



Evaluation Summaries

Evaluation: Action Programme against Forced Labour and Trafficking in West Africa (ILO-PATWA)

Quick Facts

Countries: Ghana and Nigeria; destination country: Netherlands

Mid-Term Evaluation: September 2005

Mode of Evaluation: independent

Technical Area: Forced Labour

Evaluation Management: Africa & Standards and Rights Sector

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Project Start: May 2003

Project End: March 2006

Project Code: RAF/03/54/UKM

Donor: United Kingdom (US \$ 1,900,000)

Keywords: Trafficking, Forced Labour, West Africa

Background & Context

Project Background: The ILO established the Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL) in 2001 to Spearhead ILO activities against forced labour, including trafficking. It is a broad-based technical cooperation programme working at the request of member states and in close collaboration with workers and employers, civil society and other international organizations.

The SAP-FL approach involves five thematic elements designed to improve efforts to combat forced labour and trafficking: (i) better understanding of the problem; (ii) heightened global awareness; (iii) stronger legal and policy frameworks; (iv) stronger institutional structures; (v) and special projects to help workers in forced labour situations. Each project contains a research component

designed to improve the information available on forced labour and trafficking and to understand better how to tackle the problem.

The Action Programme Against Forced Labour and Trafficking in West Africa (ILO-PATWA) is a part of SAP-FL Technical cooperation to assist member States in the implementation of ILO Elimination of all forms of forced labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29). PATWA project was set up to address both the demand and supply side of forced labour and trafficking in the West African countries of Ghana and Nigeria and in the Netherlands as a destination country. Its main aim is to address the broader structural dimensions of human trafficking and its link to poverty by building on the anti-child trafficking project of the ILO's International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). Additionally it is based on research and data gathering activities undertaken by both DECLARATION Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL) and the Migrant Workers' Branch (MIGRANT).

Evaluation Context: The scope of this evaluation is to examine the validity of the project design and to assess project progress as a whole. The main purpose of the review is:

- to examine the validity of the logic and approach defined in the project document and identify possible needs for modification of the outputs and activities and indicators;
- to assess project implementation to date;

- to evaluate current management performance;
- to evaluate the project's sustainability and prepare the ground for the next phase of the project.

The report reviewed project documents, progress reports and outputs for the period of April 2004 to July 2005.

Main Findings & Conclusions

This review has revealed that the ILO-PATWA project objectives, outputs and activities are relevant and require a sustainable, cooperative, and collaborative strategy: (i) to improve the knowledge base on forced labour and human trafficking in Nigeria and Ghana; (ii) to mainstream issues of forced labour and human trafficking into the national development and poverty reduction strategies, legal and social policy frameworks and ensure that concrete actions are taken to address them; (iii) and to develop appropriate community-based interventions to combat these, with a focus on prevention, protection and rehabilitation.

The outputs produced so far are satisfactory, and they appear to justify the costs. However, the following tasks concerning the policy framework, the knowledge base and awareness raising activities have not been carried out so far: (i) research on domestic worker recruitment, (ii) flyers for distribution at transit hubs and posters for offices, police stations, etc; (iii) workshops on national plans of action; (iv) regular meetings of the media consultative group; (v) training of labour inspectors on identification of forced labour cases.

Nevertheless, there is evidence of renewed or greater interest and commitment on the part of the immigration service, the police and other law enforcement agencies as well as NGOs in both Ghana and Nigeria. They realized the need for their agencies to be "properly mainstreamed" in the project in order to enable them to play a greater role.

There is also a need for further investment in the promotion of capacity building activities for the law enforcement agencies and the

judiciary to effectively address cases of trafficking, by applying the legal safeguards for victims of trafficking and forced labour and their rights to redress and compensation.

There is a need for a second phase of this project in order to focus on the development of prevention approaches that must go beyond awareness-raising.

Recommendations & Lessons Learned

Recommendations: A focus on youth in the second phase of the project with linkages to youth migration for employment.

Undertake an aggressive awareness campaign to address the socio-cultural context of perceptions about trafficking and forced labour in the society through the media, particularly television and radio. To this end, strengthen the capacity of the media focal persons and engage editors of the media outfits in a continuous dialogue to allow relevant information to be published or aired;

Promote a stronger relationship with the tripartite partners, the police, immigration service, prosecutors, judges and legal advisers in terms of capacity building;

Continue support to national efforts for data management on trafficking;

Ensure effective mainstreaming of gender, HIV-AIDS and poverty in the project;

Publicize the findings and recommendations of the baseline studies and of the legislative desk review, for wider dissemination to the public.

NGOs should be encouraged to participate actively in the project, because they help greatly in eliciting first hand information from victims, especially on deportation/repatriation.

Support the Anti-Trafficking Units of the Police and Immigration service to submit proposals relevant to their needs and to the objectives of the project;

Encourage the submission by project partners of better proposals for local-level action programmes in the areas of awareness raising, prevention and rehabilitation.