



ANTI-TRAFFICKING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

EIGHTEENTH QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT JANUARY 1, 2009–MARCH 31, 2009

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As trafficking touches almost every country in the world, USAID provides a worldwide response. As one part of this response, USAID awarded the Anti-Trafficking Task Order (ATTO) to Chemonics International Inc. and its consortium partners on September 30, 2004. The purpose of the Task Order is to support USAID/Washington and field missions with technical assistance, support the USAID Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID), and initiate pilot projects in selected missions. This support helps EGAT/WID to coordinate all of USAID's anti-trafficking activities, share knowledge on trafficking issues, and serve as the Agency leader in the fight against trafficking. The Task Order will end on September 30, 2009. This quarterly report details the technical assistance provided from January to March 2009.

During the past quarter, ATTO completed the draft synthesis study of USAID-supported anti-trafficking programs in Asia. Eight countries are included in the synthesis: Bangladesh; India and Nepal in South Asia; and Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, and Vietnam in Southeast Asia. The review was conducted in Washington, D.C. using project documents provided by individual USAID missions supplemented by phone interviews with USAID trafficking coordinators in each country. Section I of the report describes the trafficking problem in Asia and presents a comparative summary of the trafficking response including best practice examples of counter-trafficking approaches in the region. Section II of the report contains a separate profile for each participating country with a description of the trafficking problem, program partners, objectives, achievements, best practices, and lessons learned.

The report documents how USAID has helped to bring human trafficking to the attention of all levels of society in South and Southeast Asia, building political will and public awareness, and helping governments, communities and local non-governmental groups take action against traffickers and assist trafficking victims. Many individuals, primarily girls and women, were able to avoid being trafficked as a result of these efforts. With USAID's assistance, countries have improved anti-trafficking legislation, issued trafficking-related ordinances, included trafficking in local government budgets, and set up anti-trafficking task forces and prosecution teams. Government and non-governmental service providers have provided shelter and counseling to victims and helped them reintegrate into their communities. Countries are upgrading standards for service providers to ensure proper application of the law, sensitive treatment of victims, and quality care. Around the region, public awareness campaigns have provided information about safe migration, trafficking risks, and available emergency services. Trafficking prevention efforts have also helped individuals at high risk of being trafficked with access to educational and employment opportunities. Among the best practices included in the review are supporting a national task force to channel the commitment of a country's leaders and bring anti-trafficking actors together for a coordinated response; partnering with local governments to train and promote concrete action by government officials, prosecutors, police and service providers; helping multi-disciplinary teams of police, prosecutors, legal professionals, social workers and medical practitioners work together to prosecute trafficking cases; intercepting and assisting victims at major transit points; and engaging the tourism industry and promoting a code of conduct to combat child sex tourism.

The Task Order will continue to assist USAID in building a comprehensive response to trafficking issues that will strengthen the quality of programming and expand the agency's knowledge. During its final year, ATTO is positioned to undertake field- or desk-based work in support of specific field programs and to conduct research in order to consolidate best practices, lessons learned, and programming principles for the anti-trafficking effort.

SECTION I

Background on Anti-Trafficking Task Order

As one of the many U.S. Government efforts to respond to the global trafficking issue from a development perspective, USAID awarded the anti-trafficking Task Order (ATTO), under the Women in Development IQC (WID IQC), to Chemonics International and its subcontractors, Creative Associates, the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), Charney Research, and Partners of the Americas on September 30, 2004. On September 25, 2007, the project was extended through September 29, 2009, with IREX as subcontractor. The project has three components:

- technical assistance to USAID field missions and USAID/Washington;
- technical support for the Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID) in its role as anti-trafficking coordinator; and
- design and implementation of activities addressing emerging opportunities to combat trafficking.

The purpose of the technical assistance provided under this Task Order is to help USAID field missions and USAID/Washington strengthen the quality of their anti-trafficking programs and to expand the Agency's knowledge of trafficking issues. Any USAID operating unit may request technical assistance and EGAT/WID, in consultation with regional bureaus, will determine which requests will take priority. ATTO may conduct as many as ten (10) technical assistance assignments for USAID field missions and USAID/Washington during the extension period. Technical assistance may range from simple research activities to the completion of field assessments that occur over a number of weeks.

EGAT/WID coordinates the anti-trafficking work of USAID. This work includes preparing briefing papers, talking points, and congressional testimony on trafficking for Agency leadership; sharing knowledge on trafficking issues and events throughout the Agency; and compiling and monitoring USAID anti-trafficking activities. Assistance through this Task Order supports EGAT/WID in effectively carrying out these tasks and fulfilling its roles as the anti-trafficking coordinator for USAID. At the request of EGAT/WID, this assistance may include the production of publications on USAID anti-trafficking initiatives and anti-trafficking topics including best practices and lessons learned, production of electronic presentations, and research on trafficking issues.

From time to time USAID may want to undertake anti-trafficking activities that address emerging opportunities to combat trafficking or that arise from U.S. Government policy. Services from this Task Order provide USAID with the capability to respond quickly and to initiate small, time-limited activities that respond to such needs. These could be either field or Washington-based.

SECTION II

Project Activities

A. Technical Assistance to USAID Field Missions and USAID/Washington

The purpose of this technical assistance is to assist USAID field missions and USAID Washington operating units to strengthen the quality of their anti-trafficking programs and expand the Agency's knowledge of trafficking issues.

A1. Significant Quarterly Results

- √ Completed draft synthesis of USAID's anti-trafficking programs in Asia

A2. Activities Completed

USAID's Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs in Asia: A Synthesis

During the past quarter, ATTO completed and submitted to EGAT/WID for its review the draft of a synthesis study of USAID-supported anti-trafficking programs in Asia. Eight countries are included in the synthesis: Bangladesh; India and Nepal in South Asia; and Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, and Vietnam in Southeast Asia. The review was conducted in Washington, D.C. using project documents provided by individual USAID missions. These documents include program descriptions; quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reports; performance management plans and monitoring reports; and evaluations and special studies. In addition, through phone interviews, USAID trafficking coordinators provided valuable perspectives on the challenges faced in addressing trafficking in each country.

Section I of the report describes the trafficking problem in Asia and presents a comparative summary of the trafficking response including the most significant "Best Practice" examples of counter-trafficking approaches in the region. Section II of the report contains a separate profile for each participating country with a country-specific description of the trafficking problem, program partners, objectives, achievements, best practices, and lessons learned. Significant quantitative results are summarized where available.

The report documents how USAID has helped to bring human trafficking to the attention of all levels of society in South and Southeast Asia, building political will and public awareness, and helping governments, communities and local non-governmental groups take action against traffickers and assist trafficking victims. Many individuals, primarily girls and women, were able to avoid being trafficked as a result of these efforts. With USAID's assistance, countries have improved anti-trafficking legislation, issued trafficking-related ordinances, included trafficking in local government budgets, and set up anti-trafficking task forces and prosecution teams. Government and non-governmental service providers have provided shelter and counseling to victims and helped them reintegrate into their communities. Countries are upgrading standards for service providers to ensure proper application of the law, sensitive treatment of victims, and quality care. Around the region, public awareness campaigns have provided information about safe migration, trafficking risks, and available emergency services. Trafficking prevention efforts have also helped individuals at high risk of being trafficked with access to educational and employment opportunities.

The following best practices emerged from the review of individual country programs in Asia:

- Supporting national and local task forces in coordinating and implementing anti-trafficking responses in partnership with other anti-trafficking actors;
- Providing technical assistance over extended periods to facilitate the passage of anti-trafficking legislation and the development of implementing regulations/procedures;
- Providing training to local government and law enforcement officials as well as to service providers to enable them to take actions against trafficking and to assist victims in their recovery;
- Supporting multi-disciplinary teams of police, prosecutors, legal professionals, social workers, and medical personnel in collaborative efforts to prosecute trafficking cases;
- Utilizing policy research to provide evidence of the extent of and need to combat labor trafficking;
- Intercepting and assisting victims at major transit hubs;
- Linking the upgrade of pilot shelters which comply with international standards with the development and implementation of national care standards for all shelters;
- Helping vulnerable girls to remain in school through scholarship provision as well as through ongoing support and follow-up by school staff and social workers with the girls' families;
- Engaging employers in providing safe employment opportunities for vulnerable women that reflect market demand;
- Providing training to and enlisting support of communities and local leaders to monitor suspicious behavior and to report to the police and local authorities;
- Enlisting help of Muslim organizations and respected religious leaders to speak out against trafficking and to dispel information about safe migration;
- Working with teachers and students to educate youth about trafficking and gender inequities that increase women's vulnerability;
- Engaging the tourism industry and promoting adoption of a code of conduct to combat child sex tourism;
- Engaging youth throughout the region through a sophisticated multi-media campaign to raise awareness about trafficking.

The study also highlighted the following lessons learned:

- Anti-trafficking efforts are hampered by weaknesses in governance and in the rule of law, particularly in prosecuting and convicting traffickers;
- While local NGOs have made significant contributions in raising public awareness and in assisting victims, anti-trafficking efforts are more effective when implemented through multi-disciplinary teams involving NGOs, local law enforcement, and the judiciary;
- NGO and government service providers face enormous challenges in providing the range of services that trafficking victims often require, especially as countries draft and promote implementation of national victim care standards;
- Preventing trafficking involves identifying those at risk and providing them with livelihoods and vocational training as well as other educational opportunities, an approach that requires ongoing commitment and time to monitor success;
- While few projects specifically address the demand for sex and for child sex tourism, those that do offer potential models for more extensive replication;
- Adult male victims of labor trafficking require protection programs specifically designed to address their needs and reintegration challenges;

- Effective approaches to addressing labor trafficking will likely engage employment ministries and require improvements in regulations of private recruiters.
- Public awareness campaigns are insufficient to thwart the desire by many within the region to migrate in search of a better life, but sophisticated, multi-media approaches targeting youth while addressing myths about employment overseas may offer opportunities for best practices to emerge.

A3. Major Activities Planned and Underway

Namibia Assessment

During the quarter, EGAT/WID requested that ATTO proceed with a baseline trafficking assessment in Namibia in response to a request made in FY2008 by the Government of Namibia to USAID. The government had requested a study to assess the existence, extent, nature and impact of human trafficking in the country and make programmatic recommendations, consistent with the 2008 Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report that classified Namibia as a special case due to the lack of information about the problem. The final scope of work, as agreed between USAID, the U.S. Embassy in Namibia and the Government of Namibia, outlines an initial effort to collect available information on trafficking; identify government or civil society efforts to address it; recommend further research to fill specific gaps in information; and recommend next steps to be taken by the Namibian government, NGOs or other actors. Actionable recommendations may include, where appropriate, specific types of programs that should be supported by the government.

ATTO is providing overall technical direction and logistic support for the assessment. ATTO recruited and engaged a four-person team to conduct the assessment including one international anti-trafficking expert, one regional expert, and two Namibian experts. As of the end of the quarter, the U.S.-based team leader had traveled to Washington to meet with USAID en route to Namibia. Also, by the end of the quarter the regional expert had begun a literature review of human trafficking in Namibia, including an analysis of practitioner, academic, media and policy sources, thematically structured around direct references to human trafficking, and indirect references to human trafficking in the literature on labor exploitation and sexual exploitation. The review also includes information on pertinent legislation and regulations. Sources from the southern African region are also included where they bear on the situation in Namibia.

The assessment includes visits to seven regions within the country—Ohangwena, Kavango, Omaheke, Caprivi, Erongo, Karas and Khomas—targeting areas bordering Angola, Botswana, South Africa and Zambia as well as selected areas in the interior of the country. The team is using individual interviews, focus groups and semi-structured interviews to gather information from government officials including police and customs, private companies, farmers, traditional authorities, UN organizations, NGOs, other development and relief organizations, social workers and social scientists. The Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, the key government counterpart, is supporting the team, with participation by other ministries especially the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Labor. The assessment took place in Namibia between April 1-30 and the report is currently in preparation.

Vietnam Assessment

ATTO anticipates planning for a potential assessment to assist USAID/Vietnam with the development of its anti-trafficking strategy. This would be in response to a request to EGAT/WID from the USAID mission in Vietnam. As soon as the scope of work is finalized by the mission and EGAT/WID, ATTO will prepare a budget for USAID's consideration and begin recruitment of experts to undertake the work.

B. Support for the Office of Women In Development in its Role as Anti-Trafficking Coordinator

EGAT/WID, as the coordinator for all USAID anti-trafficking efforts, is called upon to provide information and support to Agency leadership and others in the Agency. The technical assistance under this Task Order will provide the tools necessary to ensure seamless coordination and effective dissemination of anti-trafficking materials and information.

B1. Significant Quarterly Results

√ Compiled bi-weekly Trafficking Update

B2. Activities Completed

Trafficking Update

ATTO compiles and submits a bi-weekly Trafficking Update report to USAID that includes information on upcoming local events, news and recent publications related to trafficking in persons. The purpose of the Update is to provide USAID with timely, relevant information on a regular basis in a format that can be shared widely. When relevant, recent scholarly research on emerging trafficking challenges and approaches to tackling these will be included in the bi-weekly Trafficking Update.

B3. Major Activities Planned and Underway

During the next quarter ATTO will make final revisions to two desk studies prior to publication: the literature review on trafficking in persons and gender-based violence; and a review of monitoring and evaluating anti-trafficking initiatives. In addition, ATTO anticipates completing an FY 2008 update of last year's analysis of USAID anti-trafficking programming, and working with EGAT/WID to plan an event that will bring attention to USAID's anti-trafficking accomplishments over the past 8-10 years with participation by guest speakers from a number of countries. ATTO will also continue to compile and submit the bi-weekly Trafficking Update.

In the project's final year, ATTO is positioned to conduct field work in response to existing or new mission or EGAT/WID requests, to undertake additional research where work to date has identified gaps, and to conduct targeted program reviews in order to consolidate best practices, lessons learned, and programming principles in the anti-trafficking field.

C. Activities Addressing Emerging Opportunities to Combat Trafficking

ATTO will undertake special anti-trafficking activities that allow USAID to respond quickly to emerging priorities to combat trafficking. These activities could be either field or Washington-based.

SECTION III

Performance Monitoring

USAID's FY 2007 Operational Plan (OP) included targets and indicators specific to ATTO as an Implementing Mechanism. ATTO has been reporting against the following indicators:

1. Number of sector assessments conducted by the USG
2. Number of evaluations conducted by the USG
3. Number of special studies conducted by the USG

Tables 1 and 2, below, demonstrate ATTO progress. Table 1 is a summary of ATTO activities against the indicators and targets in the FY 2007 OP. Table 2 provides a detailed listing of ATTO activities by OP indicator.

Table 1: ATTO Performance Summary

Indicator	Cumulative as of 9/30/06		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Q 18
Number of sector assessments conducted by the USG	8	8	4	3	4	0	N/A	0	0
Number of evaluations conducted by the USG	2	2	2	1	4	0	N/A	0	0
Number of special studies conducted by the USG (published)	5	5	2	3	3	1	N/A	0	0
Number of special studies conducted by the USG (unpublished)	N/A	5	N/A	0	N/A	4	N/A	2	2

Table 2: Summary of Results as of March 31, 2009

Indicator	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Number of sector assessments conducted by the USG	Serbia and Montenegro	Nicaragua	Zambia		
		Jamaica	Egypt (final approval FY08)		
	Nigeria	Dominican Republic	Synthesis of LAC assessments		
	Guatemala	Ecuador			
		Indonesia			
Totals: 11	3	5	3	0	0
Number of evaluations conducted by the USG		Albania	Africa Bureau Desk Review		
		Cambodia			
Totals: 3	0	2	1	0	0
Number of special studies conducted by the USG (published)	Publication of annual report	Publication of annual report	Literature review - humanitarian emergencies	Support for USAID publication	
	Publication of informational project brochure	Study on shelters in foreign countries	Literature review update - post-conflict		
	Technical assistance for Workshop in Romania		Literature review – shelters		
Totals: 9	3	2	3	1	0
Number of special studies conducted by the USG (unpublished)	Bosnia and Herzegovina trafficking briefing paper	Research assistance for USAID Seminar Series		Analysis of trends in USG anti-trafficking funding	Literature review—trafficking in persons and gender-based violence
	Participation in WID Office's open house	Study on Trafficking in Post-Conflict and Humanitarian Emergencies		Compilation and analysis of USAID anti-trafficking programming	Monitoring and Evaluating Anti-Trafficking Initiatives: A Review
	Development of materials for anti-trafficking training			Research on child brides and marriage brokers	
				Compilation of material on codes of conduct	
Totals: 11	3	2	0	4	2

