

Impact Assessment Toolkit for Trafficking Prevention Programs

**ILO-IPEC Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat
Trafficking in Children and Women**

Revised November 2007

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1 INTRODUCTION

The ILO-IPEC Mekong Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women (the TICW project) is a trafficking prevention project with a suite of interventions in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, and Yunnan Province, China, as well as sub-regional activities managed in Bangkok. Phase I of the project ran from 2000 through 2003, and Phase II runs from 2003 through 2008.

This toolkit was prepared to elaborate an impact assessment framework for the ILO TICW project. It identifies correlation between the performance indicators established by the project, and the areas of potential impact, by making a logical link between the two. Beyond ILO-IPEC, this toolkit aims to encourage implementing agencies to begin speaking about the results of their trafficking prevention programs “in the same language.” It has long been lamented how agencies report on many different performance indicators and different monitoring schemes, thus precluding the smooth comparison or combination of different agencies’ programs. This toolkit provides a simple logic and means to articulate the real impact of our programs, whether or not our performance monitoring indicators are exactly the same.

The impact assessment of the ILO Mekong Project aimed to clarify and understand the performance and ultimate impact of its many varied trafficking prevention interventions, in the face of the many challenges that confront anti-trafficking programs, and specifically trafficking *prevention* programs. The three key challenges to evaluating the impact of any trafficking prevention program can be summarized as:

1. There are few if any commonly accepted monitoring schemes for anti-trafficking programs anywhere in the world, whether for trafficking prevention programs or for prosecution or victim protection programs. But more importantly, **none clearly assess impact at a higher level**, and in fact the majority measure only activity outputs.

Question: Why is this a challenge? Stated another way, what is the justification for impact assessments over and above standard monitoring and evaluation activities?

A: An intervention may be meeting its output targets, for example, number of beneficiaries served or number of safe migration booklets distributed, but it still may not be making any difference in terms of reducing human trafficking or risk of being trafficked.

The beneficiaries identified as vulnerable may not have truly been at risk of being trafficked, the beneficiaries may not understand or ‘buy into’ the message they received, or the service received may have no relation to trafficking or vulnerability to being trafficked. These relationships and assumptions must all be verified for an impact assessment.

2. Trafficking prevention programs, specifically, face the challenge of the **counterfactual**: would beneficiaries have been trafficked had they *not* participated in the project?

Question: How can projects deal with the challenge of the counterfactual?

When embarking on trafficking prevention programs, there are two general ways that a project can attempt to meet the challenge of the counterfactual. The project's ability to do so, however, is greatly constrained by and dependent on time, resources, and where the project is in the project life cycle:

Option 1: Precise, empirically sound targeting. *Before project start*, prior to intervention design, empirical research on vulnerable populations, vulnerability factors, and labor sectors must be done. Armed with such information, program managers can ensure that interventions target those who are truly vulnerable, and aim to minimize the true vulnerability factors. At a minimum, such research should be done in the selected community thought to be at risk, should use an adequate sample size in that community, and should compare sub-sets of similarly aged individuals who have been trafficked versus those who have never been trafficked. Significant factors can be determined in this manner, such as household wealth, socioeconomic status, education, sex, presence of a sick family member, proximity to a major road, or presence of informal job brokers near or in the community.

Option 2: Beneficiary tracing. *At the end of the project*, all beneficiaries or a sample of beneficiaries can be traced and compared to identify who, in the end, was trafficked and who was not. It is essential to recognize that the comparison is not between who migrated and who did not. Beneficiary tracing is most appropriate for beneficiaries of relatively long-lived or substantial interventions, such as income generation programs, sustained awareness raising, safe migration assistance, or other direct assistance. It is not appropriate for short-lived interventions, such as half-day trainings or one-day awareness raising campaigns. Beneficiary tracing is considered to be relatively expensive.

3. **Attribution and contribution** are also more difficult to demonstrate for trafficking prevention programs, as compared with prosecution programs (which often deal with discrete court cases) or victim protection programs: were beneficiaries not trafficked solely because of participation in the project? Partially because of participation in the project? How much credit can the project take for a positive outcome? If the project came to an end a few years ago and other NGOs have implemented anti-trafficking programs in the area since then, can an impact assessment several years later capture the positive contributions of the older project, which the younger ones possibly built from?

This Impact Assessment Toolkit aims to help the ILO Mekong TICW Project clarify and understand the performance and ultimate impact of its many varied trafficking prevention action programs, in the face of these challenges. The Toolkit and associated guidelines and criteria will aid TICW staff in evaluating their programs, in conjunction with the performance monitoring plan (PMP) which monitors the program activities. Hopefully, it can serve as a helpful model monitoring and evaluation system for other organizations as well. To clarify the objectives of monitoring versus evaluation:

- **Monitoring** is the ongoing process during the life of a program that tracks the activity outputs of a given program. The performance monitoring plan (PMP) is the primary tool employed to track this progress. It provides a measure of program performance against the output indicators, where the outputs contribute to the immediate objectives of the project.
- **Evaluation** is the process that begins in earnest after the close-out of a program. The Impact Assessment Toolkit attempts to quantify and qualify the larger impact that the program had toward the higher purpose or goal of the project. Of course, programs can

start achieving impact during the life of the project, but for practical purposes the evaluation of a program often occurs on a schedule after close-out. This emphasizes the importance of a logic linking the PMP's outputs – which are closely tracked during the project lifecycle – to the higher level impact areas and purpose of the program: to comprehend and pick up on impact being made during the life of a project.

Thus, in order to understand a project's performance at the output level and impact level, there must exist a clear **logic framework** that links, for instance, the printing of awareness raising pamphlets, dissemination of research reports, and provision of small business loans, to the ultimate goal of contributing to the elimination of human trafficking in the given region. Such a logic framework can be an invaluable roadmap or reference when programmers or implementers are in the midst of busy daily operations and need a reminder of 'what are we trying to do here; what are we trying to achieve?' – or, when implementers from different agencies convene and ask 'what are you achieving? What am I achieving? When you put it together, what are we achieving collectively, and what is most effective at preventing trafficking?' It should hopefully also prove useful in identifying and phasing out less successful projects, and scaling up and replicating more successful projects for integration into programs of the government or other development partners.

While the ultimate **goal** of the ILO Mekong TICW project is to contribute to the elimination of trafficking, the **purpose** of the project in particular focuses on *prevention* – that is, reducing vulnerability and preventing new cases of trafficking and exploitation in as effective and far-reaching a manner as possible. Thus, there are **two key components to the purpose** of the ILO Mekong Project:

- First, to implement interventions that directly reduce vulnerability and prevent trafficking; and,
- Second, to implement interventions that amplify, improve, replicate, and/or increase the effectiveness of existing good trafficking prevention programs.

For the first purpose component, that is, directly reducing and preventing trafficking, the logic framework proposes that trafficking prevention programs work to produce results at the purpose level through:

1. **Behavior change and action.** There are three key target groups:
 - (a) **Vulnerable individuals**, who can act to stop exploitation of themselves or others;
 - (b) **Employers or possible exploiters**, who can stop exploitation and improve workplaces; and,
 - (c) **People and agencies mandated to protect** the vulnerable, such as policymakers, authorities, NGOs, and advocacy groups, who can increase funding or improve and expand services to more effectively reduce trafficking and exploitation.

It is recognized that behavior change does not come instantly, and so some of the output indicators are indicators of incremental progress toward the ultimate result – that is, they detect the incremental increase in knowledge, sensitization, and the change in attitude that typically precedes the action or behavior change sought. Other agencies' output indicators may or may not pick up on step-wise progress, but in general it is recommended that output indicators do, to detect progress even before the end result is achieved (if it is achieved).

2. **Vulnerability reduction.** In any given environment, whether a source area or destination area, there are a number of factors that contribute to vulnerability. These vulnerability factors are not the same when comparing different areas of the GMS, and for this reason it is important to understand, through quality research, what the endemic vulnerability factors are in a given area. Once this is understood, direct interventions can aim to reduce these vulnerability factors as a proxy and means to reducing risk of being trafficked or exploited.

Beyond this impact, what else must be evaluated and understood in order to truly appreciate the successes of a program? What else is necessary to understand when making the decision to recommend scaling up an intervention or replicating it, versus phasing it out? When encouraging donors, stakeholders, and other international organizations to carry on and replicate your programs, what are the criteria by which the *most effective* of your programs can be identified? This Toolkit (see Appendix A2) promotes three major **program review criteria** by which replicable, high-impact programs can be identified objectively for sustainability purposes:

1. **Program performance and impact:** identifies the activities and results that programs are generating against their performance indicators during the life of the program, and contributions toward their higher level impact areas, both during and after the program's duration.
2. **Cost, participation, and sustainability:** identifies the levels of buy-in of beneficiaries, government officials, implementers, and other stakeholders, the relevance of the program to them, and the balance of these factors against the costs of the program, in order to get a sense of the sustainability prospects of the program.
3. **Targeting and replicability:** identifies the levels of targeting specificity (geographic, demographic, and/or sectoral) and reliance on individual champions or supporters required to run the program successfully, in order to get a sense of how easily and successfully the program could be replicated in other areas.

The premise behind the second purpose component, amplifying and improving existing good practice, is the notion that one of the key indicators of the success of a program is its **successful replication or expansion** by another agency or organization *whose purpose is the same* – to combat human trafficking – and who understands and recognizes the contribution of such an intervention toward the goal of eliminating human trafficking. In order to make the types of strong recommendations that are highly regarded by and useful to donors and other implementers, implementing agencies must be able to justify and discriminate according to clear, objective criteria which of their programs are the best candidates and which are the not-so-great candidates for future funding and replication. We have to accept the reality in the development world that funding is not limitless, and thus we cannot call all of our interventions 'good practice.'

What is the **timeline** for impact assessment? Program managers of implementing agencies are encouraged to not wait until the end of the project to begin to turn a critical, objective eye on their large portfolio of programs. Beginning the process of assessing program impact and identifying and justifying good candidates for replication can and should start immediately for programs in the portfolio that have already ended. For ongoing programs in a larger project portfolio, an impact review should be completed within three to four months of the program's close-out.

However, it should be emphasized that the particular impact assessment system developed by an organization must also balance staff and budget constraints to be feasible; thus, for a multi-year, multi-program project portfolio with interventions constantly ramping up and

closing out, it might be more practical to conduct impact reviews on a set schedule – say mid-project and end-of-project, with reference to the baselines collected before project launch and typically contained within the performance monitoring plan (PMP). For example, the ILO Mekong Project follows the baseline/mid-project/end-of-project schedule, and logs progress toward impact in their Impact Assessment Log, which is shown in Appendix A3.

Regular **progress reporting**, which is typically informed by performance indicators (ideally), can be much more compelling when enriched with reflections on impact to date, providing a higher-level and provocative storyline supported by empirical data and objective criteria, but also by qualitative contextual richness.

This kit was developed in a collaborative process involving the inputs of TICW national staff and partners, TICW sub-regional staff, other ILO staff in Bangkok and in Geneva, DfID advisors, the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP), and a panel of Asia-based anti-trafficking experts and evaluation experts. It has also been reviewed by a panel of donors, UN agencies, and NGO program managers and trafficking prevention experts, including from UNICEF, UNODC, ACILS, and the United States Department of State. While much of this kit was developed to aid ILO in the impact assessment of their programs, it is also hoped that the products of this collaborative effort will significantly increase the ease and efficiency by which other implementing partners in the fight against human trafficking understand and report on the successes of their programs in the sub-region, and perhaps beyond.

2 HOW TO USE THIS TOOLKIT

This toolkit contains the following:

- The Output-to-Impact Framework for the ILO-IPEC TICW project
- A generic Output-to-Impact Logic Framework as a reference for other agencies and projects to consider and modify
- An Output-to-Impact Assessment System for the TICW project
- A more detailed interpretation of the goal, purpose, and logic pathways of the TICW project and its impact assessment system
- Methodological guidelines on how to assess impact, for use by the TICW project and other agencies and projects
- Guidelines for assessing endemic vulnerability factors in a selected locale
- A program impact review form, for rating each program on three objective criteria
- The Impact Assessment Log for the TICW project, which track a running summary of the results to date

Each component is like a tool in itself, and can be referred to as needed. National and sub-regional program managers are recommended to follow these steps for using the toolkit and beginning the process of impact assessment:

STEPS TOWARD IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 1 Utilize the Output-to-Impact Logic Framework to align your current intervention types with the most appropriate logic pathway. Modify linkages as necessary, but preferably do not modify impact areas since the goal is to maintain a common “language” at the impact level, and these impact areas have been agreed upon through consensus by multiple agencies in the region.

- 2 Refer to your performance monitoring plan (PMP) and performance indicators for each intervention type to verify that the logic of the linkages is sound – that is, ensure that it does make sense how the activity outputs match the logic through to the impact area, and that the logic and impact areas match your project’s purpose and goal.

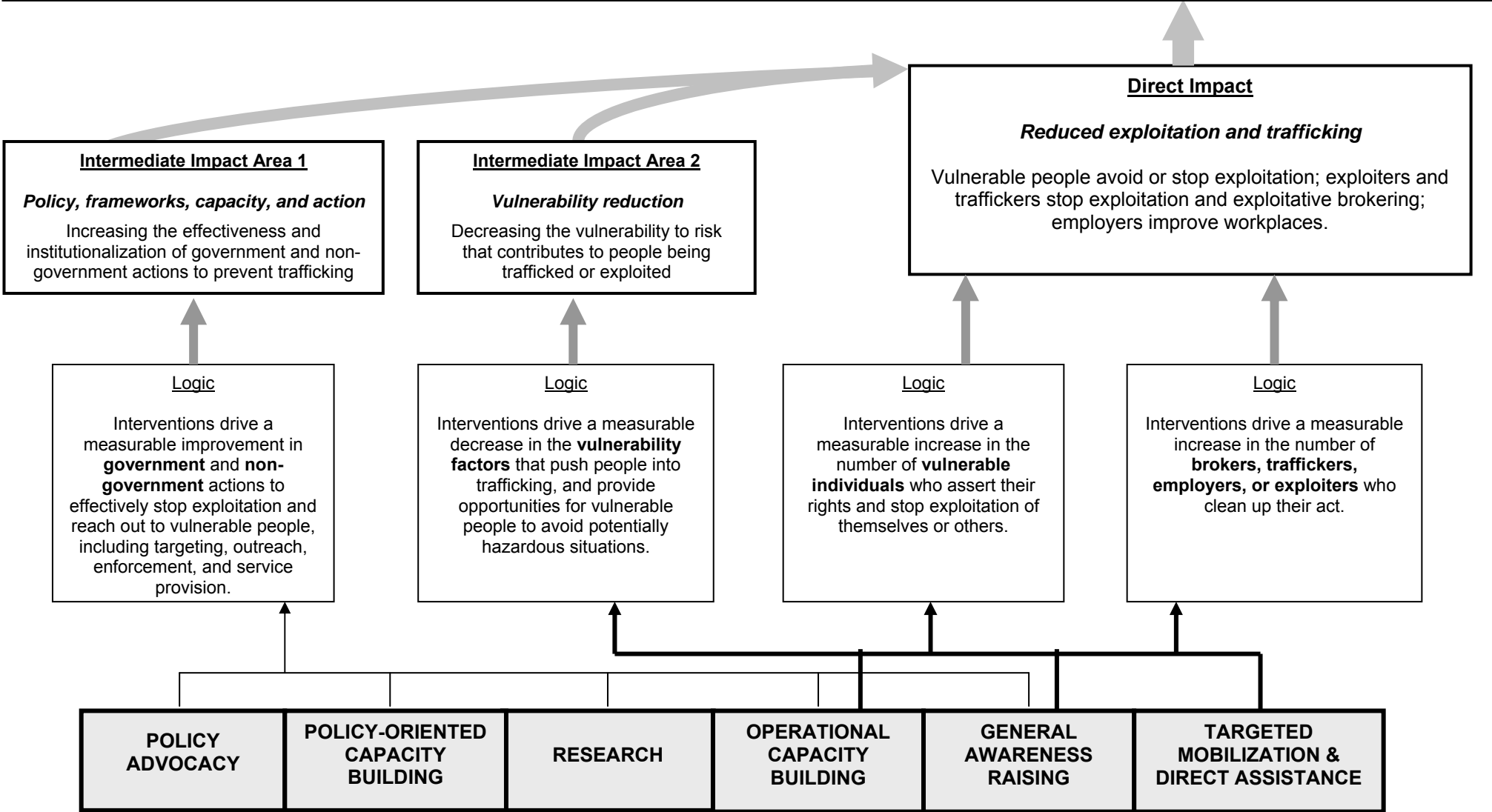
- 3 Establish a system and plan to implement the methodologies to evaluate your program’s contributions to the key impact areas, and very importantly, for analyzing the large amounts of information that will be generated.

- 4 One key component of your system will be to assess your project’s total contributions to each of the three impact areas. This requires dividing your programs by impact area (some might contribute to more than one) and aggregating the results for each group through systematic analysis.

- 5 Another key component of your system will be to objectively select the best candidates for replication and scale-up. Selecting the not-so-great candidates is just as important, as you can learn a considerable amount from examining why some modalities work in some conditions but not others. This requires reviewing each program according to the Program Impact Review Score Sheet / Flowchart, and conducting some comparative analysis and further research in the field.

MODEL TRAFFICKING PREVENTION OUTPUT-TO-IMPACT LOGIC FRAMEWORK

Purpose 1: Trafficking Prevention
To reduce vulnerability to trafficking and prevent new cases of human trafficking and exploitation



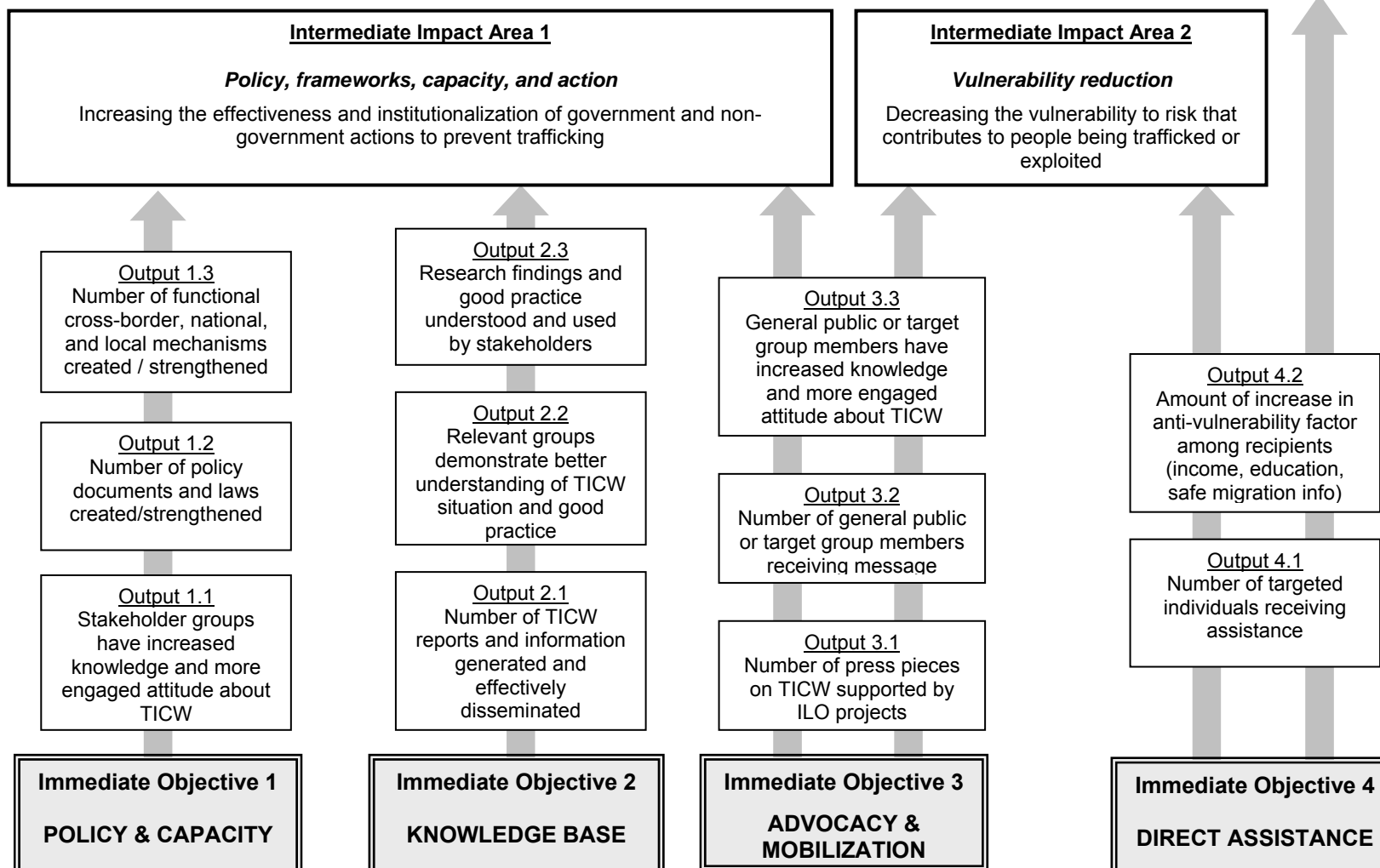
OUTPUT-TO-IMPACT FRAMEWORK: DfID / ILO-IPEC MEKONG TICW PROJECT

GOAL: To contribute to the elimination of trafficking in women and children for labor and sexual exploitation in the Mekong Region through the development, implementation, and monitoring of effective, integrated national / provincial strategies and actions

Purpose: Reduced exploitation and trafficking

To reduce vulnerability to trafficking and prevent new cases of trafficking and exploitation of women and children in the Mekong Region in a sustained and well-targeted but far-reaching manner.

Indicators: Vulnerable people avoid or stop exploitation; potential exploiters and traffickers stop exploitation and trafficking; and/or employers improve workplaces.



5 Output-to-Impact Assessment System: ILO-IPEC Mekong Project

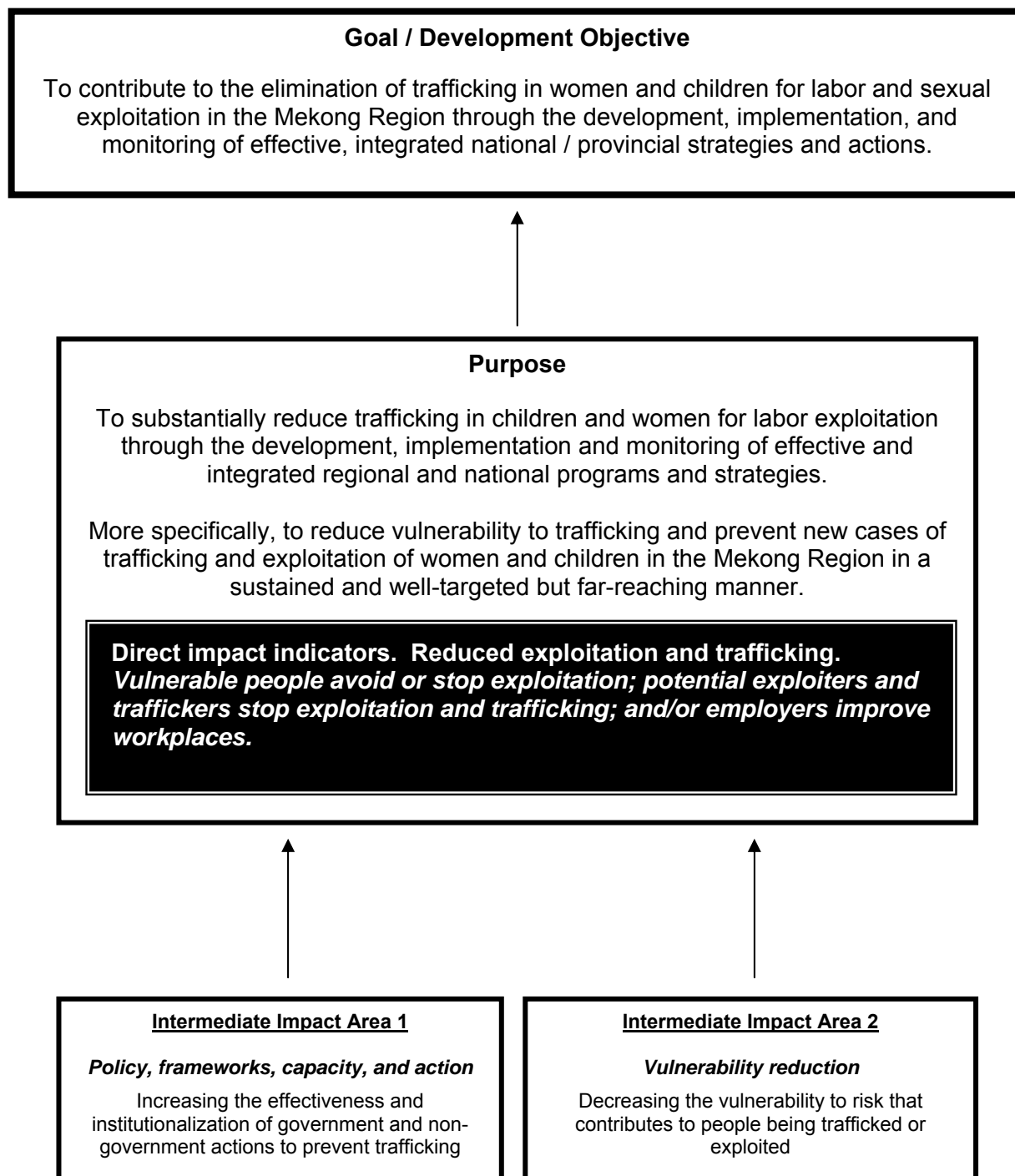
Output-to-Impact Assessment System: Programs to Prevent Human Trafficking and Exploitation					
ILO-IPEC TICW Mekong Project					
ILO DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE / DfID GOAL STATEMENT: To contribute to the elimination of trafficking in children and women for labor and sexual exploitation in the Mekong Region through the development, implementation and monitoring of effective and integrated national and provincial strategies and actions.					
DfID PURPOSE STATEMENT: To substantially reduce trafficking in children and women for labour exploitation through the development, implementation and monitoring of effective and integrated sub-regional and national programmes and strategies. ILO subtext: To reduce vulnerability to trafficking and prevent new cases of human trafficking and exploitation.					
PURPOSE-LEVEL / DIRECT IMPACT INDICATORS: Reduced exploitation and trafficking. Vulnerable people avoid or stop exploitation; potential exploiters and traffickers stop exploitation and trafficking; and/or employers improve workplaces.					
ILO IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE / DfID OUTPUTS	SELECTED INTERVENTIONS	OUTPUT INDICATORS / DfID OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	LOGIC: HOW DO THESE OUTPUTS (IOs) LINK TO IMPACT?	IMPACT AREAS	SAMPLE METHODS TO ASSESS IMPACT
POLICY / CAPACITY BUILDING: By the end of the project, multi-national/ bilateral, national and/or local frameworks, structures, policies, processes and capacity to address TICW within a broader migration framework will have been	POLICY: Central or more local level budgetary and technical support for national laws, conventions, or MOUs COORDINATION: Central or more local level interagency coordination	Output 1.1. Stakeholder groups have increased knowledge and more engaged attitude about TICW	Policy advocacy and capacity building drive a measurable improvement in government and non-government actions to <i>effectively</i> stop exploitation and reach out to vulnerable people.	Intermediate Impact Area 1. Policy, frameworks, capacity, and action Increasing the effectiveness and institutionalization of government and non-government actions to prevent trafficking.	List policy and capacity targets at project start, and track changes through LOP and after close-out. Can do case-control comparisons. Quant and qual.
		Output 1.2. Number of policy documents and laws created and strengthened.			Analyze proportion of project budget covered by government through LOP and after close-out. Can do case-control comparisons.

developed and strengthened; and, good practices will have been recognized, replicated and mainstreamed in government policy and programs.	ACTION: Central or more local level targeted training on directly reducing exploitation and providing services to the vulnerable	Output 1.3. Number of functional cross-border, national, and local mechanisms created and strengthened.			
KNOWLEDGE BASE: By the end of the project, the knowledge base relating to trafficking and labor migration will have been supplemented with new and updated information.	Baseline surveys and preliminary assessments	Output 2.1. Number of TICW reports and information generated and effectively disseminated	Contributing to the knowledge base drives a measurable improvement in government and non-government actions to effectively stop exploitation and reach out to vulnerable people, including targeting, outreach, enforcement, and service provision.	Intermediate Impact Area 1. Policy, frameworks, capacity, and action Increasing the effectiveness and institutionalization of government and non-government actions to prevent trafficking.	Survey field offices and partners for information about agencies changing their programs or replicating ILO programs, after learning from ILO.
	Targeted, high priority research on TICW	OI 2.2. Stakeholder groups demonstrate better understanding of TICW situation and good practice			
		OI 2.3. Research findings and good practice understood, used, and replicated by stakeholders			
ADVOCACY AND MOBILIZATION: By the end of the project, the general public, key project stakeholders, and the project's target groups (children and young women) in the five countries will have been better	Regional and national-level media campaigns targeting the general public to raise awareness about TICW (advocacy)	Output 3.1. Number of press pieces on TICW supported by ILO projects	<i>General public awareness raising and advocacy</i> measurably raises the consciousness among decision-makers, employers, and employees or victims themselves, leading to progress toward	Intermediate Impact Area 1. Policy, frameworks, capacity, and action Increasing the effectiveness and institutionalization of government and non-government actions to prevent trafficking.	Survey field offices and partners for information about agencies changing their programs or replicating ILO programs, after learning from ILO.

<p>informed and mobilized to prevent trafficking in children and women.</p>	<p>Advocacy and lobbying of government and employers' organizations to end labor exploitation (advocacy)</p>	<p>Output 3.2. Number of general public or target group members receiving message.</p>	<p>improvement in the situation of victims and vulnerable populations.</p>	<p>Intermediate Impact Area 2. Vulnerability reduction</p> <p>Decreasing the vulnerability to risk that contributes to people being trafficked or exploited.</p>	<p>Attitude and knowledge surveys, specific to program during the life of the project for attribution purposes. Can do case-control and post-close-out surveys.</p>
	<p>IECs: Radio, print, and street media targeting high-risk source or destination areas to raise awareness about TICW and migrant rights (advocacy)</p> <p>Destination-side worker-based grassroots messaging and outreach, and source-side community-based outreach; safe migration initiatives (mobilization)</p>	<p>Output 3.3. General public or target group members have increased knowledge and more engaged attitude about TICW</p>	<p><i>Targeted mobilization</i> drives a measurable increase in the number of vulnerable individuals who assert their rights and stop exploitation of themselves or others. It also drives a measurable increase in the number of employers who choose to reduce or stop exploitative activities.</p>		<p>Survey sampling of beneficiaries from the past period for any protective actions after receiving message, and employers from the past period for workplace improvements.</p>
					<p>Pre-post after giving message, with post-project tracing of sampling of beneficiary migrants.</p>
<p>DIRECT ASSISTANCE: By the end of the project, source-side and destination-side vulnerability factors will have been identified and reduced through direct assistance, and the</p>	<p>Income generation activities, such as micro-credit, loans, and vocational training (source-side example)</p>	<p>Output 4.1. Number of targeted individuals receiving assistance</p>	<p>Direct assistance programs drive a measurable decrease in the vulnerability factors that push people into trafficking, and provide opportunities for vulnerable people to avoid potentially</p>	<p>Intermediate Impact Area 1. Policy, frameworks, capacity, and action</p> <p>Increasing the effectiveness and institutionalization of government and non-government actions to prevent trafficking.</p>	<p>Survey field offices and partners for information about agencies changing their programs or replicating ILO programs, after learning from ILO.</p>

<p>most effective interventions will have been replicated for amplified reach.</p>	<p>Drop-in centers providing a variety of services for migrants or workers, and their children (destination-side example)</p>	<p>Output 4.2. Amount of increase in anti-vulnerability factor among recipients (income, education, etc.)</p>	<p>hazardous situations. <i>[NOTE: Vulnerability factors need to be empirically proven and not just based on assumptions.]</i></p>	<p>Intermediate Impact Area 2. Vulnerability reduction Decreasing the vulnerability to risk that contributes to people being trafficked or exploited.</p>	<p>Post-project beneficiary tracing one year or more after intervention.</p>
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6 THE GOAL / DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE, PURPOSE AND IMPACT AREAS OF THE ILO-IPEC MEKONG PROJECT IN GREATER DETAIL



The **goal** (DfID term) or **development objective** (ILO term) is, essentially, to contribute to the elimination of human trafficking in the target geographic area – the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, specifically, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, and Yunnan Province in China. The targeted sub-group are women and children.

The **purpose** (DfID term) specifies that this contribution is made through a focus on *trafficking prevention and vulnerability reduction* programs, that is, not including prosecution programs or victim protection programs. In other words, the interventions in the project will aim to reduce trafficking by reducing the phenomenon's incidence overall, and will not include post-trafficking enforcement or victim support interventions.

To assess impact at this purpose level, the **direct impact indicators** must examine changes on the part of the exploiter or on the part of the exploited. That is, the indicators would seek to detect:

- Vulnerable people avoiding or stopping exploitation;
- Potential exploiters and traffickers stopping exploitation and trafficking; and/or
- Employers and improve workplaces.

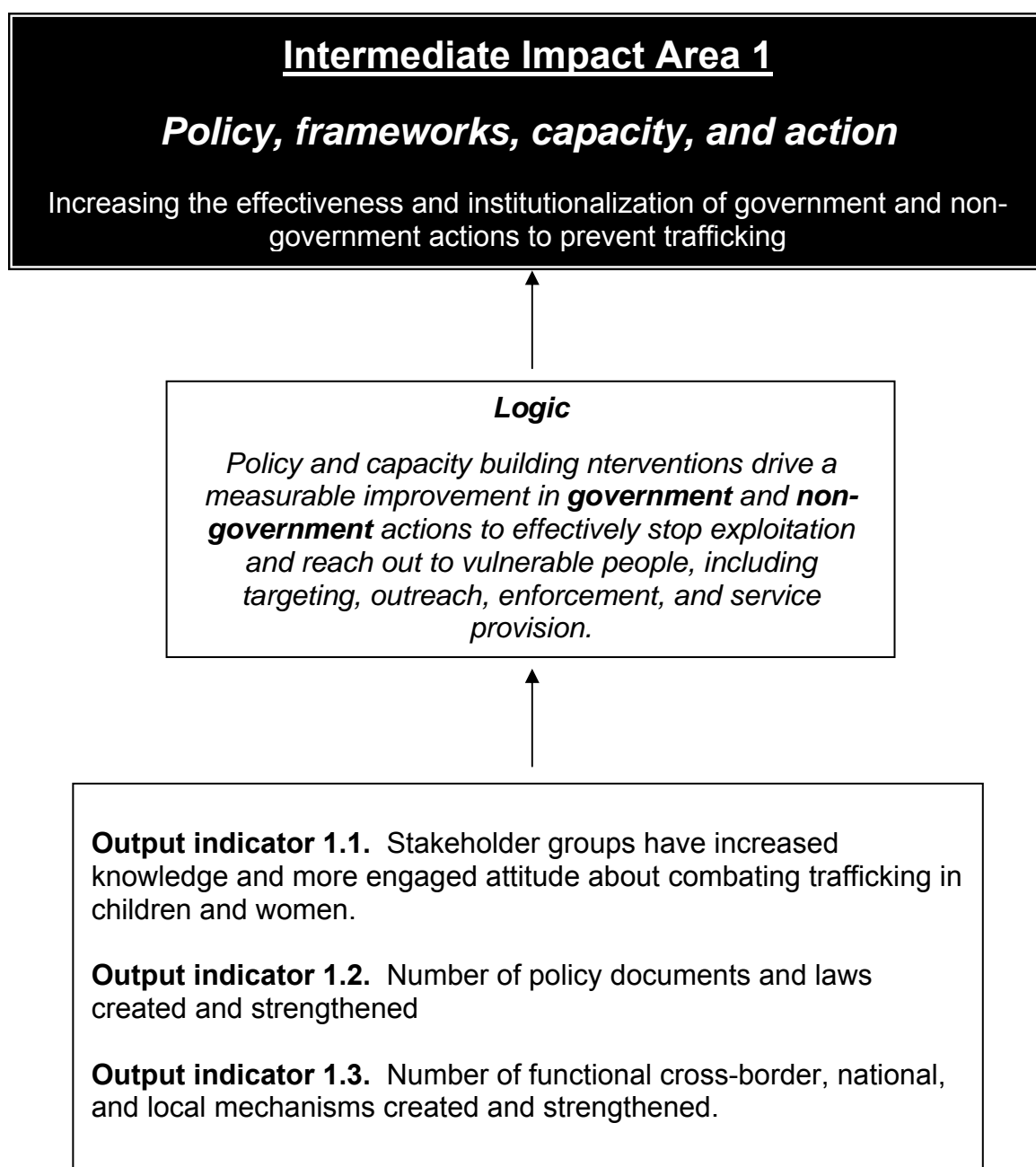
The actions of governments, implementers, and others are not included in this higher purpose level since, in essence, the actions of these protective parties are intermediate to the purpose of changing the behaviors and conditions of either (a) the perpetrators or (b) the victims. These actions are included in the **intermediate impact level**, which includes Intermediate Impact Areas 1 and 2.

Intermediate Impact Area 1 assess the structures, commitment, and actions of governments and anti-trafficking agencies. Intermediate Impact Area 2, on the other hand, is an assesses vulnerability reduction among at-risk populations. Vulnerability reduction is considered an intermediate impact, or a proxy indicator, since it changes the conditions surrounding populations targeted (and hopefully empirically justified) as vulnerable, and presumes that it increases the chances of the vulnerable person or population being able to avoid or stop exploitation and trafficking. However, it does not directly measure whether it does lead to this result or not.

7 THE OUTPUT-TO-IMPACT LOGIC PATHWAYS OF THE ILO-IPEC MEKONG PROJECT IN GREATER DETAIL

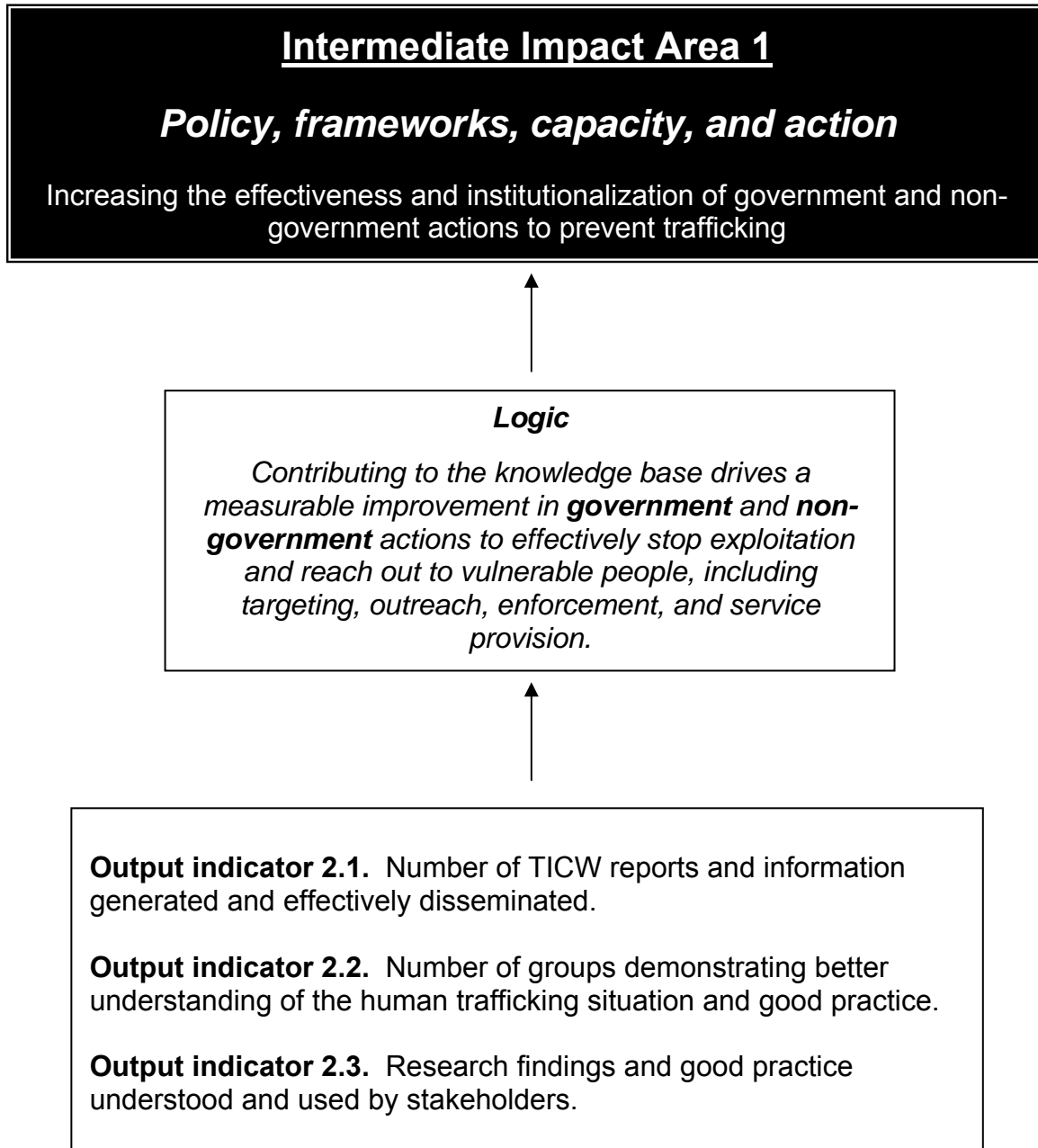
Immediate Objective 1: Policy and Capacity Building

By the end of the project, multi-national, bilateral, national and/or local frameworks, structures, policies, processes and capacity to address trafficking in children and women within a broader migration framework will have been developed and strengthened; and, good practices will have been recognized, replicated and mainstreamed in government policy and programs.



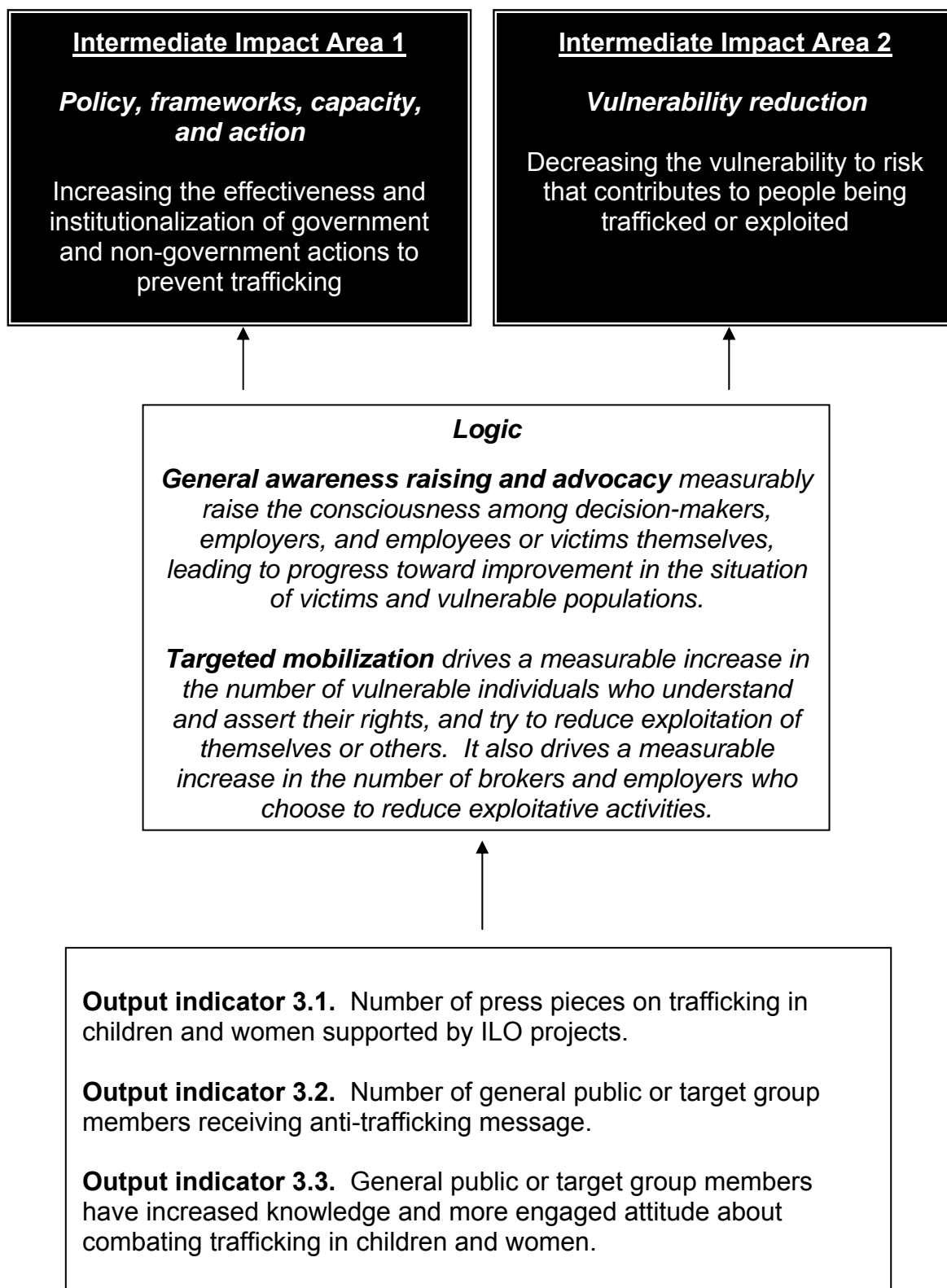
Immediate Objective 2: Knowledge Base

By the end of the project, the knowledge base relating to trafficking and labor migration will have been supplemented with new and updated information.



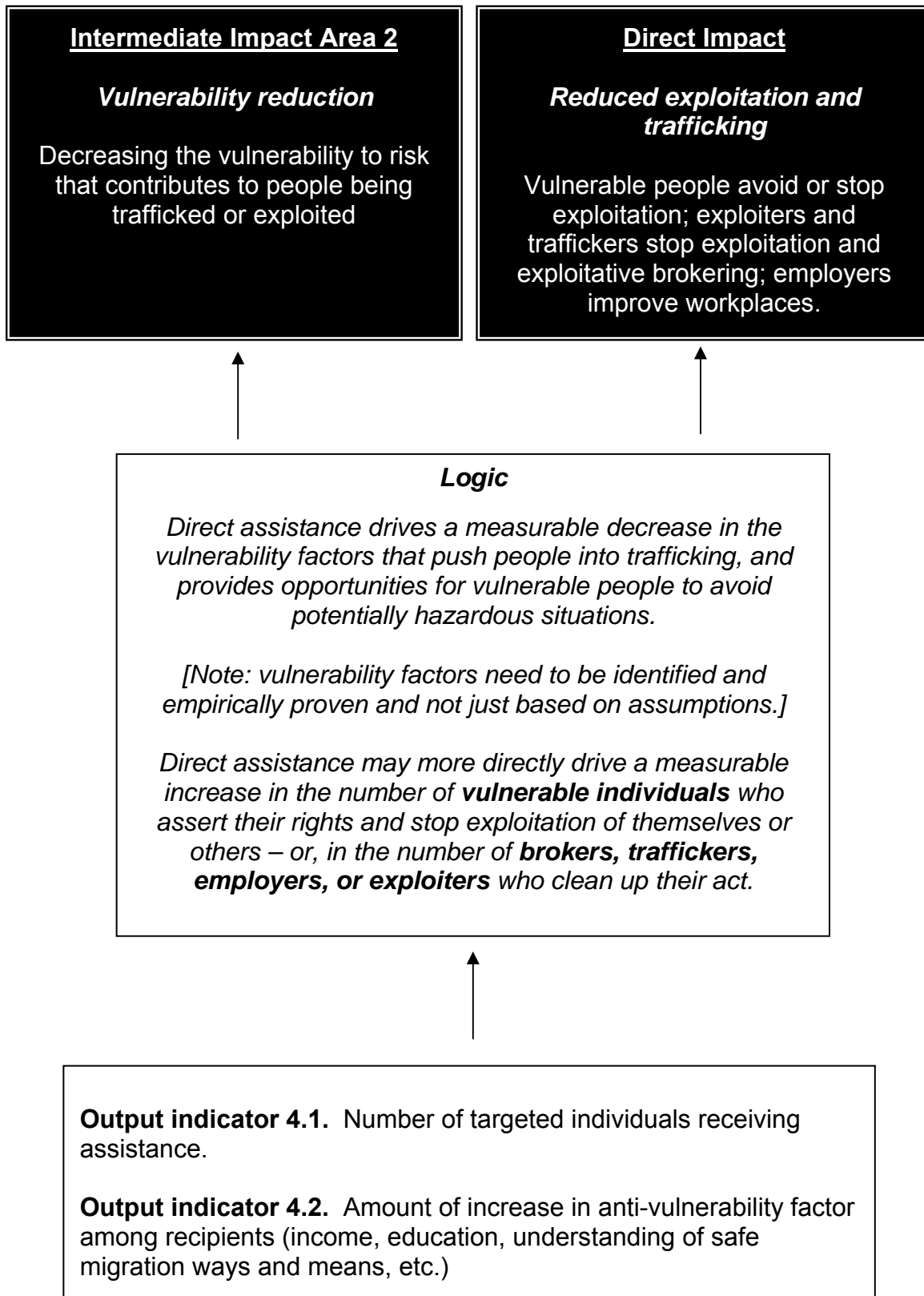
Immediate Objective 3: Advocacy and Mobilization

By the end of the project, the general public, key project stakeholders, and the project's target groups (children and young women) in the five countries will have been better informed and mobilized to prevent trafficking in children and women.



Immediate Objective 4: Direct Assistance

By the end of the project, source-side and destination-side vulnerability factors will have been identified and reduced through direct assistance, and the most effective interventions will have been replicated for amplified reach.



8 METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSING IMPACT

The methodological guidelines for assessing your intervention's contribution to the impact areas are detailed below. Suggestions for both qualitative and quantitative methods are provided. It is assumed that mixed methods provide the richest and most accurate data, but it is understood that programs sometimes face resource constraints that force them to employ some but not all of the most appropriate methods suggested.

The first main point here is quality, not quantity: even if you only employ a fraction of the methods that are appropriate to your programs, endeavor to employ them with rigor, adequate sample sizes, and thoughtful data analysis. The second main point is the importance of analysis and the reporting of information in succinct formats, utilizing graphs, charts, tables, and maps for easy, more efficient comprehension and synthesis. Two key sticking points for program evaluation are often (1) data are collected but never thoroughly analyzed or translated, and thus never reach decision-makers, managers, or donors; and, (2) data remain in unanalyzed narrative format, with pages upon pages of unsynthesized information that is extremely difficult to process.

For the suggested quantitative "key questions," it is assumed that you have already asked the standard background questions regarding age, sex, etc., and would likely ask other contextual questions as well. "Key questions" highlights the specific questions that should be included in a survey to detect contributions to the selected impact area. You should be able to assume, since the respondent has participated in your program, that they understand the meaning of the terms *trafficking* and *exploitation*, and hopefully understand their rights under the law.

Direct Impact: *Reduced exploitation and trafficking*

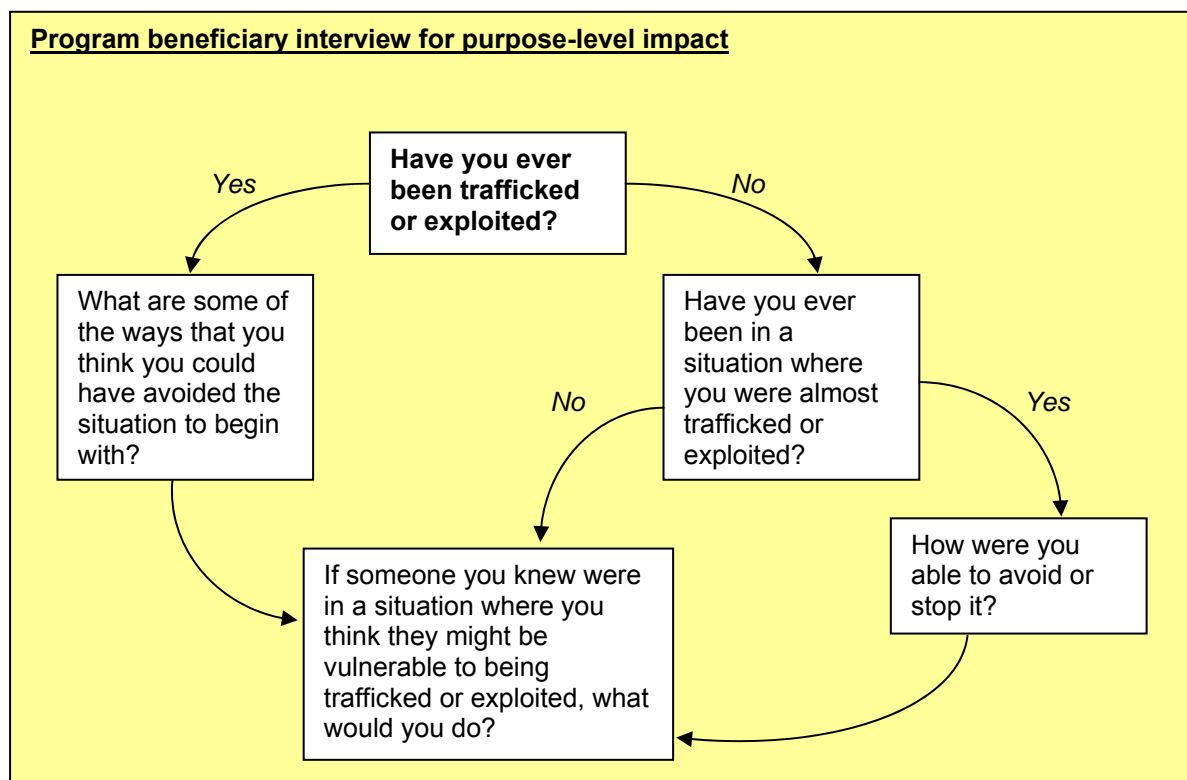
Vulnerable people avoid or stop exploitation; exploiters and traffickers stop exploitation and exploitative brokering; employers improve workplaces.

Purpose: This is the highest level impact to evaluate: the actual reduction or stopping of exploitation or trafficking, as evaluated by examining the outcomes and behaviors of actual exploiters and victims (or potential victims).

Measurement methodologies:

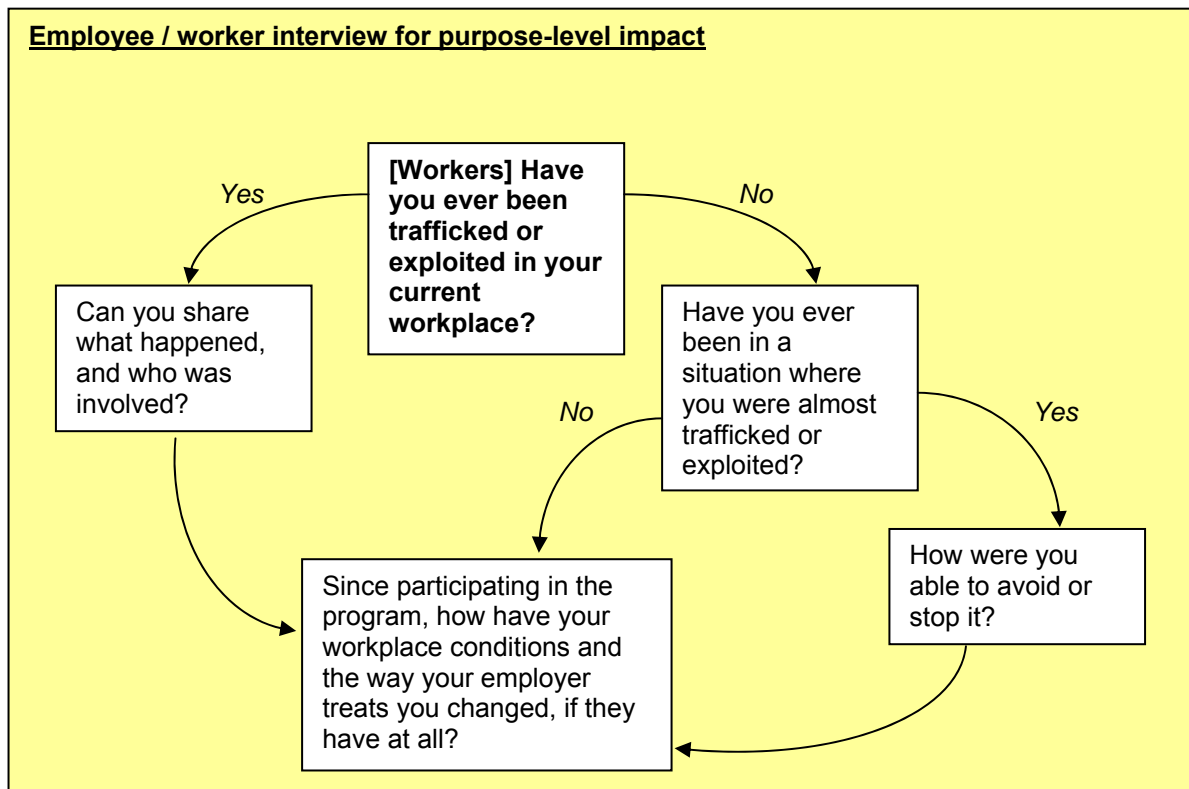
Measurable outcome 1: Vulnerable people avoid or stop exploitation.

- **Qualitative methods.** Individual interviews or focus group discussions with beneficiaries who have been targeted as vulnerable, collecting cases on the ways in which they have *and* have not been able to avoid or stop exploitation. Note: if beneficiaries have experienced exploitation, it is not appropriate to ask them to recount their experiences in a group setting; individual interviews with consent are most appropriate.
- **Quantitative methods.** Individually interview a random sampling of beneficiaries, stratifying first by home province/district, age, sex, or other variables of interest if desired. Key questions:



Measurable outcome 2: Potential exploiters and traffickers stop exploitation and trafficking; employers improve exploitative workplace environments and practices.

- **Qualitative methods.** Individual interviews with employers and suspected exploiters who have been targeted and who have been participants in your intervention, collecting cases on the ways in which they have *and* have not stopped exploitation and trafficking. Note: Focus groups are not appropriate, since respondents may implicate themselves in a crime during the course of the questioning. Focus groups would only be appropriate for speaking *hypothetically* about how exploitation and trafficking could be stopped in general, in their sector or locale.
- **Quantitative methods.** (1) Conduct labor inspections at given intervals, and track results over time. (2) Paired-panel interviews. Sample workplaces and employers participating in your intervention, according to a defined set of criteria. Ideally some or all of the workers have also participated in your intervention. Separately, interview the panel of employers and/or exploiters, then – outside of the workplace – interview a sampling of workers in each of the workplaces. Key questions:



Employer / exploiter interview for purpose-level impact

[Employers or exploiters] Can you explain the conditions and environment of your workplace? Which aspects would you consider possibly exploitative, and which would you consider acceptable? [Refer to standard list: work hours per day, work days per month, sick leave compensation, discipline of workers, etc.]



Since participating in the program, how have you changed the conditions in your workplace and the way you recruit and treat your employees? Have you changed at all?

Intermediate Impact Area 1: *Policy, frameworks, capacity, and action*

Increasing the effectiveness and institutionalization of government and non-government actions to prevent trafficking

Purpose: This is one of two intermediate impact areas leading to the purpose, evaluating trafficking prevention in terms of policy and government structures and frameworks being put in place, with the capacity and funding (and thus commitment) in place to operationalize them. Government / non-government coordination and delivery systems are included in this impact area, as is the actual implementation and usage of these frameworks and systems. For implementation, the relevant agencies can be improving or replicating previously existing interventions, or implementing interventions developed by the project. The important point is that there is action to replicate, target, or improve interventions based on evidence of it being high-impact.

This intermediate impact area also seeks to capture institutionalization of government and non-government responses – that is, less ad-hoc programming and more strategic interventions that are built into the appropriate offices' and officers' regular job functions and mandates.

Measurement methodologies:

Measurable outcome 1: Commitment and ability to act, as demonstrated by level of funding.

Qualitative methods

1. List policy and/or system targets at start of project. Track changes in funding through life of project.

- Did funding increase/decrease during life of project?
- What were changes attributable to?

2. Note any other changes during life of project.

- Were new policies or laws enacted during LOP?
- Did the target change?
- Are there new partners?
- Is there a wider or narrower geographic area?

3. To evaluate local-level policy/system, it is possible to do case-control comparisons between project intervention site(s) and non-intervention site(s).

- What was target, i.e. what was the policy or system that the intervention was aimed at?
- What was the flow of funding through the life of the project?

- Were there particular individuals who were key players in the intervention site (i.e. champions or supporters)?
- Are there other specific characteristics of the intervention site which made it particularly receptive to the intervention? Would the intervention have same result elsewhere?

Quantitative methods

1. Track the proportion of project budget covered by government through the life of the project. Alternatively, one can track the absolute amount of funding that the government contributed to policy or project.
2. It is possible to do case-control comparisons in funding levels and percentages of budget allocated to anti-trafficking policies or systems, comparing participating versus similar non-participating provinces/districts/communes/etc.

Measurable outcome 2: Frameworks and the capacity to implement them.

Qualitative Methods

1. List framework and capacity targets and track changes in framework development and stakeholder capacity (as measured by pre/post tests) through the life of the project.
 - Framework development
 - Were stakeholders involved? If yes, who were the stakeholders?
 - What was the level of participation from vulnerable populations?
 - Did any trafficking survivors participate in framework development? If so, what process was used?
 - Are there new legislative frameworks that directly address trafficking?
2. Interview stakeholders to look at capacity changes pre/post project
 - Were pre/post intervention tests (e.g. surveys on awareness, attitudes, practices) done with the stakeholders?
 - Identify changes or shifts in awareness and behavior with respect to human trafficking
 - Identify actual demonstration/expression/manifestation of increased capacity
3. Investigate existence of framework or structures for coordinated action against trafficking
 - Compare coordination pre/post project
 - Identify improvements or changes in coordination as a result of the project
 - Identify changes in an agency's capacity to deliver effectively anti-trafficking activities
 - Analyze the effectiveness of the coordinated action
4. Conduct case-control comparisons between an area with a policy or system in place, and an area without the policy or system
 - Identify the differences in terms of capacity
 - In what ways is the project area better able to prevent trafficking of children and women?

- What evidence is there of this improvement?
- Identify the extent to which the existence of this policy/system contributed to prevention of trafficking in children and women
 - Indicators might include: coordination structures, enforcement structures, committees, awareness raising activities, vulnerable people who evaded being trafficked as result of this intervention in project area.
- Compare to non-project site

Quantitative Methods

The tracking of the pre-post tests associated with training activities could be purely quantitative, depending on whether your responses are open-ended or coded for easier analysis. Look at pre/post tests conducted with training activities.

Suggested areas of inquiry for assessing the strengthening policy and capacity building (TICW IO 1)	
Output	Lines of Inquiry
1.1 Increased stakeholder knowledge and more engaged attitude	<p>How is increased knowledge manifested?</p> <p>Is there a measurable increase in the consciousness of decision-makers, employers, beneficiaries and the general public leading to progress in the improvement of victims and vulnerable populations?</p> <p>Has there been multiplier training to pass on knowledge</p> <p>Is trafficking on national agenda, if so, at what levels and in what arenas?</p> <p>Is trafficking discussed and addressed at various stakeholder meetings/forums?</p>
1.2 Policy documents and laws created/strengthened	<p>Are there new policies, laws or MOUs?</p> <p>Have existing policies or laws been improved?</p> <p>Has trafficking been made a priority issue in policy documents?</p> <p>Are there new bilateral agreements addressing cross-border trafficking?</p> <p>How is trafficking addressed in these new policies, laws, MOUs, etc.?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What is the language used? ● Is action mandated? ● Are there built-in benchmarks for measuring progress/positive change?
1.3 Cross border, national or local mechanisms created/strengthened	<p>Have new partnerships been created between government and NG agencies/organizations?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How many?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships between what bodies? • What is stated purpose of partnership/relationship? <p>Are there new bodies created to address trafficking?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the stated purpose of newly created body? • In what specific ways does the body express its intent to address trafficking? • Are there stated methods of measuring success? <p>What is the evidence of 'strengthened mechanisms'?</p>
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Measurable outcome 3: Intervention targeting, improvement, and/or replication.

Qualitative methods

1. Survey field offices and partners for information about modification or replication of intervention after receiving updated trafficking knowledge and/or best practices information from your program.
2. Poll audience members who attended launch of a report or research and ask about:
 - Did you re-target your intervention as a result of the report/research?
 - Did you improve or replicate intervention as a result of the program?
 - Do you have plans to do so in the future?

A note on replication: In order to better understand the impact of your anti-trafficking programs, and also to be “honest” about the replication of your anti-trafficking interventions, you should only count interventions that were replicated *for the purpose of combating human trafficking* – not for the purpose of poverty alleviation, environmental protection, or other development objectives.

Measurable outcome 4: Institutionalization of agency anti-trafficking responses.

Qualitative methods

1. Look at extent to which government/non-government agencies have institutionalized their anti-trafficking functions.
 - Did they have ‘functionality’ targets at start of project?
 - Track changes through life of project.
 - Are there new offices or positions created/expanded to address directly trafficking?
 - If so, what are these new offices or positions?
 - What are their responsibilities and goals?
 - Are there new internal policies, new or altered job descriptions, mandates regarding involvement in the TICW project or other anti-trafficking coordination efforts?
2. Look at internal institutional activities (presentations, workshops, etc.) on anti-trafficking

- What was goal of the activity?
- Was the goal achieved?

3. Identify other anti-trafficking activities, e.g. research papers or reports, IEC materials, radio spots, outreach activities

- What was goal of the activity?
- Was the goal achieved?

4. Look at multi-sectoral responses

- What sectors are involved?
- Describe the multi-sectoral approach.
- What was the stated purpose of having a multi-sectoral response?
- In what ways has the multi-sectoral approach been successful? Give examples.

Suggested areas of inquiry for assessing benefits from contributions to the knowledge base (TICW IO 2)	
Output	Lines of Inquiry
2.1 Number of TICW reports and information generated and effectively disseminated	<p>What kind of reports have been generated?</p> <p>What kind of information did they contain and in what form?</p> <p>Reports and information were targeted to whom?</p> <p>How was the content disseminated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was medium? • What was method? • How many people reached?
2.2 Relevant groups demonstrate better understanding of TICW situation and good practice	<p>How has this 'better understanding' been demonstrated?</p> <p>What activities or steps or actions have been taken which demonstrate better understanding?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replication of high impact programs? • Improved reports? • Change in targeted recipients of information? • Change in targeted dissemination of information?
2.3 Research and good practice understood and used by stakeholders	<p>In what ways are stakeholders using research?</p> <p>What have stakeholders done as a result of new learning or sharing of good practices?</p>

Intermediate Impact Area 2: *Vulnerability reduction*

Decreasing the vulnerability to risk that contributes to people being trafficked or exploited

Purpose: This is the second of the two intermediate impact areas, evaluating changes in the levels of vulnerability factors – or protective factors – in program beneficiaries. For this impact area, the target group is vulnerable persons or populations, whether they are identified by location, wealth, gender, or age on the source side; or, by labor sector (and the previous variables) on the destination or exploitation side.

As previously mentioned, the vulnerability factors addressed by the intervention may have been empirically justified through baseline surveys prior to program ramp-up, or they might have been developed according to a set of untested assumptions that are oftentimes untrue – for example, that the key push factor into trafficking is poverty. If the latter, it is strongly recommended that an endemic vulnerability factor assessment be conducted (see Appendix A1) to enhance the targetedness and effectiveness of vulnerability reduction interventions.

Measurement methodologies:

Measurable outcome 1 - proxy: Magnitude of vulnerability of children and women (or other target group)

Quantitative methods. The vulnerability factor here may be one of the following: level of awareness about the risks of trafficking, level of awareness about how to migrate safely, level of educational attainment, relative family wealth in the community, or monthly household income. Thus, the measurable outcome is the tracking of this particular variable for beneficiaries during the life of the project and after close-out. Examples include attitude and knowledge surveys for awareness raising and safe migration interventions, with survey questions that are specific to the intervention and conducted during the life of the project as well as after, for clarity regarding attribution and contribution. The assumption is that increases in the protective factors (for example, monthly income or educational attainment) will decrease the risk of exploitation; however, whether exploitation is truly confronted and thwarted can only be known if measurable outcome 2 (below) is examined.

Measurable outcome 2 – direct: Exploitation of beneficiaries by those in the trafficking chain, including employers.

Quantitative methods. Trace a sampling of beneficiaries, stratifying by variables of interest if desired (age group, sex, home commune, etc.), and conduct the beneficiary interview for direct impact, presented on page 21.

Note: Post-project tracing of beneficiaries makes sense for beneficiaries of relatively long-term interventions such as vocational training, microcredit, or comprehensive safe

migration programs. Attribution and contribution pose a problem for one-off or broadly targeted vulnerability reduction programs, such as one-off awareness raising activities.

APPENDIX 1

Guidelines for assessing endemic vulnerability factors

Vulnerability to being trafficked consists of external and internal factors. **External factors** may include household, social, economic, and criminal variables within a household and community, while **internal factors** are essentially a person's mindset and receptivity to entering themselves or family members into a risky situation, in order to gain a perceived economic and/or social return within a certain timeframe.

To put it simply, effective human trafficking prevention interventions utilizing a **vulnerability reduction** approach require:

- First, identifying and targeting at-risk individuals and communities and the factors that contribute to their vulnerability; and,
- Second, reducing their vulnerability to being trafficked through the reduction of the vulnerability factors, as a proxy.

Many trafficking prevention programs broadly assume that, no matter the local context, the key vulnerability factors are poverty and lack of knowledge about human trafficking. That is, trafficking prevention interventions often move forward with poverty alleviation programs coupled with awareness raising, without first establishing or investigating whether the key drivers of human trafficking in the given area are household income or lack of understanding about trafficking and safe migration. There have been many studies throughout various parts of Asia demonstrating that poverty, low education, and lack of understanding about human trafficking are *not* key contributing factors to vulnerability at all; thus, we must be careful with our assumptions lest our interventions be wrongly targeted.

To date, the impact of most of these programs in preventing and reducing human trafficking has been low and/or difficult to measure, with a few isolated exceptions. Since many at-risk populations have been saturated with knowledge about the risks of human trafficking yet thousands are still trafficked every year, vulnerability reduction and direct assistance interventions should aim to better target populations at-risk and understand the true vulnerability factors in a given community context, since it is clearly more complicated in most local contexts than simply poverty and ignorance.

This requires a preliminary assessment of endemic vulnerability factors in a given target area. The **research questions** that should be asked are:

- **Q1. External factors.** What are the significant vulnerability factors increasing risk of being trafficked or exploited in a given locale identified as a possible hotspot?
- **Q2. Internal factors.** What are the rationales, motivations, and risk thresholds behind a person's or family's decision to enter themselves or their dependents into a risky situation that could lead to exploitation or trafficking?

Methodological considerations. Unfortunately, time and resource constraints often dictate where the preliminary assessment falls within the spectrum of rapid assessment versus full-blown research study. However, there are three basic approaches to identifying endemic vulnerability factors:

1. **Case-control comparisons (source or destination side).** Sample target group in a defined area, stratifying by those who have been trafficked or exploited, versus those who have not been trafficked or exploited. Collect information on various family, household, and community variables, and compare between groups to ascertain which factors are the most significant drivers of entrance into exploitation or trafficking situations. To quantitatively measure the relative magnitude of each risk, it is necessary to do multivariate regression analysis (for continuous outcome variables) or logistic regression analysis (for binary outcome variables).
2. **Victim surveys (destination side, possibly with second-stage source side work).** Victim surveys take information from victims, and compare and analyze the data to find commonalities that may be risk factors for being trafficked or exploited. One key drawback to this methodology is that the factor identified may be a trait that happens to be prevalent in the larger population, and thus common among non-victims as well as victims. Another more logistical challenge is that, if the program is attempting to discover source hotspots or to dig deeper on some identified possible risk factors in the source areas, the victims may come from several locations and the program might have to incur a significant cost in tracing source areas. However, this second-stage source-side investigation could greatly enrich the understanding of the complexities and nuances of the human trafficking that links the selected destination with the source areas.
3. **Source-side knowledge and perceptions.** Focus groups and interviews in target locations of target group members, community leaders, parents, and others can ascertain the perceptions of risk factors in the eyes of target group members or of the people who influence them and have the power to protect (or harm) them. It is important to note that this method can only collect (1) what people are willing to divulge and admit, and (2) what people are able to perceive, influenced by common assumptions, traditions, and biases.

Still, this method is typically the quickest and easiest, and can follow a series of steps and employ various props to generate the more accurate and useful information. Two basic steps include:

1. **Identifying target communities** through group consensus, prioritization mapping exercises, analysis of provincial and district data, and/or qualitative surveys.
2. **Identification of the most significant vulnerability factors**, such as through focus group discussions. The table below of external vulnerability factors by category, provides an extensive but not exhaustive list of factors that may or may not be relevant for the participating community. If conducting a focus group discussion, participants must agree on the most significant vulnerability factors for their community, and attempt to rank the relative strengths of the resultant list of factors. Localized pilot tests can determine which factors are significant enough to appear in each column.

External vulnerability factors by category (to be piloted and localized for further qualitative and quantitative tools)

Economic	Family	Social	Criminal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household wealth (absolute) ▪ Household wealth (relative) ▪ Immediate economic hardship ▪ Economic instability or seasonality ▪ Limited appropriate job opportunities ▪ Unrealistic aspirations for a better life or a quick fix ▪ Education of parents ▪ Education of children ▪ Land tenure ▪ Land ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Filial piety and obligations ▪ Instability within a home, parental marriage, or extended family ▪ Alcoholism, drug abuse, or gambling in the family ▪ Family status within community ▪ Excessive or obsessive consumerism ▪ Size of the family and expectation of resources needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caste ▪ Gender ▪ Age ▪ Birth order ▪ Ethnicity ▪ Citizenship status ▪ Life disruptions caused by disasters, wars, or civil conflicts ▪ Physical and emotional isolation from one's culture and people while residing in a foreign land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strict immigration laws that force people who have decided to migrate informally to accept the services of others to cross borders ▪ Existence of organized crime in a community ▪ Ignorance of human trafficking and other associated crimes ▪ The presence of a recruiter or trafficker within a given community

APPENDIX 2

Program Impact Review Score Sheet and Flowchart

The purpose of this program impact review is to begin to assess each program's performance, cost/benefit ratio, prospects for sustainability, and real impact, according to objective criteria. This will allow the organization to initiate a comparative analysis and make meaningful recommendations for program replication, scale-up, or elimination after the program's close-out.

Please complete this form for every program within 3 months of its completion, and enter the data into your Impact Review Database, then, reflecting on the scores, use the Flowchart to categorize the program. It should take 20 minutes or less to complete this Program Impact Review!

1	TODAY'S DATE	
2	COUNTRY PROGRAM	
3	PROGRAM NAME	
4	START DATE	
5	END DATE	
6	TOTAL DURATION	
7	PROGRAMME BUDGET	
8	REACH: TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, PARTICIPANTS, OFFICES, ETC	
9	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
10	LOCATION	
11	IMPACT AREA/S (circle all that apply)	Impact Area 1: Policy, institutional frameworks, capacity, and action Impact Area 2: Vulnerability reduction Direct impact: Reduced exploitation

CRITERIA 1: PROGRAM PERFORMANCE & PROGRAM IMPACT

12	What performance indicators were used to measure this program's performance?	
13	How did the program perform, according to these indicators? (circle one)	Nowhere close to achieving its target.....1 Some progress, but still below expectations.....2 It achieved its target.....3 It achieved a bit higher than its target.....4 It achieved much higher than its target.....5
14	What impact areas did this program address? (circle all that apply)	Intermediate Impact Area 1. Policy, institutional frameworks, capacity, and action Intermediate Impact Area 2. Vulnerability reduction Direct Impact. Reduced exploitation.
15	How was contribution to this impact area assessed?	
16	How did the program perform in contributing to this impact area?	
17	Overall, how would you rate this program's performance and contribution to impact area, on a scale of 1 to 5? (circle one)	Little to no results.....1 A small amount of results.....2 An average program.....3 An above average program.....4 An outstanding program.....5

Comments on the program's strengths and challenges regarding program performance

CRITERIA 2: TARGETING & REPLICABILITY

18	Is this program a source-side program or destination-side program? (circle one)	Source	Destination
19	Who did this program work with directly?		
20	Who were the intended beneficiaries of this program?		
21	In what community was this program implemented?		
22	According to available evidence, are cases of trafficking very common in this area or sector? Would other experts agree that this is a trafficking "hotspot" or priority? (circle one)	Yes	No Not sure
23	How was this community or client group targeted? What was the rationale and criteria behind its selection?		
24	How dependent was the success of this program based on individual champions or supporters?		
25	Has this program been picked up or replicated by another agency? If so, whom? Please describe the reach and replication.		
26	Given the goals of this program, how well-targeted do you think it was?	Not well targeted.....1 Below-average targeting.....2 An average program.....3 Above-average targeting.....4 Excellent targeting.....5	
27	Overall, how easily could this program be replicated in appropriate areas?	Very difficult to replicate.....1 Difficult to replicate, but possible.....2 An average program.....3 Easy to replicate.....4 Very easy to replicate.....5	

CRITERIA 3: COST-EFFECTIVENESS			
28	Given the program's total budget and reach (Q7/8 from page 1), and your sense of the program's effectiveness, how would you describe the program's overall cost-benefit ratio? (circle a cost rating and a benefit rating)	<u>COST</u> Low Medium High	<u>BENEFIT</u> Low Medium High
29	Overall, how would you rate this program's cost-effectiveness, on a scale of 1 to 5? (circle one)	Unsustainable.....1 Not very cost-effective or sustainable.....2 An average program.....3 Above average sustainability prospects.....4 Very high chances of sustainability.....5	

CRITERIA 4: PARTICIPATION AND SUSTAINABILITY			
30	How do the relevant government officials feel about this program? Did they support it? What is their opinion?		
31	What was the level of participation of these government officials in the design and implementation of this program?	Little to no participation.....1 Below average participation.....2 Average participation.....3 Above average participation.....4 Very high levels of participation.....5	
32	How do the target beneficiaries feel about this program? Do they support it? What is their opinion?		
33	What was the level of participation of these beneficiaries in the design and implementation of this program?	Little to no participation.....1 Below average participation.....2 Average participation.....3 Above average participation.....4 Very high levels of participation.....5	
34	What was the level of participation of the larger community in the design and implementation of this program?	Little to no participation.....1 Below average participation.....2 Average participation.....3 Above average participation.....4 Very high levels of participation.....5	
35	How is the implementing partner's capacity? By your estimation, what are the chances they would be able to continue the program without ILO support? (draw an 'X' anywhere on the line)		
36	Overall, how would you rate this program's prospects for sustainability, on a scale of 1 to 5? (circle one)	Unsustainable.....1 Not very cost-effective or sustainable.....2 An average program.....3 Above average sustainability prospects.....4 Very high chances of sustainability.....5	

OVERALL PROGRAM SCORE & RECOMMENDATIONS

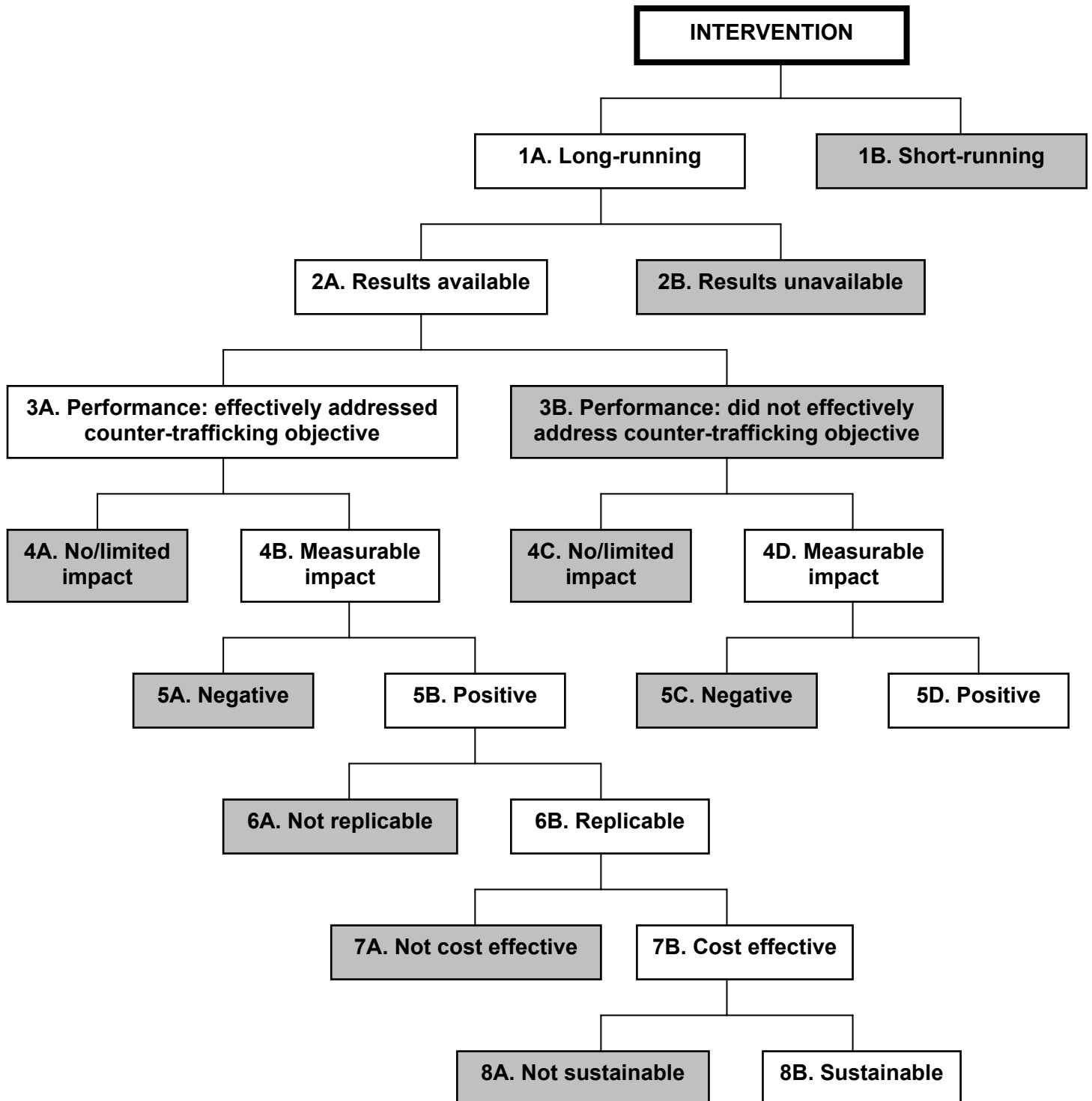
37	<p>Review your overall scores for</p> <p>Criteria 1 (question 17): _____</p> <p>Criteria 2 (question 27): _____</p> <p>Criteria 3 (question 29): _____</p> <p>Criteria 4 (question 36): _____</p> <p><i>Please average these 4 scores to calculate the overall program score, and circle the score here. If you feel that one of the criteria should be more heavily weighted, please select your appropriate score and explain in the comments box below.</i></p>	<p>Lowest 20% of programs.....1</p> <p>A below average program.....2</p> <p>An average program.....3</p> <p>An above average program.....4</p> <p>Top 20% of programs.....5</p>
38	<p>What is your recommendation for this program? Should it be continued and expanded? Replicated? Or, discontinued?</p>	<p>Continued & expanded.....1</p> <p>Replicated.....2</p> <p>Discontinued.....3</p> <p>Not applicable – this was a 1-time program...99</p>

Comments on the overall program score, recommendations, strengths, and challenges

**FLOWCHART:
CATEGORIZING INTERVENTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Please circle the most appropriate box for the program being assessed, using the results of the attached score sheet. The Flowchart allows for portfolio-wide comparisons between:

- ▶ **5A:** Anti-trafficking interventions that made a negative impact
- ▶ **5D:** Anti-trafficking interventions that did not end up addressing human trafficking, but which had other positive impacts
- ▶ **8B:** Good practice – impactful, replicable, cost-effective interventions with strong prospects for sustainability
- ▶ **Comparative analysis** of good practice interventions versus other similar intervention types but which were categorized as 6A, 7A, or 8A (ie, did not qualify as good practice).



APPENDIX 3

IMPACT ASSESSMENT LOG: ILO-IPEC MEKONG PROJECT

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

GOAL/DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: To contribute to the elimination of trafficking in women and children for labour and sexual exploitation in the Mekong Region through the development, implementation, and monitoring of effective, integrated national/provincial strategies and actions

PURPOSE: To reduce vulnerability to trafficking and prevent new cases of trafficking and exploitation of women and children in the Mekong Region in a sustained and well-targeted but far-reaching manner

	2003 - Baseline	Assessment #1 Early 2007)	Assessment #2 (End of project - 2008)
INTERMEDIATE IMPACT AREA 1: POLICY, INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, CAPACITY, AND ACTION			
To Assess: Government action and effectiveness, as well as documentation, replication and sustaining of high-impact interventions			
1.1 – Government agencies level of funding for programmes to combat TICW, including coordination and delivery mechanisms			
- Cambodia			
- Laos PDR			
- Thailand			
- Vietnam			
- Yunnan Province/China			
Summary Analysis – Assessment #1 (including indicative attribution/contribution of project on a scale of: negligible, low, medium, high, significant)			
Summary Analysis – Assessment #1 (including indicative attribution/contribution of project on a scale of: negligible, low, medium, high, significant)			

	2003 - Baseline	Assessment #1 Early 2007)	Assessment #2 (End of project - 2008)
1.2 - Non-government agencies level of funding and programmes to combat TICW, including coordination and delivery mechanisms			
- Cambodia			
- Laos PDR			
- Thailand			
- Vietnam			
- Yunnan Province/China			
Summary Analysis – Assessment #1 (including indicative attribution/contribution of project on a scale of: negligible, low, medium, high, significant)			
Summary Analysis – Assessment #2 (including indicative attribution/contribution of project on a scale of: negligible, low, medium, high, significant)			
1.3 - Government and non-government agencies better target, improve, or replicate anti-trafficking programmes			
- Cambodia			
- Laos PDR			
- Thailand			
- Vietnam			
- Yunnan Province/China			
Summary Analysis – Assessment # (including indicative attribution/contribution of project on a scale of: negligible, low, medium, high, significant)			
Summary Analysis – Assessment #2 (including indicative attribution/contribution of project on a scale of: negligible, low, medium, high, significant)			

	2003 - Baseline	Assessment #1 Early 2007)	Assessment #2 (End of project - 2008)
INTERMEDIATE IMPACT AREA #2: REDUCED VULNERABILITY TO TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION			
To Assess: Magnitude of vulnerability of children and women and their exploitation by those in the trafficking chain, including employers			
2.1 Significant vulnerability factors of children and women to being trafficked or exploited			
- Cambodia			
- Laos PDR			
- Thailand			
- Vietnam			
- Yunnan Province/China			
Summary Analysis – Assessment #1 (including indicative attribution/contribution of project on a scale of: negligible, low, medium, high, significant)			
Summary Analysis – Assessment #2 (including indicative attribution/contribution of project on a scale of: negligible, low, medium, high, significant)			
2.2 Magnitude of exploitation of children and women is reduced by action of (potential) exploiters (→ purpose)			
- Cambodia			
- Laos PDR			
- Thailand			
- Vietnam			
- Yunnan Province/China			
Summary Analysis – Assessment #1 (including indicative attribution/contribution of project on a scale of: negligible, low, medium, high, significant)			
Summary Analysis – Assessment #2 (including indicative attribution/contribution of project on a scale of: negligible, low, medium, high, significant)			

	2003 - Baseline	Assessment #1 Early 2007)	Assessment #2 (End of project - 2008)