaboration with UNICEF Mapping and Assessment of institutions and community based child care facilities</p> <p>Information package concerning operation standard on 12 different themes developed and distributed; the standards have been translated into Nepali.</p> <p>425 stakeholder at regional level and central level orientation in the three regions (Biratnagar, Pokhara, Kathmandu and Nepalgunj)(yes)</p>	<p>12 thematic packages on operation standard developed Four regional orientation of the project completed total of 425 participants attended the regional orientation in the three regions (Biratnagar, Pokhara, Kathmandu and Nepalgunj) Nepali translation of the 12 thematic (operational standards) completed</p> <p>The Regulatory standards are yet to be developed. The Operational Standards on the 12 themes are to be Final endorsement of the 12 thematic packages to be endorsed through second round of workshop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This Action Programme</li> </ul>	<p>Operation standards are yet to be finalized. The contribution of the project will be realized only after it gets included in 'Regulatory Standards' in the form of legal bindings to the stakeholders and actors.</p>	

			<p>is implemented in collaboration with UNICEF and will serve as the basis for Nepal's participation in the preparation of the TICSА-supported regional guidelines and minimum standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the work, staff of relevant agencies have increased capacity as well as contributed to standards formulation.</li> </ul> <p>Mapping and Assessment of institutions and community based child care facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of operational and regulatory standards</li> <li>• Information package on 12 different themes developed</li> <li>• 425 stakeholder at regional level and central level orientation</li> </ul>		
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<p>7. Prevention, Institutional capacity building and advocacy to combat child trafficking in Nepal implemented by Maiti Nepal</p>	<p>3000 girls working in the small hotel and restaurant sector among them 2700 prevention 300 withdrawal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total of 60% of the baseline forms completed</li> <li>• 1436 cases of the female restaurant workers analysed</li> <li>• 65 MIS cases</li> <li>• 34 total withdrawn (includes physical removal and currently living under MN shelter)</li> <li>• 5 prevented from being trafficked from the restaurant workers</li> <li>• Case Management intake form developed by MN and revised based on the CPRC / Kredtakarn Thailand model.</li> <li>• Child participation /protection tools being developed (200 benefited from it)</li> <li>• 13 peer educators trained on the rights of the employers, trafficking and on ILO conventions on WFCL Withdraw 300 and prevent 2700 girls from the entertainment sector.</li> </ul>	<p>- 2 staff of Maiti Nepal have enhanced skills and practical tools in case management and multidisciplinary approaches after Attending the skill building training in Thailand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tools on protection, positive discipline and participation to ensure child protection is developed</li> <li>• Developed intake forms and set up of MIS system</li> <li>• Developed case management plan and procedure</li> <li>• Orientation package developed for peer-mentor support programme</li> <li>• Trafficking training manual produced on collaboration with WHR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The workplace-based action progressed well with cooperation from both workers and employers</li> <li>• The improvement in Maiti Nepal shelter facilities has been impressive.</li> <li>• A network approach employed by Maiti Nepal appears effective in reaching out to vulnerable groups and assisting them. Total of 60% of the baseline forms completed</li> <li>• 1436 cases of the female restaurant workers analysed</li> <li>• 65 MIS cases</li> <li>• 34 total withdrawn (includes physical removal and currently living under MN shelter)</li> <li>• 5 prevented from being trafficked from the restaurant workers</li> <li>• Case Management intake form developed by MN and revised based on the CPRC Thailand model.</li> <li>• Child participation /protection tools being developed (200 benefited</li> </ul>	<p>Bringing girls working in Dance/Cabin restaurants into the 'network' is commendable. Its sustainability will however depend upon whether girls are provided alternative opportunities. In addition, for the girls to continue to be active in the networks, some kind of 'incentive' should be provided to compensate for their 'time'</p> <p>Working together between the AP implementers is commendable. This should be encouraged among other partners also.</p>	
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		Restaurant Associations initiated monitoring of restaurants for the welfare of workers	<p>from it)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 peer educators trained on the rights of the employers, trafficking and on ILO conventions on WFCL Built rapport with the survivors and share problems with 34 girls</li> <li>• Regular meetings with peer group along with legal and psychosocial counseling</li> <li>• Tools on protection, positive discipline and participation to ensure child protection is developed</li> <li>• Developed intake forms and set up of MIS system</li> <li>• Developed case management plan and procedure</li> <li>• Orientation package developed for peer-mentor support programme</li> <li>• Trafficking training manual produced on collaboration with WHR</li> <li>•</li> </ul>		
8. Prevention of Trafficking in children through Empowerment of Single Women Groups implemented by WHR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 143 school going children identified and provided with scholarship and attending school from April (Nepali school calendar). Total to provide direct school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed social mobilizer training, paralegal training and para counseling orientation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed social mobilizer training, paralegal training and para counseling orientation</li> <li>• Developed legal</li> </ul>	Children of single women from conflict torn districts especially outside Kathmandu valley need more	

	<p>enrolment via scholarship is 150. All these children are children of single mothers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 para-counsellors volunteers trained</li> <li>• 10 social mobilizers trained</li> <li>• 10 para-leagal volunteers trained</li> <li>• 4 cases referred for advance legal service (to file cases)</li> <li>• In each group the members are 20-30 and the social mobilizers go through chapter in their monthly meeting. Therefore the single mothers are aware of their legal /psychosocial rights and also know for referrals.</li> <li>• 20 received psychosocial services</li> </ul> <p>150 children school enrolment 220 skill training 400 psychosocial and legal service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal awareness manual with the help of LACC and CAPCRON</li> <li>• Training manual on trafficking in collaboration with MN(MN will focus on the internal trafficking/trafficking in the entertainment sector whereas WHR will focus on the vulnerability of the single women and their children being trafficked</li> <li>• One session of awareness-raising programme for village-based stakeholder is completed in May. (in all four districts total participants per districts 20Pax) this orientation is limited to the</li> </ul>	<p>awareness manual with the help of LACC and CAPCRON</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed training manual on trafficking</li> <li>• Organized awareness programme in different level 143 school going children identified and provided with scholarship and attending school from April (Nepal school calendar). Total to provide direct school enrollment via scholarship is 150. All these children are children of single mothers.</li> <li>• 10 para counselors volunteers trained</li> <li>• 10 social mobilizers trained</li> <li>• 10 paralegal volunteers trained</li> <li>• 4 cases referred for advance legal service (to file cases)</li> <li>• In each group the members are 20-30 and the social mobilisers go through chapter in their monthly meeting. Therefore the single mothers are aware of their legal /psychosocial rights and also know for</li> </ul>	<p>and more support. Emphasis should be given to children who do not go to schools-and support should be availed to send them to schools.</p> <p>In Nepal, due to ongoing conflict, young mothers (or wives) are becoming single women. Their inclusion in project intervention is what is required.</p>	
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		single women groups. WHR is conducting village/district level stakeholder s orientation –one completed on May 29031. Due to Feb 1st , this activity was delayed. The February political situation has somewhat delayed project activity.	referrals. • 20 received psychosocial services  The approach of this AP is novel and targets the individuals critically affected by the prolonged security crisis. The work is similar to other TICSA initiatives, using network of experts.		
<b>Other Activities Under TICSA</b>					
Study on Demand Side of Trafficking of Children and Women in Nepal implemented by New Era		Draft report completed and submitted for comments from the TICSA regional consultant		This should help in evolving "Demand side" interventions- so far not attended by the project.	
A study of girls and young women employed in the Entertainment Sector of Nepal implemented by New EraOffice of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking		Study completed	Publication for distribution and dissemination under progress	Wider use should be promoted to reflect in policy and programs.	
Translation and Nepali contextualization on Promotion of Gender Equality in Action against Child Labour and Trafficking including Training	60 men and 23 women from TICSA & TBP partner organizations received GECL training	GECL guide translated and localized to the Nepal context is available. 500 copies printed and distributed, 5 copies per organization	Publication of 500 copies and distribution under process. at the moment 5 copies per organizations.	Reflects TICSA's attention given to integrating gender equality into all of its activities wherever applicable.	

Two workshops on the community based care and reintegration for children in the worst forms of child labour	33 representatives of TPB-TICSA partners (2 from Thailand) attended the workshops and have enhanced understanding of community based care and reintegration for children in the worst forms of child labour	Reports of the workshop is being edited for publication		New area being explored for possible future development.	
Mapping Vulnerability by AC-Neilsen		A draft report is being editing. It has however been used in the design of TICSA and TBP prevention activities	The information collected from this study was helpful in designing action program under prevention.	Agree that it was useful	

## Pakistan

Action Programme	Achievements as per I/A report or statements made by I/A		Achievements as per project management (Comments, additions)	Comments/observations by evaluation team	Proposed follow-up/Next steps
	Target Groups	Other Qualitative			
<p>1. “Capacity Building Advocacy and Awareness Raising for Prevention of Child Trafficking” Implementing Agency: National Commission on Child Welfare and Development [NCCWD], Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education, Islamabad.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FIA Head Quarter in Islamabad that prescribed four districts i.e. Rahimyar Khan, DG Khan, Shukkar, and Sheikarpur for action.</li> <li>▪ District Nazims of above-mentioned four districts have been involved.</li> <li>▪ Secretaries of Social Welfare Departments of two provinces have been involved.</li> <li>▪ Pakistan Rural Workers Social Welfare Organization [PRWSW] based in Bahawalpur has collaborated to organize local organization regarding trafficking issue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ToRs developed and finalized in consultation with NGOs and ILO-IPEC. This exercise helps in conceiving the objectives of the training programme and comprehension of the issue at the district level.</li> <li>▪ ToRs for Core Groups/Network at districts level developed. ToRs also shared with the local CBOs for their participation.</li> <li>▪ Information Kit and training manuals have been developed and translated into Urdu and Sindhi and sent for printing after a consultation workshop which was held at ILO, Islamabad with NGOs, Academia, FIA, and INGOs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Performance of the IA has been average so far. However technical support has been provided to the Agency to expedite the process. Awareness raising campaign is expected to commence in May and district based roundtables in late May. However, despite the slow movement of the IA, the fact that it is a government agency, which will conduct district level capacity building, will give it the necessary punch.</li> </ul>	<p>This is a "first" for TICSAs in getting a government agency to work so closely with a local NGO on all aspects of this AP. While implementation has been slower than desirable, that is understandable given the newness of this working relationship. Much more needs to be done on prevention in high sending areas and this is just a first step.</p>	

<p>3. “Review anti-trafficking laws and procedures in Pakistan” Implementing Agency: Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aids (LHRLA), Karachi.</p>		<p><b>NOTE: Agreement on this AP is recently signed [February 23, 2005] between ILO and LHRLA therefore no progress have been made yet by the IA.</b></p>		<p>This study will complement the Regional Law Review currently being conducted.</p>	
<p><b>Other Activities Under TICSA</b></p>					
<p>1. “Rapid Assessment of Trafficking in Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in Pakistan” commissioned to Sustainable Development Policy Institute [SDPI]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The report of the Study will be launched soon and following target audience will benefit from it; Law Enforcement Agencies, District Governments, Ministry of Interior, National Commission on Child Welfare and Development [NCCWD], Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education, Academia, Civil Society Organizations, Lawyers and Judges, and Policy Makers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Final Draft of the Study titled “Rapid Assessment of Trafficking in Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in Pakistan” commissioned to Sustainable Development Policy Institute [SDPI] is ready for printing.</li> <li>▪ Trafficking Brochure based on the study is also ready for printing.</li> <li>▪ As a member of thematic group on human trafficking IPEC provided input for child labor and child trafficking section in the National Plan of Action for Children 2005.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Study was conducted successfully however it was reviewed by IPEC team and edited by a private consultant.</li> <li>▪ Consultant who prepared the study produced brochure based on the study for wider distribution.</li> <li>▪ The study report needs technical tightening with regards to the conclusions and recommendations. ILO/IPEC is providing inputs in this area.</li> </ul>	<p>The Assessment was a major activity for TICSA and the level of effort - \$40,000 – was warranted given the lack of credible research on child trafficking. The Supply-side study has been extremely valuable as a tool to engage government officials and other stakeholders.</p>	

2. Input for the National Plan of Action for Children 2005		IPEC provided input for the two sections i.e. child labour and child trafficking of the National Plan of Action for Children [NPA] 2005, which has been approved by the cabinet.		This is a good example of how TICSAs contribute to the national policy development process and that its inputs are valued by Government	
3. Demand Side Study on Human Trafficking Commissioned to Quide Azam University. (This is part of the TICSAs-II Regional study on the Demand side of trafficking)		This is an ongoing study	The work is being handled by a team of two national experts, including a labour economist with fluency in ILO's decent work programme and an anthropologist. We also aimed at having ILO-related issues particularly trafficking-related concerns in the labour market further advocated in Pakistan. The consultant team used graduate students to collect information and this responded well to TICSAs's unstated objectives.	Progress is satisfactory and the study should be done in July. Again, this will be especially important in Pakistan because of the major gaps in knowledge about child trafficking. This and the Supply-side study exemplify TICSAs's contribution to building the knowledge base.	

Sri Lanka

Action Programme	Achievements as per I/A report or statements made by I/A		Achievements as per project management (Comments, additions)	Comments/observations by evaluation team	Proposed follow-up/Next steps
	Target Groups	Other Qualitative			
<p>1. Strengthening the national institutional capacity to combat the trafficking of children for exploitative employment</p> <p>Island wide coverage</p> <p>National Child Protection Authority of Sri Lanka</p>	<p>1. As a result of its strengthened capacity, the NCPA was also instrumental in apprehending a little more than 100 offenders. The action is a result of it having identified 100 children vulnerable to child abuse and sexual exploitation. This meets the target beneficiaries of the AP.</p> <p>1. In the post-tsunami period, NCPA collaborated with the US in tracing a fugitive of justice from the US – the investigation is ongoing and reports are confidential. The accused is wanted for child abuse and was apprehended whilst feigning identity and supporting the Dept. of Probation to run a Rehab. Centre for children.</p> <p>2. Two training</p>	<p>1. The cyberwatch within the ATU has also been instrumental in working on transnational trafficking issues and supported the testing of the UK law on incitement for which TICSAsponsored NCPA for the purpose of giving evidence.</p> <p>2. An awareness raising programme for media personnel as undertaken and the media unit of the NCPA worked closely with the other media establishments, especially in advocating against trafficking post-tsunami.</p>	<p>1. Training targets have been met and more training in terms of numbers of beneficiaries and numbers of programmes have been undertaken.</p> <p>2. The NCPA closely linked with the CNO during post-tsunami dialogue in the formulation of a tsunami related policy. The MOJ is presently working on the legal aspects to operationally the same.</p> <p>3. The NCPA co-chairs the Yokohama post-MTR task force with the MOSW. At present the CSEC component of the NPA to combat trafficking is being reviewed and priorities identified to meet time-bound commitments made at the MTR. ILO-IPEC, UNICEF, NCPA and the</p>	<p>TICSAsupport to the NCPA has been extremely useful for developing the capacities and programs of the organization. This has been strongly supported by the ministry of Labor. NCPA is playing the leadership role as it ought on matters pertaining to child trafficking as exemplified in its co-chairing of the Yokohama post-MTR task force. With TICSAs's support, NCPA has developed a number of effective programs including surveillance and investigation in close coordination with the Anti-Trafficking Units (police),</p>	

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	<p>programmes were conducted by international experts for the NCPA and other surveillance cadres as well. In addition, the legal personnel received training in child friendly methods of evidence gathering, cross examination and witness protection, etc. In total, 17 officials received technical training</p> <p>3. The 'Combat' newsletter on trafficking has a wide coverage and counts many indirect beneficiaries – 1,500 receiving Combat 5 and 6 - of the TICSA initiative through dissemination of the same.</p>	<p>3. Sri Lanka National Plan of Action to combat child trafficking was finalized and implemented under the supervision of NCPA.</p>	<p>MOSW are working as a task force to undertake this review. The NPA has proved a useful tool to develop other similar NPAs to address WFCL as well as the trafficking of women supported by UNIFEM, American Solidarity Centre. ILO-IPEC/TICSA has been used to support these processes as resource persons.</p>	<p>Cyberwatch, communications, and engagement of the media. This has been a major investment in institution building by TICSA that is producing tangible returns. However, with the imminent departure of its director, there is considerable concern about the future direction of the authority. Compounding this concern is the lack of alternative funding for activities supported by TICSA to date.</p>	
<p>2. Rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of child trafficking in Sri Lanka</p> <p>Locations: Negombo and Moratuwa</p> <p>National Child Protection</p>	<p>1. Seventy-one girl survivors of trafficking have received rehabilitation services from the Center.</p> <p>2. Twenty family members received assistance</p>	<p>1. Dr Shekhar Seshadri from NIMHANS Bangalore, India, conducted a TOT for psychosocial care and support, using the TICSA manual, for</p>	<p>1. This Action Programme aims at strengthening the capacity of NCPA staff to provide comprehensive services for child victims of trafficking. In the post Tsunami period, the target group was extended to</p>	<p>TICSA has made significant progress in developing the tools necessary for effective services for child trafficking victims and is working closely with</p>	

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Authority in collaboration with Nisaladiya Sevana Children's Home and Sarvodaya	3. Twenty-five non-medical rehabilitation personnel working at sub national level; 15 medical personnel and 148 volunteers have been trained to provide psychosocial care and support to the child victims of trafficking and children affected by the tsunami in December 2004.	the sub national-level personnel.  2. The TICSA Training Manual in Psychosocial Counseling for Trafficked Youth has been translated into Sinhalese and tailored to the sociocultural contexts of Sri Lanka. The NCPA has adopted the Manual as its own.	cover children affected by the Tsunami and in need of psychosocial care.  2. The NCPA shelters continue face some key problems. These include:  a) The lack of space within the Centre, which is a result of the slow pace of reintegration. Some children cannot be reintegrated into their original family as their homes were proven to be unsafe.  b) The shelters house child victims of trafficking and children who are victims of a juvenile justice procedure that is not child-friendly and demand that as long as the child victim/survivor is a ward of the court, she shall be kept within the confines of the Centre to ensure that she will not be subject to external influences. Reforms are	its partner, NCPA, on establishing such services in Sri Lanka.  The training TICSA has supported is reported by center staff as very useful to them, especially in dealing with traumatized children.  The work on Standards and guidelines TICSA has supported needs to be accepted by key government stakeholders. This will also be useful to TICSA Regional Guidelines  Legal procedures are a major constraint to making services more child-friendly. The Regional Law Review should help to begin to address	

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			<p>underway to change this protocol.</p> <p>3. To address the quality of shelters for child victims of trafficking and other categories of children in difficulties, minimum standards and guidelines for rehabilitation are being developed. The Guidelines will assist state agencies and NGOs to improve the quality of rehabilitation, whether centre-based or community-based.</p>	some of these constraints.	
<p>3. Prevention of child trafficking for labour exploitation in the North Central Province on Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Don Bosco Vocational Training Institute</p> <p>Anuradhapura District</p>	<p>1. Two thousand four hundred eight (2,408) children (1,377 girls and 1,031 boys) received remedial education</p> <p>2. Three hundred children (225 girls and 75 boys) received vocational training and 60 children from this group received Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) training.</p> <p>3. One hundred fifty-seven</p>	<p>The regular SIYB guide and methodology was adapted to suit the target population of the TICSA programme.</p> <p>The NFE manual is being pilot-tested through this AP as well as others outside the TICSA framework too.</p>	<p>Don Bosco has progressed well. For some girls living far away from the Vocational Training Center, they had difficult access to the training. Hence, Don Bosco conducted a mapping and assessment so as to design outreach services for them. Training is provided by 200 girls identified through this approach.</p> <p>One staff of Don Bosco</p>	<p>The Don Bosco school is an outstanding example of developing capacities and programs to respond to child trafficking. TICSA has been a major support of the facility that now offers a wide range of educational programs targeting at-risk children in an area previous a center of</p>	

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	<p>family received assistance</p> <p>4. 200 girls, identified through a village-level mapping and assessment, received awareness raising and counseling in choosing non-traditional vocational course for women but responsive to the job market.</p>		<p>attended the skill-building workshop in Thailand in March 2005. IT is expected to strengthen counseling and support services for children in difficult circumstances at the village level.</p>	<p>civil strife. Its vocational training programs are quite impressive and with the support of TICSА, it has also developed a NFE, a catch-up program, and remedial education. TICSА has made a wise investment in the Don Bosco school that is producing significant returns. The sustainability of the programs is good because other funding sources/donors are interested in providing assistance, e.g., German funding for a new building. The center needs to explore revenue-generating schemes based on its vocational training programs.</p>	
4. Strengthening plantation communities to prevent	1. 116 girls and 40 boys withdrawn (total of 156)	A social research institute, CENWOR,	The mapping study conducted by CENWOR is	This is a major prevention program	

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<p>trafficking of children for labour and sexual exploitation and to facilitate reintegration.</p> <p>Ceylon Workers' Congress (TU)</p> <p>Central and Uva Provinces</p>	<p>withdrawn and placed in education.</p> <p>2. 902 (540 girls and 362 boys) visit the 32 community centres and have benefited by attending the multi-purpose programmes within the first year of the programme</p> <p>3. Over 1,000 children have joined the youth clubs (64 to date) – averaging approx. 20 at least per club.</p> <p>4. One hundred women of those who received benefits from a savings education programme have banded themselves together to form <b>a group savings scheme of their own</b> (TICSA does not provide micro-credit) that are operational for support to women/families who wish to keep their children in school and meet other contingencies.</p> <p>5. Eighty-five social</p>	<p>supported CWC in conducting a study to map the socio-economic conditions of the target group under this AP. The study was to help design the vocational training programme. The study identified factors including knowledge, attitudes, practices and all educational requirements amongst the targeted groups. The findings are useful for work beyond this AP.</p>	<p>a very good source for future programming well beyond the AP requirements. They have at present identified the 200 children from 12 estates who have been earmarked for provision of VT courses. A d-base of the children is available as well.</p> <p>In a catalytic role on the way forward, ILO-IPEC will support the trade unions to link with the plantation management and provide a model for sustaining the education programmes initiated through TICSA e.g. having the estate community contribute Rs 5/= per month from their salaries to sustain the salaries for tutors, etc.</p> <p>Proposal has been made to NCPA to send its core trainers who speak Tamil to conduct a TOT for the</p>	<p>working in high sending communities. CWC has proven to be a highly effective partner (a labor organization) and shows great initiative in identifying activities that increase awareness of trafficking and promote behavioral change. The "heart centers", the youth clubs, the community mobilizers, the savings plan, NFE, vocational training, and the other activities listed this table reflect the high level activity of CWC.</p> <p>This gives TICSA three very effective organizations to work with in Sri Lanka – NCPA, the Don Bosco Center, and CWC – the "heart" of this program.</p>	

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	Target Groups	Other Qualitative			
	<p>mobilizers trained: 60 social mobilizers have been trained and 25 other re-trained in Non-formal Education teaching. They have been fielded to provide education to children in plantation estates. The ripple effect has covered at least another 600 on an average of 10 per mobilizer receiving cascading training.</p> <p>6. Ten cases at least have been taken to courts through legal aid provided by WIN and CWC's legal aid unit whilst rehabilitation of the victims where necessary is undertaken through referrals – WIN has limited facilities however and this has posed a major challenge to the CWC who also do not have facilities and expertise but have to resort to referrals.</p>		plantation sector care giving personnel.		
5. Tsunami response – capacity building of	<b>1. Sixty volunteers out of the targeted 100</b>	1. Production of a post-tsunami	1. The NCPA proposal to the international	TICSA is providing valuable assistance	

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<p>volunteers</p> <p>National Child Protection Authority</p> <p>Tsunami affected districts (will benefit from the capacity building exercise)</p>	<p>volunteers received training to provide immediate services to children and families in Tsunami-affected areas. In the aftermath of the Tsunami event, NCPA expressed its need of having 1,000 volunteers trained. The international community has contributed to responding to its need.</p> <p>2. In addition, another 148 additional social workers have been trained to use varying techniques such as dance, drama, art, therapy to provide psychosocial healing.</p>	<p>response handbook for volunteers of psychosocial care and support.</p>	<p>community covers a requirement of 1,000 volunteers. ILO-IPEC is a member of the UN Coordination committee for psychosocial programmes and the proposal was presented at the forum for consideration for funding under a Ministry of Health/WHO programme to be subcontracted to the NCPA with ILO-IPEC technical support.</p> <p>2. It is expected that 20 more health volunteers will commence training by end May and another 20 estate health workers to be deployed in the tsunami areas will be trained in early June.</p>	<p>through training volunteer counselors for children affected by the tsunami. This training would probably not otherwise have been available without TICSA. Responding to the needs of these children is consistent with TICSA's objective of reducing the risk of being trafficked. Conditions left behind by the tsunami increases that risk significantly. IPEC/TICSA should be commended for responding quickly, especially given they are not disasters-relief organizations.</p>	
<p>6. Demand side of trafficking CENWOR (with CPA)</p>		<p>The study covers the following sectors: child domestic workers, CSEC, organized begging and fireworks. The</p>	<p>Fireworks sector had a late start due to the fact that during the usual Seasons for sale (i.e. Dec) there were only 20% sales and hence the necessity to go</p>	<p>The study should be completed as planned in July 2005.</p>	

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		latter study is to be conducted by the CPA. Data collection has been completed and the draft reports are to be submitted.	<p>into more production during the next Season was not considered. However, CPA was able to bide time until April and conduct the field investigations. Draft with CENWOR, awaiting comments and finalising of CENWOR drafts on the other 3 sectors prior to submitting for BKK/child researcher approval.</p> <p>The NCPA has served as the national focal point for the study.</p>		
7. Demand side of Trafficking Service Contract with Prof. Harendra de Silva	Child Soldiers	Desk review and first draft of FGDs and legislative review received.	Material has been reviewed by ILO-IPEC.	Same as above.	
8. Support to Don Bosco Mannar through IRRITECH Service Contract		<p>1. Socio-economic mapping and beneficiary identification exercise ongoing. Fieldwork completed but analysis is pending. Expected by mid May 05.</p> <p>2. Curricula</p>	IRRITECH is to contribute its professional services in designing vocational training and delivering vocational training to women and children listed as target groups in the Don Bosco-Mannar AP.	The mapping exercise was completed and aided in the identification of children eligible for the community-based training. The activity was just starting at the time of the evaluation, but it seems to be a useful	

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		development ongoing.		effort to reach more vulnerable children.	
9. Prevention of child trafficking in the Mannar District.  Don Bosco Mannar  Mannar District (conflict zone)	1. 300 girls and boys registered for remedial education classes expected to commence from 16 <sup>th</sup> May.	Equipment has been purchased and registration of boys ongoing for course to commence in end May.	This AP aims to replicate the good practices accumulated through the APs by Don Bosco during TICSA I and II.  Vocational training at community-level planned for June.	This is a new activity but it is based on an effective model – the Don Bosco center. Support to the activity by Don Bosco would be beneficial, especially at the outset.	
10. Mini Programme: Psychosocial Training Rehabilitation	All 7 psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers completed the training.	3 work with the NCPA as counselors and caregivers at the project sights. They train new staff members.	While all trainees completed the training, 4 graduates were lost to the graduate recruitment scheme and sort more permanent employment. 3 of them remain with the NCPA and will be awarded certificates after the stipulated clinical work.	This was useful training.	
11. Mini Programme: Training of Trainers for 25 Rehabilitation Center workers	All 25 have been trained.	A manual is being developed for trainers.	These trainers have been used as core trainers for other programmes at national and sub-national level and to do post tsunami work.	This was useful training.	
12. Mini Programme Mobilisation of Employers to support the child trafficking programme.		Service contract approved in March 2005 and consultant identified. Initial	Expected Plan of Action and pledge from Employers networks established through a series of 4	New activity – no comment at this time.	

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IRRITECH Island wide		discussions held with consultant this month. Planning meeting arranged for end of May.	workshops aiming at having 80 employers/employers' organizations at sub national level participating.		
13. Legal Review of trafficking legislation.		Desk review ongoing. All documentation necessary has been provided to the regional consultant.			
14. Workshop to review practical issues and challenges in implementing ILO C 182	20 including key tripartite constituents were present at the meeting and contributed to the discussions.	Presentation for sharing of experiences during ILO-IPEC workshop in Delhi – March 2005.	Stakeholder participation in developing presentation.		

## Thailand

Action Programme	Achievements as per I/A report or statements made by I/A		Achievements as per project management (Comments, additions)	Comments/observations by evaluation team	Proposed follow-up/ Next steps
	Target Groups	Other Qualitative			
1. Pilot Demonstration Center for the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of the Victims of Child Trafficking by CPRC	74 victims of trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation received recovery services based on the multidisciplinary approach	Identified areas of strengths and challenges in the application of the multidisciplinary approach in recovery of trafficking victims	The achievements were part of the work of CPRC's on-going initiatives and through its working relationship with government shelters and other players in national efforts against trafficking.	The results will be extremely helpful to TICSA partners working on the establishment of rehabilitation and reintegration services for trafficked children that meet international standards	
2. Mini Programme "Skill-building workshop on prevention of child trafficking, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking" by DEPDC with technical support from CPRC	<p>16 Representatives of TICSA partners involved in shelter operation or community-based service</p> <p>15 DEPDC network including the Mekong Youth Net, International Justice Mission, DEPDC partners' organizations</p> <p>These participants have improved understanding about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The use of</li> </ul>	Strengthened network among TICSA partners and those of DEPDC	The workshop was very much appreciated by TICSA partners operating shelters in their respective countries. CPRC technical support into the programme was well received.	This was acknowledged by participants as a very useful workshop that will directly improve their on-going work.	

	<p>multidisciplinary approach in the recovery services for victims of trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safe and child-friendly shelter environment for child victims</li> <li>- Necessary policy framework for effective recovery of victims of trafficking</li> </ul>				
3. Documentation of CPR experience in setting up and using the multidisciplinary approach in anti-trafficking efforts and protection of abused children (By an external collaborator Chitraporn Vanaspong)	A draft Thai-report is available and received CPR supervision. A final Thai draft is to be finalized in June 2005. Thereafter an English report will be made.		The draft report is good and will be used in the upcoming CPR-hosted regional conference in multidisciplinary approach in anti-trafficking work, scheduled August 2005.	This should be extremely useful to TICSAs partners working on rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked children. While not directly applicable to any other country, the Thailand experience will inform others about the types of issues that need to be addressed.	
4. Case Information Management System (CIMS) at Kredtakarn Occupational Development and Protection Center and the Pak Kred Reception Home for Boys (Bhumvej Center) (Service Contract with the Mirror Foundation)		Computerized CIMS tailored to the system of Kredtakarn and Bhumvej are now operational on trial and computer & CIMS training for the shelters' staff completed.	The work progressed well and appreciated by the shelter management and the Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children.	This will enable Center to provide services to children tailored to their individual needs and to support further refinement of policies procedures pertaining to the management of services for trafficked children.	
5. Through joint programming		Joint programming	Good progress and	Progress is moving	

<p>with ILO/IPEC Mekong Sub regional Programme to Combat Trafficking and ILO/IPEC Support to the Application of Convention 182 covering the following activities:</p> <p>Technical inputs to the monitoring of Thailand's National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Women and Children (on going)</p> <p>Prevention programme in factories (being programme and to be discussed with Ministry of Labour but agreement with BATWC reached)</p> <p>Boy-specific rehabilitation system at Bhumvej with technical support from CPRC (agreement to be signed).</p>		<p>on going and regular</p>	<p>well appreciated by the partners</p>	<p>along at a good pace and helps to bring various resources and skills pertinent to the issues together in a coordinated fashion.</p>	
<p>6 Regional meeting to discuss on the use and experience in using of multidisciplinary approach in the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking to be hosted by CPRC (pipelined)</p>				<p>This should be extremely useful to TICSAs partners. While not directly applicable to any other country, the Thailand experience will inform others about the types of issues that need to be addressed.</p>	

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