

**World Vision International in Burma**

**FINAL REPORT (DRAFT-V1)**

# Project End Evaluation of Anti-Trafficking in Person Project (ATIP)

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AATIP	<a href="#">Australia</a> Asia Trafficking in Persons Program
ADP	Area Development <a href="#">Programme</a>
ATIP	Anti-Trafficking in Person Project
ATTf	Anti-Trafficking Task Force
CBTIP	Central Body for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons
COMMIT	Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking
CPWG	Child Protection Working Group
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
E-TIP	End Anti-Trafficking in Persons
GoUM	Government of Union of Burma
HTWG	Human Trafficking Working Group
J/TIP	Justice for Trafficking in Persons
MEP	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
MNCWA	Maternal and Child Welfare Association
MWAF	Myanmar Women Affair Federation
SOP	<a href="#">Standard</a> Operating Procedures
SOT	Survivors of Trafficking
USG	United State Government
VoT	Victims of Trafficking
VCIP	Victim-Centered Investigation and Prosecution
WVI	World Vision International
WVM	World Vision Myanmar
YKBWA	Yangon Kayin Baptist Women Association

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Scope and Purpose of the Final Evaluation

The main objective of the assignment is to conduct an external evaluation of the Burma Anti-Trafficking in Person project (ATIP) and to inform World Vision International on overall project achievements, significant changes, and its impacts. The ATIP project is funded by United State Department of State, International Programs to Combat Trafficking in Persons ([J/TIP](#)). The ATIP project was started in October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015 and will be ended by September 30<sup>th</sup> 2018. The evaluation is also to observe World Vision Myanmar (WVM) performance on delivering ATIP project commitments and its targets. The work for the evaluation, consisting of desk review and field observation, was carried out over an intervention between May and June 2018, by a team of two evaluators.

### Purpose and Objectives of the Project

The purpose of the project is to improve victim-centered investigations and prosecutions of human trafficking cases and enhance victim protection in Burma.

- A. Improved victim-centered investigations and prosecutions through training and support to police, judges, prosecutors and case manager
- B. Enhanced victim protection through provision of comprehensive victim services

### Relevancy

ATIP is highly relevant to the need of Burma, one of the most-at-risk countries in terms of human right violations, human trafficking, cross boarder drugs, and migration. It is in line with the government policy on combating human trafficking and drugs abuse, labour exploitation and illegal migration. ATIP is in alignment with National Strategy for Social Protection and Anti Trafficking in Person Law. The priorities and approaches of ATIP also fit into the mandates of Central Body for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons (CBTIP) and eight functions of ATTF on increase institutional coordination on trafficking; establish effective information system; regional collaboration to combat trafficking; internal collaboration with station or border police forces, protection and promotion of rights of the victims; complying the international standards on investigation, prosecution, protection; utilized the [computerized](#) information system efficiently and promoting public education on anti-trafficking.

The Victim Centered Investigation and Prosecution (VCIP) is matched with the current capacity building programs undertaken by Anti-Trafficking Task Force (ATTF) together with other relevant courses of news and journalism proficiency, human rights, rule of law, code of conduct for law enforcement officers that is being exercised internationally, community policing and crowd management. The improvements of the training on VCIP have seen in the works of ATTF in Shan State and Mandalay Region and it will be scaled up in the refresher [trainings](#) which will be organized in July 2018 and afterward. ATIP is [complimentary to](#) the nationwide activities on awareness raising on trafficking across the country that fostering by ATTF and Myanmar Women Affair Federation (MWAFF) especially in schools, public centers, international day events, and [occasional](#) events which increased political favors to WV trafficking projects. The comprehensive case management training on case management, victim supports and services covered not only enhancement of the capacity of social workers and case managers but also to provide the quality of services by Department of Social Welfare (DSW) and Yangon Karen Baptist Women [Association](#) (YKBWA). The prosecution module for case management training was developed in 2017 in both languages English and Burmese.

**Commented [MS-U1]:** Ideally the executive summary would be 2 pages maximum. Keep recommendations short; provide further detail in the body of the report. Where statements of impact or recommendations are made, these could be strengthened by citing the respondents' data or other evidence which illustrate or validate the statement.

**Commented [MS-U2]:** Insert a summary paragraph on the timeframe, methodology of the evaluation.

**Commented [DC-U3]:** The heading placed throughout the executive summary don't appear to directly pertain to the content that is below it. Consider restructuring the outline to the executive summary.

**Commented [MS-U4]:** If VCIP is an initiative of the project please clarify this.

**Commented [DC-U5R4]:** Are you referring to the training curriculum to police officers or an actual initiative/entity?

**Commented [DC-U6]:** Why are we mentioning other courses ATTF is taking? Is it simply to say our training curriculum is aligned to other training programs ATTF is taking? Please consider removing.

**Commented [DC-U7]:** Increased WV's ability to influence and advocate?

**Commented [DC-U8]:** Providing quality of services by DSW or to DSW? Enhancing the capacity of social workers and having DSW provide quality services to SoTs are not two separate things but one is the result of the other. Enhance the capacity so they can provide quality services.

**Project Concept and Design:** The project design of ATIP is considered to be effective in many ways. The Overall objective is formulated in simple way as it corresponds to the country needs of Burma where, before ATIP, there were other human trafficking projects or initiatives (ETIP and AATIP) on minimal supports to the repatriation and rehabilitation of Survivors of Trafficking(SOTs). The project design is also reached to the SOTs with proper and essential supports of social and economic packages which is the best solutions for SOTs and preventing them from all forms of human trafficking again. The starting of the project was significantly delayed for its speed on execution and transition of management and staffing structure.

**Commented [MS-U9]:** This is a subjective value statement

**Commented [DC-U10]:** This statement is valid but perhaps placed in another area of the report and not under concept and design.

**ATIP Achievements:** The project produced the unique outputs as intended in the financial agreement and project proposal. WVM achieved coherency of impacts between trafficking related projects on SOT supports and services. The following table shown a summary of achievements of ATIP as of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017.

**Commented [DC-U11]:** Some of the achievement below occurred after December 31<sup>st</sup>

Outputs Numbers	Indicator Definitions	Targets	Achieved	Status
Output 1.1	# of supplementary resource packages developed for police/ judges/ prosecutors	2 packages	2 packages(1 video clip and 1 resource booklet)	100%
Output 1.2	# of police trained on victim centered investigation and prosecution	120 persons	111 persons	93%
	# of (refresher) trainings for police delivered on victim centered investigation and prosecution	8 times	5 times	63%
Output 1.3	# of prosecution modules developed for Case Managers	1 module	1 module	100%
Output 1.4	# of trainings for Case Managers delivered	12 Trainings	11 trainings	92%
	# of case managers trained	135 case manager	145 case managers	107%
Output 2.1.	# of trainings for YKBWA delivered (e.g. reintegration, financial management etc.)	6 trainings	6 trainings	100%
	# of YKBWA staff trained	15 staff	19 staff	127%
Output 2.2	# of unique beneficiaries (Victims of Trafficking) provided with services	160 beneficiaries	93 beneficiaries	60%
Output 2.3	# Survivor Gatherings conducted	2 times	2 times	100%
Output 2.4	# of DSW screening visits to Thailand supported	4 visits	3 visits	75%
		52 SOTs	134 SOTs	258%

**Commented [DC-U12]:** What is the 63% referring to?

**Commented [DC-U13]:** 93/160 = 58%

Also some of the stats in the table are as recent as FY18 Q3. Be consistent with the cut-off date used here.

**Commented [DC-U14]:** Missing the output "# of TIP SOTs referred to law enforcement

**Commented [DC-U15]:** This is a target related to the screening visits? We do not report this on our quarterly reports so where are you getting this target from?

And ATIP provided tangible space for high ~~level~~ level engagements and advocacy with bigger impacts. However, the ~~interrelations~~ interrelations of impacts driven by ~~two~~ by two outcomes of ATIP are improving with limitations due to institutional constraints on managing operational cost for case management and capacity building of human resources, highly gaps on social workers by Government of Union of Myanmar (GoUM). Therefore, ATIP effectiveness is achieved to date, mostly in terms of strengthening institutional and policy environment through victim-centered investigations and prosecution. Coordinating various departments and sectors within the line ministries to provide better services is progressing. However, improvements are needed as to:

**Commented [MS-U16]:** This could use some copy editing.

**Commented [MS-U17]:** Rather than improvements (as the project is almost over), Frame this as "Areas for further engagement"

**Commented [DC-U18R17]:** Also shouldn't these "improvements" below be in recommendations section?

- Improve skills of social workers and case managers of DSW, especially in training centers generating by DSW. The services medical services; legal services; psychological and psychosocial care; shelter and rehabilitation; food and clothing; formal and informal education; vocational training; life skills training; return and reintegration assistance; cash assistance and other rehabilitation and recovery services. providing by the Information Center in Yangon are highly appreciated by SOTs even with limited human resources, only with two social case managers
- Increase sharing of best practices with other trafficking projects or similar projects/programs in the region, raising awareness on victim centered services to other key institutions, promoting rule of law, address the issue of livelihoods needs as critical, raising awareness of local population on safe migration.
- Increase the solutions to provide livelihood alternatives for the most concentrated populations in Yangon and Mandalay hotspots. And the interventions for widows, single mothers, women-headed families and the young women through selective vocational and income generating trainings are needed more to study its feasibility, availability of resources and market situation which is not capital-intensive still needed to see the significant impacts with sustainable approach.

**Commented [MS-U19]:** Run-on sentence.

**Commented [DC-U20R19]:** If you are trying to say case managers need to better manage the provision of these resources to SOTs, this link should be clearly stated.

**Commented [DC-U21]:** Missing the first part of the sentence?

**Commented [MS-U22]:** Not clear how this intervention would advance the 2 objectives of this project. Recommend removal.

**Commented [DC-U23R22]:** This project target group is SOTs not just vulnerable women and youth. Please edit areas where the focus is women and say survivors of trafficking so we are inclusive to the 20% men SOTs that the project served.

**Commented [MS-U24]:** This is not accurate, as significant delays were caused by challenges in aligning US government requirements to project participants from the GoM—specifically LE staff.

**Commented [MS-U25]:** “However, ATIP tried...” Does this mean the effort failed?

**Commented [DC-U26]:** This paragraph shouldn't be the first thing mentioned under effectiveness and efficiency.

**Commented [MS-U27]:** If monitoring only occurs bi-annually, how is data collected quarterly?

### Effectiveness and Efficiency

ATIP project activities and results are on track of schedule generally and only delayed of initiations and management changes. ATIP shows operational collaborative efforts with CBTIP and the Human Trafficking Working Group (HTWG), Government Organizations such as Burma National Women Federation (MNWF), National Maternal and Child Welfare Association (NMCWA). ATIP shows formal coordination with other in country players such as IOM, ILO, UNICEF and other regional actors to maximize the synergies and avoid duplication of works and learning the same subject. However, ATIP tried to engage with IOM, UNICEF and Save the Children, participated in the cross border Government to Government repatriation services through shelter visits and bilateral coordination within GoUM and Government of Thailand.

Project Management: The project management of ATIP shows a good organized. Internal monitoring is performed twice a year. The quarterly reports are the only way to collect the project data. The team members showed independent task-execution to the project objectives and intended impacts. Internal communication is well established between project staff and WVM/I management. No external audit has been conducted.

Project deliveries: Investigating Officers from Kyungtung Township and Mandalay Region demonstrated improved knowledge on of international law and SOPs relating to SOTs experience repatriation, reintegration, and prosecution processes. Most of the SOT expressed that they pleased the services provided by Burma ATTF on steps to protect their identity and dignity when they are in investigation and legal action process. ATTF officers could recognize that ATIP is not only about the criminal cases but also about providing social services to SOT with practical steps. The officers could use the victim-centered approaches by using the tools of structured interview, structured group discussion between police and victims to improve understanding of victims' challenges. Feedbacks on the police trainings provided by WV were generally good and two police training reports highlighted that quality of the trainings was improved by using of pre-post tests.

**Commented [DC-U28]:** ATIP was never about criminal cases. Do you mean to say ATIP was about victim centered investigations for police officers so that they treated victims of trafficking as survivors and not criminals?

**Commented [MS-U29]:** “Demonstrated the ability to use”?

The utilization and development of cases related video clip and a guidance note were used in the training materials. The case studies development process is under way and planned to be finished by August. In future, the role of Department of Social Welfare (DSW) is highly important to manage the whole process of rehabilitation and case management. Currently, the

**Commented [MS-U30]:** Was this not the case during the project?

country capacity and resources are still scarce to provide effective reintegration services particularly on follow up actions.

### Impact

At the National level the project has contributed to improved knowledge and practices on victim centered investigation and prosecutions through trainings. These trainings supported the ATTF officers in the field with victim care and supports and handling the case with well understood of prosecution process. ATIP addressed both system and institutional enhancements of Burma government, especially to GoUM, DSW (Case Management, repatriation and reintegration) and Anti Trafficking Task Force (prosecution/criminal process) who are ultimately responsible for managing the cases of SOTs in Burma. Capacity building is at the core of any effort made by the ATIP team though there is room for improvement.

Thematic context of anti-human trafficking in Burma is complex with other sub-sectors such as migration, smuggling, drug abuses, human rights issues and require coordination across the sectors, at all levels. The project is short of focus on the service achievements made as a result of the rehabilitation activities on victim supports and ensuring socio-economic situation. Without these services, the trafficking cannot be ended up. To date, the activities have generated some impacts on the ground on the improvement of the livelihoods for the VoTs and their income sources are under uncertainty due to personal mismanagement.

The coordination and collaborative actions between line departments ATTF, DSW, Government organized agencies, and Community Watch Groups are still needed to be improved in Mandalay region and Shan State. ATP can capitalize the good practices and learnings on victim-centered actions as same as survival gatherings. Usage of the video resources developed by WVM and the survival gathering give more spaces for SOTs to advocate their needs, voices and choices directly to high level delegates.

### Sustainability

At the national level, ATIP has succeeded in initiating capacity building trainings developed by AAPTIP Training design and case management training module developed by ETIP. ATIP project was invited to produce the best practices and ample awareness raising in collaboration with National Women Affair Federation and ATTF to target women and young people those who are the most vulnerable population for trafficking.

At the meso-level, ATIP engaged in trivial connections with other key same thematic implementers of ILO, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, and Save the Children for capitalizing victim centered investigation and prosecution and supports. They are all based in Yangon.

At the micro level, for example in Yangon, a lot of needs were expressed by the SOTs, which have been met by project outcome two. The ATIP programmes in the country needs two folds strategic to benefit the rehabilitation of SOT and system strengthening which have been formulated in this project. Project sustainability is highly dependent on the victims and the final beneficiaries at the grass-root level that directly linked with their livelihoods situation.

Financial sustainability: ATIP has come up with the next phase of implementation strategy to make sure the victims will be benefited more with livelihoods and income opportunities which could prevent consequential effects of human trafficking or probably to end up of re-trafficking. This also includes skills strengthening of government officials to perform better and to provide effective services within departmental budget.

### Conclusions and Recommendations

**Commented [MS-U31]:** Did ATIP make measurable change in the capacity of these bodies? If so, say this.

**Commented [DC-U32]:** We need to be careful is not saying that the project mismanaged income resources but that those who received income generating products mismanaged them.

**Commented [MS-U33]:** Unclear what this is communicating.

**Commented [MS-U34]:** Is this a recommendation for further action, or is it saying the project did not achieve its anticipated result in this area?

**Commented [DC-U35]:** What kind of sustainability should we be discussing? Focus on the institutionalization of the materials and the trainings the project developed. Focus on how the project worked towards SOTs being resilient so that they weren't re-trafficked.

**Commented [MS-U36]:** Trivial meaning "unimportant"? or "informal"

**Commented [MS-U37]:** Beyond individual case level, what elements of the victim service provision interventions in Obj are sustainable (e.g. capacity/skills of case workers to better serve future SOTs?)

**Commented [DC-U38]:** Are we referring to ATIP Phase 2 here? If so, USG funded project is not meant to be a sustainable option or goal for a country.

**Commented [MS-U39]:** Beyond individual case level, will any of the interventions of the project (e.g. police training, case management, reintegration support) be sustained financially after the close of the project?

**Commented [DC-U40]:** This whole section is copied and pasted later on in the report from pages 24 to 27. This should not be the case. The executive summary should be reserved for high level key points about the evaluation process, and the major findings (i.e. perhaps conclusions) about the report. My comments for this section can be found in the later section of the report.

The following recommendations are made based on the stated conclusions and experiences in project management and sustainable development

**Conclusion1: Capitalize the victim-centered approach in the country by bringing diverse epertises of stakeholders**

Diverse relevant partners have valuable experience and expertises such as UNICEF, IOM, ILO, UNFPA, UNACT, Eden Ministry, CPWG and HTWG to shape ATIP programmes in Myanmar more effectiveness.). However, ATIP has high possibilities of inter-agency coordination by linking its outputs (action areas) to the field and replicate the good cases with these stakeholders.

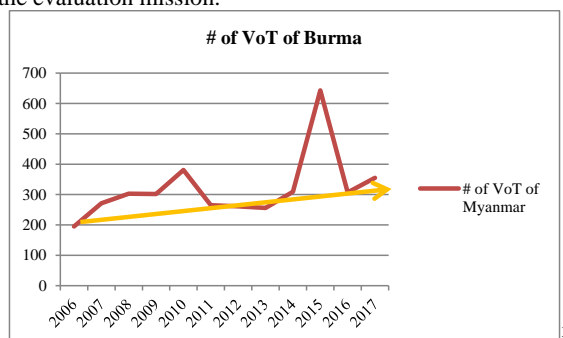
Recommendation: ATIP should build on its own project outputs and results by

- Empowering local watch groups and using their experiences in prevention and direct hands-on supports to the VOT/victims and enhancing their position in HTWG with other key stakeholders of IOM, UNICEF, ILO, UNACT, Eden Ministry and Save the Children

WVM needs sharing of ATIP results of institutional strengthening and victim services that reflected the needs of the victims (income generating actions, seeking alternative solutions for livelihoods, and earning choices). This will serve as a good example of effective action plans designed for trafficked victims and offer social sector of Burma government's future task on the operationalisation of the ATIP program.

**Conclusion 2: The trend of VoTs of the country is increasing gradually year by year and needs relevant strategy/ies to be more inclusive**

The following graph shows that the number of VoT in the country is gradually increased since 2006 and expected to grow quicker with high colum of VoT. WV needs the stragetic decision to address this situation through facilitating the relevant strategies with coordinated approaches of multi-stakeholders by prevention program and capitalizing the victim-centered approaches. Good working relationships between ATIP team and the beneficiaries & partners, strong DSW and ATTF leadership and commitment have been observed during the evaluation mission.



It is believed that the Human Trafficking Working Group or coordination mechanism will continue to operate on the selective sectors to address anti trafficking issues. Nevertheless, the coordination mechanism in the sub-national and local levels is currently weak and limited chances of participation by CSOs and watch groups. The learning exposures can be created for strategic positions of building the necessary capabilities and regional collaborative skills of key officials of government.

<sup>1</sup> Annual report of ATTF on VoTs between 2006 and 2018. It is available on website: [http://myanmarpoliceforce.org/mm/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=203&Itemid=720](http://myanmarpoliceforce.org/mm/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=203&Itemid=720)

**Commented [MS-U41]:** Is this a conclusion or a recommendation for further action?

**Commented [MS-U42]:** Somewhat troubling that the evaluation seems to have found that economic reintegration services seem to be the only reflected needs of victims. Victim interviews conducted by US staff revealed significant need for social support in family and community reintegration as well.

**Commented [MS-U43]:** As prevention was not a core objective of this project, how does this recommendation relate to the ATIP objectives?



#### Recommendations:

- Link to the hot-spots areas to include the participation and needs of sub-national and local levels by inviting key stakeholders and community watch groups to scale up the broader coordination and collaboration to address trafficking issues. This way, it helps the identification of the local needs in the ATIP actions and will help effective coordination in the future of any trafficking program design. To expand ATIP network to sub-national and local levels (this can be done at a later stage) where favorable.
- More investment is needed to enhance institutional capacity for DSW to carry out case managements, victim support activities and services in future interventions.
- More good practices and knowledge sharing are needed among inter-agencies and collaboration experiences where necessary (e.g. domestic violence and gender networks, as well as local actions for protection and advancement of women.)

#### **Conclusion 3: Stakeholders outputs have been added in development of ATIP training materials and project reports**

IOM, ILO and UNICEF produced different assessments and reports or baseline that reflect the situation of women and young people in hot spots areas and given spaces for community watch groups. And State Department produces the country report yearly that is highly informative and influential to drive GoUM officials to take practical actions and strategic steps of combating trafficking. And WVM has strong internal long term development program that promotes spaces of community development with strategic position than other organizations.

#### Recommendations:

- Support the ADP to include in its design to tackle the social issues related with other sub-sectors such as migration, drug abuses, human rights issues and promote the position of ADP operational function to work with watch groups to advocate jointly.

#### **Conclusion 4: ATIP unit's expertise needs to reach out local institutions on prevention, prosecution, and empowering to reach the gaps of SOTs**

The hot spots areas in urban on trafficking give more spaces for awareness raising to community, public and schools. However, the current technical expertise of the WV ATIP team are predominately generalists on trafficking. There is a need of expertise and experiences in livelihoods rehabilitation after social chaos.

#### Recommendations:

- ATIP unit needs to be included by integrating local expert in vocational and income generating or business expert who have experienced in best practices to improve women skills. This way, some success cases will be applied by using the cases from Kungtung Township. Some income generating activities such as sewing, small groceries, local trishaws and dual or alternative income sources have been observed as the significant improvements of rehabilitation of SOTs.
- Provide relevant models in working with urban CSOs, CBOs and watch groups and ADPs in future project.
- Other risks such as economic crisis should also be addressed both in the short and long term with small and medium scale business plans and interventions. More sustainable inputs on income generating should be introduced both on the medium scale business model.
- The local experiences on using community watch groups needs some level of supports for operational cost such as transportation, participation in local meeting, reporting, and sharing.

#### **Conclusion 5: Good project output but to be applied especially on urban slums and address family economic crises**

**Commented [MS-U44]:** Is this saying that WV programmes are a source of information for informing the developments of training materials, etc?

**Commented [MS-U45]:** Interesting observation on how ADP can integrate these topics to provide better reach on these issues. Not sure how it ties to the conclusion above.

Young women and single mother or widow are regarded as the most vulnerable groups that need special attention. It is observed that the design so far have given local women an opportunity to get access alternative livelihoods, to be less dependent, or to be empowered. A vast majority of them is illiterate, jobless and without prospects of work since they have received small amount of vocational trainings that cannot applied for income generating. While some of them lost their capitals and cash provided by the project, some have to stop sending their children at a young age to school since they need the children to help to meet ends, others find themselves forced to migrate. The women groups and community watch groups are experienced in capacity building to raise the awareness and training of small and medium scale business and skill based businesses.

**Commented [MS-U46]:** If I understand correctly, the recommendation is that the multi-sectoral case management intervention be expanded to those at high-risk of trafficking? This is reasonable, but currently this is framed as economic only, and for women only, which isolates both a number of potential recipients (children, men) and it narrows the need to one (economic empowerment) of eight domains of reintegration. Suggest framing this more broadly.

#### Recommendations:

- ATIP should assess the needs of vocational and skill based trainings for women in the target areas (choices for urban) by making them commit in fighting poverty, debts and economic crises, while improve their income<sup>2</sup> and their standard of living through income generation activities. The SOTs received the vocational trainings by ATIP which helped them as a foundation of doing a business. And specific vocational and skills trainings can be enhanced them to seek a suitable income sources. This is possible through linking with business and private factories and firms<sup>3</sup> for instance raising domestic livestock such as goats, pigs, and other relevant poultry are suitable for people in country sites.
- The watch group of the local women groups should be encouraged and their experience and networking should be valued. ATIP should build on their knowledge on delivering prosecution supports as well as family business.
- ATIP needs to deliver the right message that anti trafficking solutions should embed women, youths and ethnic groups for effective future replications. Income generating activities should be introduced in all hot spot sites for the empowerment of women who are the most vulnerable groups. This will enhance future implementation of the national actions on ATIP.

**Commented [MS-U47]:** If referring to non-SoTs, this is outside the scope of the ATIP project.

#### **Conclusion 6: Local capacity building observed but need to make population play an active important role**

In some ways local capacity building for government staff has been started by ATIP and IOM ATIP project. More awareness-raising is required especially on domestic violence and unemployment in order to put an end to the unsustainable practices employed currently by the communities. Internationally proven best practices such as bilateral collaboration, income generation, inter-agency coordination, small-medium scale business, self help groups, should be introduced to the local population as part of local capacity building. ATIP is planning to collect the cases to deliver the right message to the end-beneficiary that: in order to reduce their vulnerabilities, the local population has to play an active and important and active role by introducing good practices and forsaking unsustainable practices such as unsafe migration, forced migration, domestic violence and choices made for easy earning. In addition, YKBWA tried to link with the private business that supports the VoTs income choices.

**Commented [MS-U48]:** More community engagement and ownership of local level responses?

#### Recommendations:

- ATIP project has to offer alternative livelihood options activities for young women in the target areas by making them commit in fighting poverty, while earning extra money at the same time. ATIP has to come up with other activities as the mothers and care givers expressed that most young girls were unemployed and uneducated

**Commented [MS-U49]:** Seems repetitive of the point above.

<sup>2</sup> Currently women's average wage in city is not same as men. Women earn 3,000 MMK (about 2.5 USD) per day when they have work.

<sup>3</sup> Small scale or medium scale business can be observed more through other agencies expertises.

who have nothing to do all the days. Seeking better practices of other agencies are possible solutions on ensuring incomes of SOTs.

- Livelihood options should be based on the ground realities and needs. They should allow scale-up and replication. The results of these livelihood options from sub-national level and local level should be fed back to the national level for further policy adjustments. ATIP should make use of good cases as an opportunity/tool to link the central decision makers (TWG) to the local realities, challenges and needs.

**Commented [MS-U50]:** Were there no observations on how community members can/could support improved reintegration beyond livelihoods??

#### **Conclusion 7: Sharing and learning to be improved**

Apart from the need of agencies coordination, internal monitoring is less performed twice a year and quarterly reporting are regularly conducted. Hence, the project lacks collaboration with ADP internally and externally, team members showed a tendency of isolated-task-execution without relating their tasks to the other development project objectives. Internal sharing across sister projects is observed generally and capitalizing on victim-centered investigation and prosecution and services is more required.

##### Recommendations:

- Update the useful and relevant resources which can be used for internal and external resource pooling and sharing
- Share technical knowledge and internationally proven best practices at All levels (e.g. Transfer knowledge on victim center services; Trafficking information and knowledge management system should be enhanced making sure that transfer of technologies, expertise and technology know-how is effectuated successfully before the end of the project)
- Encourage and value local and community watch groups contribute in the project activities.

## INTRODUCTION

### Purpose of the Evaluation

This document presents the output of project end evaluation of the ATIP (Anti-Trafficking in Person). While this 3 years project started in October 2015, the full-fledged implementation began upon management transitions made in 2016. The ATIP project is funded by United State Department of State, International Programs to Combat Trafficking in Persons. The ATIP project was started in 01<sup>st</sup> October 2015 and will be ended by 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018.

**Commented [DC-U51]:** What management transitions are you referring to?

The main objective of the assignment is to conduct an external evaluation of the ATIP project and to inform the WVI on findings and recommendations for changes and impacts. The work for the evaluation, consisting of desk review and field observation, was carried out over an intervention between May and June 2018, by a team of two evaluators. (The Terms of Reference – ToR are outlined in Annex 1 and brief profiles of the evaluators are given in Annex 2.)

The evaluation covers the relevance of the project, quality of project design, efficiency of implementation, effectiveness, impacts and potential sustainability. It assesses the achievements of the project with respect to the relevance of its goal and the attainability of its outcomes. It also assesses the project design including the extent to which the assumptions/risks outlined in the logical framework are valid and identifies external factors beyond the control of the project that affected it negatively or positively. Special emphasis is paid on the impact of the project actions against its objectives and to identify key lessons, to propose practical recommendations for improvements in the forthcoming implementation.

### Structure of the Report

This report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions in the Terms of Reference (ToR) (see Annex 1) of this project. It initially presents an Executive Summary of the evaluation, giving a brief background of the project and its design, a summary of the main findings related to the activities, management, and important aspects such as sustainability. This is followed by an Introduction outlining the main elements of the project and the evaluation, such as problems addressed by the project, overall progress and the methodology adopted. The Findings and Evaluation Outcomes section, which is the core of the report, is then presented under five subheadings related to project design and implementation. This is then followed by main conclusions and recommendations to the project and ultimately by annexes.

**Commented [DC-U52]:** I strongly suggest restructuring the report as follows:

- 1.Context and Project Description
  - a.Project Objectives
  - b.Project locations and targets
- 2.Evaluation objectives and methodology
  - a.Evaluation objectives
  - b.Methodology
  - c.Evaluation limitations
- 3.Evaluation Findings
  - a.Project Design and relevance
  - b.Effectiveness and implementation
  - c.Coordination and Sustainability
- 4.Lessons Learned and Good Practices
  - a.Lessons learned
  - b.Good practices
- 5.Conclusions
- 6.Recommendations

### Key Issues addressed

Issues addressed were the soundness and appropriateness of methodologies for carrying out the activities related to Outcome 1, to determine how well the project had contributed to improving the institutional capacity on victim-centered investigation and prosecutions of trafficking police, prosecutors, case manager and relevant entities. The other important issue concerned Outcome 2 which was to assess how well the cases of trafficking has improved its capacity and support needed to integrate comprehensive victim supports and how the capacity of civil society has contributed to ATIP activities. Special attention was paid to the impact of the project actions against its objectives and to identify key lessons, to propose practical recommendations for improvements in the on-going implementation.

**Commented [DC-U53]:** Outcome 2 focuses on the provision of victim services

Burma was listed as Tier 2 Watch list in trafficking in person reporting rank and still remains with the most serious concerns of human trafficking, forced labor, forced marriage, under-age marriage, child labor and different forms of commercial sexual exploitation. Burma remains a source country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor, and for women and children subjected to sex trafficking in other countries. Due to the economic conditions in Burma has driven to increased legal and illegal migration locally and globally, approximately

600,000 Burmese/Burma migrants in Thailand alone. Men are subjected into force labor in fishing and constrictioin in other countries and women are under forced labor and forced prostitution. The institutional responses to these conditoinis are still remaining as the national challenges. The military of Burma engages in unlawful conscription of child soldiers and continues to use forced or compulsory labor in the country, particularly in ethnic regions. Children in urban poor are at risk of involuntary conscription. Some children are subjected to forced labor in tea shops, home industries, and agriculture plantations. Girls are exploited for the purpose of prostitution.

**Commented [DC-U54]:** Girls are exploited for reasons beyond prostitution.

The Government of Burma reported some progress in the improvement of institutional mechanism include law enforcement and vitim supports. Burma has developed Anti-Trafficking in Person law in 2005 which describe with criminal panelties. And the Government reported that most trafficking cases invfocusestigated and prosecuted involved women and girls are subjected to forced marriage. Throughout the reporting period, victim identification and protection measures are still challenging with limited resources and a general lack of coordination and awareness among key agencies and entities. And the government increased some law enforcement supports in taking steps with accountable actions to hold criminal cases and providing vitim assistances.

**Commented [DC-U55]:** Was this reported during the interviews and focus group discussions?

**Commented [DC-U56]:** Reporting period meaning of the evaluation or of the entire project up to that point?

In 2016, 95 cases were investigatged and 145 traffickers prosecuted and convited with 46 cases were forced labor, 23 cases were domestic servitude, 26 cases were labor trafficking in the fishing and anufacturing in industries. Central Body for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons (CBTIP) is trying to institute preventative protocols in fishing sector. The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division (ATIPD) had been structured the anti-trafficking tasksource (ATTF) police with roster system and 471 officers have been deployed in 2016/17. Division of roles need to be cleared between ATTF and normal police, poor police-prosecution coordination has still been reported by local experts. Sentencing decisions have started with changing to facilitate the better efficiency in trafficking cases in 2017. The bilateral anti-trafficking efforts between Burma and Thailand have been uplifted in the reporting period both in law enforcement and provision of social welfare to the victims.

**Commented [DC-U57]:** Please provide source. Also this sounds like a conclusion/recommendation

### Expected Results

The overall objective of ATIP is *“to improve victim-centered investigations and prosecutions of human trafficking cases and enhance victim protection in Burma.”*

- A. Improved victim-centered investigations and prosecutions through training and support to police, judges, prosecutors and case manager
- B. Enhanced victim protection through provision of comprehensive victim services

### Methodology of Evaluation and Data analysis

The methodology of the present evaluation is outlined in Annex 3 of this report. Data analysis was carried by the evaluators. Sorting of the responses under categories of interest were done at the end of each day, to respond to the main concerns raised in the ToR. In analysing the data, the evaluators kept in mind the five criteria of OEDC, which would need clear responses in the evaluation report, to determine how well the objectives are being attained.

**Commented [DC-U58]:** Please provide general information about the methodology of the evaluation within the actual report. Review the sample evaluation report as an example.

**Commented [DC-U59]:** What does this stand for?

### Location of the field visits and Debriefing Meeting

The evaluators visited the WV office and YKBWA office in Yangon and the project hot-spots areas in Maiyung and Kungtung in Shan State, WV office, DSW and MWAf offices in Mandalay and VoTs from urban slums. The evaluation team met over 32 interviewees with VoTs and conducted 7 meetings with ATTF, DSW, MNWAF, YKBWA, CBOs and representative of US Embassy in Burma. Annex 5 shows the lists of persons met.

**Commented [DC-U60]:** Also provide timeframe below. Mention the # of each group that participated. I.e. how many ATTF officers participated. How many DSW officials participated etc

At the end of the interviews and field visits, the evaluators analysed all the collected information and identify the main findings of the evaluation study. The preliminary and draft report was submitted to WV in June 2018 and final report produced in July 2018.

### Limits and Constraints

Although the evaluation was carried out within a short period of time, the mission was generally under good conditions and with good support from all parties concerned, the evaluators met with some constraints, which are highlighted the evaluators met with some constraints, which are highlighted below:

- There was not enough time to visit all the project sites so that the picture is not complete.
- In terms of evaluating the indicators, the fact that data was not obtained by the project and quarterly reports are the only means to assess the evolution of the various indicator parameters.
- Most of the interviewees could not provide specific information on the victim-centered investigation and prosecution and case management trainings since they forgot the key messages of the content of the trainings.

**Commented [DC-U61]:** Usually with evaluations you don't see every project field site but you carry out a randomized sample size to evaluate. What the sample size used for this evaluation too small?

## ANSWERED QUESTIONS/FINDINGS

### Relevancy

#### Relevance to country policies on ATIP

ATIP is highly relevant to the need of Burma, one of the most-at-risk countries in terms of human right violations, human trafficking, cross boarder drugs, and migration. It is in line with the government policy objectives of combating human trafficking and drugs abuse, promoting institutional efforts rural and strategy. ATIP is in alignment with Burma's policies and National Strategy for Social Protection and anti trafficking protocols. The priorities and approaches of ATIP also fit into the functions of ATTF on internal increase institutional coordination on trafficking; establish effective information system; regional collaboration to combat trafficking; internal collaboration with station or boarder police forces, protection and promotion of rights of the victims; complying the international standards on investigation, prosecution, protection; utilized the ~~computerized~~ computerized information system efficiently and promoting public education on anti-trafficking. Therefore, the priorities and approaches of ATIP also fit into the context of current government and administration and policies<sup>4</sup>:

**Commented [DC-U62]:** Again, take a look at the sample evaluation sent and restructure based on the table of contents.

Also include where appropriate quotes from the respondents interviewed or who participated in the focus group discussions. Their voices should be here to affirm analysis and findings.

- 2015 ASEAN Convention on Human Trafficking
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Five Year National Plan of Action to combat Human Trafficking in Burma (2017-2021)
- Anti-trafficking person law 2005 and enacted in 2017
- COMMIT (Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking in Persons) Sub-Regional Plan of Action
- *Guidelines for Local TIP Police Cooperation and Interview Guidelines*
- International framework for action to implement the trafficking in personal protocols, UNODC
- Key functions of Burma Anti Trafficking Task Force (ATTF)
- Mandates of Central Body for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons (CBSTP)
- National Case Management System
- National Standard Operation Procedure on Return and Reintegration
- National Strategy for Social Protection in 2012

<sup>4</sup> Policy implication is challenged in Burma due to insufficient rule of laws, and insufficient administration system.

- NPA annual work plan for 2017

### Coherence with Training needs

The VCIP course is matched with the current capacity building programs undertaken by ATIP department together with other relevant courses of news and journalism proficiency, human rights, rule of law, code of conduct for law enforcement officers that is being exercised internationally, community policing and crowd management. And ATIP project matches with the other activities on awareness raising on trafficking across the country fostering by MPF and MNWF especially in schools, public centers, international day events, and eventual invitations which increased political favors to WVM trafficking work. The training course on inclusive case management, victim supports and services is covered not only about enhancement of the capacity of social workers and case managers but also to provide the quality of services by DSW and YKBWA.

**Commented [DC-U63]:** These courses are for ATTF officers and other police officers? Who is providing the other courses? If not the project, is it worth mentioning?

**Commented [DC-U64]:** Please spell out and include acronym in acronym list.

The table below summaries the Relevance of ATIP:

ATIP project's	Findings – relevance and design to date	ratings
relevance WV's development policy	Area Development Program, Women empowerment, child protection, Rural development, good governance, and rule of law	Highly relevant
Coherence to sectoral themes	Child Protection, Labour Right, Migration, Trafficking, and rural development, women right	Highly relevant
Complementarity to Burma's policies (country needs)	National social protection plan for vulnerable population; create adaptive diversified livelihoods, livelihoods, basic services. Anti Trafficking in Person law	Highly Relevant

**Commented [DC-U65]:** I suggest moving this to the third row. Also what about relevance to USG politics? Was any analysis done there?

### Project Design

The project design of ATIP is considered to be effective in many ways. The Overall objective is formulated in simple way as it corresponds to the country needs of Burma where, before ATIP, there were other human trafficking projects or initiatives (ETIP and AATIP) on minimal supports to the SOT rehabilitation. The design is reached to the SOTs with proper approach of social and economic supports which are the best solutions for SOTs and preventing them from all forms of human trafficking again. The starting of the project was significantly delayed for its execution and transition of management structure. In principle, in order improve victim-centered investigations and prosecutions of human trafficking cases and enhance victim protection in Burma, there should be three pre-requisites, namely,

- Contribution to national capacity building;
- Involvement of stakeholders at grassroots level and
- Identify projects corresponding to real priorities and involve wider benefits.

**Commented [DC-U66]:** Please explain. Not sure what you are referring to.

### Logical framework and indicators

In the ATIP log frame, specific objectives

- Improved victim-centered investigations and prosecutions through training and support to police, judges, prosecutors and case manager
- Enhanced victim protection through provision of comprehensive victim services

**Objective 1:** As of quarterly reports until December 2017, WV provided 111 government officials to participate in Victim Centered Investigation and Prosecution trainings in Burma which are the very first experiences for the frontline government staff who did not have specific



experiences of repatriation, reintegration, and prosecution processes. And the front line ATTF police and Investigating Officers, who involved in the interviews proved **satisfaction** on the trainings and improvement of their knowledge about international law relating to VOT and could apply in their daily tasks. The training was not only **about** the prosecution process but also included law enforcement, basic human right protection and providing spaces for learning and sharing the experiences. The Victim Centered Investigation Training Moduel was developed by contribution of anti-trafficking police, DSW officers, and representatives from UNICEF, ILO, IOM, Save the Children and Project Issara who are members in the Human Trafficking Working Group (HTWG). WVM developed one video clip for conducting interview with VoTs which includes do and don'ts instruction for prosecutors. And one resource booklet was developed to support the practical work on prosecutions of the participants in prosecution training. (Please see more information in indicator session)

**Objective 2:** WV provided reintegration supports to total 178 VoTs in the 15 townships identified as “hotspots” by GoUM where DSW could not reach the comprehensive services. YKBWA provided services to 139 VTs in 11 Townships in Yangon region. WV provided 39 VoTs in 4 townships in Shan State, Mandalay and Taninthayi Regions with necessary follow up supports. Together with this, DSW staffs are in only 27 of Burma’s 325 Townships, are providing 815 VoTs in Yangon regions. WV trained 145 case managers and case workers in through 11 times of cases management related trainings. However, these are only a few official DSW staff and have limited capacity and resources to provide reintegration services, particularly follow up VoTs. WV organized 11the case management trainings in high-risk township areas and has included the content regarding VoT and prosecution. In addition, together with DSW, WV conducted shelter visits in Thailand prior to return of VoT, both in terms of the costs associated with these visits, and the skills are still required to assess VoT.

**The role of youth and community:** No indicator was employed specifically on the importance of community watch groups, youth groups, CBOs and CSOs regarding anti trafficking in the community. The local and community organizations are highly presence in the community to work on local issues particular on domestic violence, urban slums, human rights, women rights, migration, labour issues, land disputes, and representing community voices and choices.

**Indicators of the project:** Generally the indicators are considered as sound and relevant. All 8 indicators are verifiable with time bound targets with quality outputs on victim supports and services. They altogether show the degree ATIP contributes to improve the capacity institutional and policy environment of the Government to respond to trafficking. The evaluators validated the possibilities of rooms for improvement of knowledge and best practices by reviewing the reports on number of trained staff and institutional supports could make the indications more complete.

There are indicators used is a bottom-up feedback from the project intervention to national planning and policy making, “learning documents and advocacy messages”. Indicators for objective 1 needed the quantified and quality value on the “**case management reported the effective application of training messages and learning**”. ATIP should identify the best and good cases towards the specific indicators that define approaches using best practices in case management. And the indicators needed qualitative measures for “**progress monitoring and community contribution in victim centered approach and supports**” and **services includes** medical services; legal services; psychological and psychosocial care; shelter and rehabilitation; food and clothing; formal and informal education; vocational training; life skills training; return and reintegration assistance; cash assistance and other rehabilitation and recovery services.

**Commented [DC-U67]:** The Victim Centered Investigation training was for police officers and the prosecution training was for case workers. Please separate the two. Also instead of stating that 111 government officials participated. State specifically which kinds of government officials participated and what they the breakdown by training.

**Commented [DC-U68]:** How do we know this to be true? Please provide evidence. Ie who said it, when did they say it.

**Commented [DC-U69]:** Myo – wasn’t the module developed by AAPTIP? Why is there no mention of them here?

**Commented [DC-U70]:** Combining project numbers with country numbers may confuse the audience. Focus on the staff the project directly served.

**Commented [DC-U71]:** How many were DSW case managers and case workers? Would be good to pull out those numbers since the next sentence highlights them.

**Commented [DC-U72]:** Are you suggesting this should be an indicator in the future? If so, include within one of the recommendations or as a lessons learned for the next project.

**Commented [DC-U73]:** Was an evaluation given to SOTs on the quality of services? To assess from their point of view the most helpful or impactful?



### Indicators of objective 1:

- *No. of people using or trained with supplementary resources*
- *% increase in trainees' level of knowledge*
- *% trainees reporting that training helped them to do their job.*

The capacity building program of ATTF is embedded with other training courses in the country. ATIP filled the gaps on victim centered approach with providing supplementary resources. Victim Centered Investigation and Prosecution concept is embedded in the practices of ATTF as responded to the interviews. Awareness on International law on trafficking in person by the trainees is different in locations. The interview respondents from ATTF and DSW provided that the trainings helped them to do their job better. It needs specific time allocation to monitor and measure by ATIP team and appropriate tools are needed to assess how the training helped them. Only two prosecution trainings provided in 2017 proved that the pre-post training survey with 80 percent of knowledge improvement.

**Commented [DC-U74]:** What was the number of % of respondents who said this? Include that information to strengthen statement

**Commented [DC-U75]:** Are you saying this was a limitation to the evaluation period or the project lifespan? Are you recommending improved data collection tools?

**Commented [DC-U76]:** Please include out of how many?

### Indicators of objective 2:

- *% increase in trainees' level of knowledge*
- *% trainees reporting that training helped them to do their job*
- *% of VoT who report they were satisfied with reintegration services provided*
- *# of learning documents / advocacy messages presented to GoM and Key trafficking stakeholders*
- *% of DSW that report on the job training was effective*

It is difficult to assess the level of knowledge particular on comprehensive victim supports and case management comprised with services includes medical services; legal services; psychological and psychosocial care; shelter and rehabilitation; food and clothing; formal and informal education; vocational training; life skills training; return and reintegration assistance; cash assistance and other rehabilitation and recovery services. The information center in Yangon could provide the services after receiving the job training and some received from IOM and JICA organized trainings. During the visits to shelters in Thailand, WVM provided proper messages to DSW to request the positive treatment on SOTs through status changes of victim to non-victim, their deportation, rights to get information of shelter rules and regulation, their legal status, their compensation and estimate of their return date, victim support, the project provided case stories to DSW.

**Commented [DC-U77]:** What is this entity? Is it an NGO?

**Commented [DC-U78]:** Do you mean victim to survivor?

### Analysis of assumptions and risks

It is observed that all the assumptions outlined in the project design are still valid.

Assumptions	Valid or not
The GoUM supports the project and accepts the training materials into police' support to SOT; SOT decide to pursue prosecution in geographic areas targeted by this project	Valid and observed
SOT are returned to geographic areas supported by this project (GoUM identified "hotspot" areas).	Valid and observed

## Effectiveness

**Objective 1:** Three indicators are associated with objective 1 and are formulated in simple way. However, the level of improvement of knowledge is difficult to measure and prove technically and the responses of GoUM officials in the interviews session is only mean to observe the improvement. Some indicators are yet to be fulfilled in order to attain Objective 1.

Institutional mechanism is established and functioning and Coordination mechanisms are in place for Human Trafficking though in place starting from 2015. Central committee has been established and HTWG meeting were conducted twice a year approximately, and very rare in some years before 2016. The corresponding achievements against target set in the logical framework are shown as follows:

#### Adoption of learning and best practices

There is no indicator set in the logical framework to reflect the degree of *sharing of technical knowledge and best practice*, and the ATIP needs to monitor any values corresponding to the knowledge improvements and best practices. The evaluation team has collected some evidence in sharing of programmatic knowledge and best practices such as the participation of community organizations and coordination with other agencies (though only to a certain degree at the national level), which the project has demonstrated up to now.

**Objective 2:** Five indicators are associated with objective 2 and are formulated logically. In here, the level of improvement of knowledge is challenging to measure and prove technically and the responses of GoUM officials, DSW, case managers of YKBWA in the interviews are only the mean to verify the effectiveness and knowledge improvement. The project is expected to improve the *well-being* of SOTs. However, it has still yet to demonstrate operationability, i.e. how evidence-based planning of anti trafficking into sub-national and local levels. There are a lot of best practices to be adopted in services includes medical services; legal services; psychological and psychosocial care; shelter and rehabilitation; food and clothing; formal and informal education; vocational training; life skills training; return and reintegration assistance; cash assistance and other rehabilitation and recovery services. These are important parameters for the success of the project. Admittedly, the evaluators have had challenges to identify enough evidence since they were not highlighted as important points to be monitored for the achievement of the project objective. More importantly, the ATIP team performed quarterly reports are the only way to monitor the progress of the project to achieve its objectives.

#### Summary on Effectiveness

ATIP Effectiveness	On	Ratings
O1: Improved victim-centered investigations and prosecutions through training and support to police, judges, prosecutors and case manager	Used of training materials	<b>Moderate</b> - to be reflect the contextual cases and materials in AAPTIP training courses
	Introduction of best practices & identification of case studies	<b>Moderate</b> – include international proven best practices and presentation of case studies of strategic documents
	Quality of delivering the Trainings	<b>High</b> – replicating and selection of training location in project locations or hot spots areas is needed for refresher <del>traininig</del> trainings
	Institutional support	<b>High</b> – capacity building programs of ATTF embedded with other relevant training programs and mainstreamed
O2: Enhanced victim protection through provision of comprehensive victim services	Quantity and Quality of services	<b>Moderate</b> - Reintegration services includes medical services; legal services; psychological and psychosocial care; shelter and rehabilitation; food and clothing;

**Commented [DC-U79]:** Can you please be specific and identify which mechanisms?

Also once restructured this section should be placed under coordination and sustainability.

**Commented [DC-U80]:** Please explain why. Insufficient tools to track this?

**Commented [DC-U81]:** Anti-trafficking programs or services?

**Commented [DC-U82]:** Is there are ranking of which ones are the best/yields the most impact?

**Commented [DC-U83]:** Services weren't considered important by the project? Should this be a possible recommendation or lessons learned?

**Commented [DC-U84]:** A question on effectiveness should include for example "are the various methodologies of the project contributing to an improvement of victim-centered investigation/prosecution?" or "have strategies been implemented to allow optimum use of resources?"

**Commented [DC-U85]:** What are the definitions for moderate vs high? You can put this as a footnote.

		formal and informal education; cash assistance and other rehabilitation and recovery services are needed together with vocational training; life skills training; return and reintegration assistance
	Satisfaction of VoTs on the services	<b>Moderate</b> - to increase the livelihood alternatives for the most vulnerable populations in urban women and unemployed

### Progress towards Results

Measurement of Change– Outcome 1	Evidence found as of December 2017
<i>Indicator 1 - Number of people using or trained with supplementary resources: (Yet to be achieved)</i>	The capacity building program of ATTF is embedded with other training courses in the country. ATIP filled the gaps on victim centered approach with providing supplementary resources.
<i>Indicator 2: Percentage increase in trainees' level of knowledge: (Achieved <del>some-what</del> <u>somewhat</u> extend)</i>	Victim Centered Investigation and Prosecution concept is mainstreamed and embedded in the practices of ATTF as responded to the interviews.
<i>Indicator 3: Percentage trainees reporting that training helped them to do their job: (Achieved <del>some-what</del> <u>somewhat</u> extend)</i>	The interview respondents from ATTF and DSW provided that the training helped them to do their job better. It needs specific time allocation to monitor and measure by ATIP team and appropriate tools are needed to assess how the training helped them.

**Commented [DC-U86]:** These were two separate trainings so should be looped together as one. The VCI was for police officers and the prosecution training was for case managers. Separate audience and separate curriculum.

Measurement of Change– Outcome 2	Evidence found as of December 2018
<i>Indicator 1: Percentage increase in trainees' level of knowledge (Achieved <del>some-what</del> <u>somewhat</u> extend)</i>	It is difficult to assess the level of knowledge particular on comprehensive victim supports and case management comprised with services includes medical services; legal services; psychological and psychosocial care; shelter and rehabilitation; food and clothing; formal and informal education; vocational training; life skills training; return and reintegration assistance; cash assistance. Case Management process: Intake, Assessment, Action Plan, <del>Implementation</del> <u>Implémentation</u> , Case Closure. Step by step legal process for Anti-trafficking cases, as well as the rights and the protection of the victim within legal process.
<i>Indicator 2: Percentage trainees reporting that training helped them to do their job (Achieved <del>some-what</del> <u>somewhat</u> extend)</i>	Respondents proved psychosocial support, health services, assistance to obtain a national registration card, and income generation are embedded.

**Commented [DC-U87]:** Evidence should include what was reported by respondents.

**Commented [DC-U88]:** Look at pre and post tests for this information

**Commented [DC-U89]:** This evidence doesn't correspond with the indicator. This indicator is for police officers, case managers and anyone else who received a training by the project. The SOTs received services not necessarily trainings so we should be talking about the services that the SOTs received.

**Commented [DC-U90]:** Use satisfaction surveys and reports

**Commented [DC-U91]:** Same as above, analysing the wrong set of beneficiaries.

<i>Indicator 3: Percentage of VoT who report they were satisfied with reintegration services provided. (Partially achieved)</i>	Respondents proved services to include medical services; legal services; psychological and psychosocial care; shelter and rehabilitation; food and clothing; formal and informal education; vocational training; life skills training; return and reintegration assistance; cash assistance.
<i>Indicator 4: Number of learning documents / advocacy messages presented to GoM and Key trafficking stakeholders. (Yet to be achieved)</i>	No specific learning documents and advocacy messages are presented during evaluation.
<i>Indicator 5: Percentage of DSW that report on the job training was effective. (Achieved partially).</i>	The information center in Yangon could provide the services after receiving the job training and some received from IOM and JICA organized trainings.

**Commented [DC-U92]:** Respondents agreeing to have received services is different from them saying they were satisfied with the provision (service delivery) and actual services.

**Commented [DC-U93]:** What about the youth pamphlet or the survivor gathering recommendations? Data from the survivor gathering was inserted into the training to police officers.

**Commented [DC-U94]:** For reasons similar to indicator 3, we are assessing if the training was effective meaning did it help them improve at their job? Also, why mention the other trainings by other partners?

The corresponding achievements against target set in the logical framework are shown as follows:

Measurement of Change – Output Indicators	Targets	Evidence found as of December 2017
Output 1.1: # of supplementary resource packages developed for police/ judges/ prosecutors	2 resource packages	Achieved. 1 video clip and 1 handbook developed
Output 1.2: # of police trained on victim centered investigation and prosecution  # of (refresher) trainings for police delivered on victim centered investigation and prosecution	120 police officers  8 Trainings	Not achieved yet. 111 police officers trained. 5 <del>trainings</del> trainings
Output 1.3: # of prosecution modules developed for Case Managers	1 Module on Prosecution	Achieved.
Output 1.4: # of trainings for Case Managers delivered  # of case managers trained	12 Trainings  135 Case Managers and case workers	Not achieved yet.  11 trainings conducted 145 case workers received trainings.
Output 2.1: # of trainings for YKBWA delivered (e.g. reintegration, financial management etc.)  # of YKBWA staff trained	6 Trainings  15 Staffs	Achieved. 6 trainings  19 YKBWA staff received.
Output 2.2: # of unique beneficiaries (Victims of Trafficking) provided with services	160 beneficiaries of VoTs	Not achieved yet. 134 VoTs
Output 2.3:	2 times	Achieved.

**Commented [DC-U95]:** Didn't see the learning doc/advocacy message indicator here.

# Survivor Gatherings conducted		2 times
Output 2.4: # of DSW screening visits to Thailand supported	4 times of visit	Not achieved yet.
# of victims of TIP referred to law enforcement or assisted to make a police report:	52 VoTs	52 VoTs by WV and 79 VoTs by DSW

**Commented [DC-U97]:** The project attended screening visits. Please include how many.

**Commented [DC-U96]:** Aren't these separate outputs?

## Efficiency

Assessment of efficiency was used by examining the relationship between the ability of staff to deliver key activities with the resources that they have. This approach provided a number of important findings. It is observed numbers of SOTs per case manager and types of services they provided. ATIP project activities and results are on track of schedule generally and only delayed of initiations that a direct consequence of project deliveries hindered. ATIP shows operational collaborative efforts with the CBTIP and HTWG, CPWG, Government Organizations such as MNWAF, National Maternal and Child Welfare Association (NMCWA). ATIP shows formal coordination with other in country players such as IOM, ILO, UNICEF, Save the Children and other regional actors to maximize the synergies and avoid duplication of works and learning the same subject.

**Commented [DC-U98]:** Please be specific on what delays you are referring to.

**Commented [DC-U99]:** Suggesting moving this to the future Coordination and Sustainability section.

During the evaluation mission, some SOTs showed their concerns on inefficiency of social workers hired by DSW in Yangon and Mandalay Regions. ATTF polices reflected that they had to work beyond their duties and administrative locations due to lack of supports from their supervisors and constraints with security concerns in borders. In the case of managing cross border traffickings, the bilateral collaboration between Burma and China, Burma and Thailand are important. The victim centered investigation and prosecution in Thailand is highly appreciated by SOTs with proper victim supports and services. Full supports and skill trainings have been providing in the shelters in Thailand. However, the cases managed in China were out of control, proved by VoTs, and difficult to communicate between two countries ATTFs due to the constraints of languages and lack of political supports. Victim protection is ~~uncertainty~~ to assess on the treatment of China ATTF and prosecution to the exploiters and the traffickers.

**Commented [DC-U100]:** Do we know why? Please be specific and explain. Also were SOTs only concerned about DSW case workers? What about the project case managers? We should focus on those who are project directly impacted.

**Commented [DC-U101]:** Please make the connection why it is important to know about VCI and prosecutions happening in countries outside of Burma? In terms of assessing the efficiency of the project we should be sure to focus on the target are who are responsible for.

**Commented [DC-U102]:** Have you gone through the training reports and pre and post tests?

**Project Management:** The project management of ATIP shows a good organized. Internal monitoring is performed twice a year. The quarterly report is the only way to measure the targets and the progress. The team members showed independent task-execution to the project objectives and intended impacts. The collaboration between WV Area Development Program functions and special projects is not much seen. Internal communication is well established between project staff and WVM/I management. No external audit has been conducted.

**Commented [DC-U103]:** How did they prove it?

**Project deliveries:** Investigating officers of Kyungtung and Mandalay prove that they improved knowledge about international law and SOP relating to SOTs experience repatriation, reintegration, and prosecution processes. Most of the VoT expressed that they pleased the services provided by ATTF on steps to protect their identity and dignity when they are in investigation and legal action process. ATTF officers could realize that ATIP is not only about the criminal cases but also about providing social services to SOT with practical steps. The officers could use the victim center approaches by using the ~~the~~ tools of structured interview, ~~structured~~ group discussion between police and survivors to improve understanding of victims' challenges. Feedbacks on the trainings provided by WVM were generally good and the measurement of the quality of the training was challenging to look more ~~detail-~~detail.

**Commented [DC-U104]:** When you saying could what does that mean? Are they using the tools or are they not using the tools? It is at least made available to them?

The case studies development process is under way and planned to be finished by August. The roll out trainings in 4 hotspot areas to 120 Investigation Officers and ATTF Police are under preparation and the results can be seen before the project closure. In future, the role of DSW is highly important to manage the whole process of rehabilitation and case management. Currently, the country capacity and resources are still scared to provide effective reintegration services particularly on follow up actions.

### Internal monitoring system

Project internal monitoring through indicator tracking was only seen in quarterly report. The project design document was not clearly mentioned how to monitor the project progress and process. However, the project did management monitoring twice a year. While the ATIP project team used the logical framework to evaluate all progress against the indicators, monitoring each output, planned milestones and deliverables, no data of this sort is available to the evaluators. Quarterly report and matrix of measurement is only mean to know the progress of the project.

The proposal document also proposed statement to capture training quality and impact. However, the evaluators have seen improvements through self-assessment and feedback information on the participants on the events were obtained to measure post training retention of knowledge or information. However, internal quarterly report reflected the progress indicator by using a matrix of measurement. However, no audit has been taken place. The Results Orientated Monitoring (ROM) was missing. Merely quarterly and annual reports are only the source to know the progress of project management.

### Value for money (as of December 2017)

ATIP has delivered its major activities with an estimated 72.95% budget utilisation as of year one, two and three reports combined in April 2018.

The use of resources by ATIP in light of many of these cost drivers is logical. For example, the costs incurred to pay for SOTs to implement their business proposals helped them to create income opportunities. However, cost allocation for small scale business is moderate at the detriment of investing equitably on social coping measures such as livelihood options and potential benefits for them.

Many of the proposals of business actions with the corresponding key design decisions are documented by ATIP and DSW. For example, agreements between ATIP and SOTs have been made for fostering business actions including terms, concepts, quantities, cost estimation, implementation acknowledgement, endorsements and guidance from local elders and informed decision. However, the cash is managed inappropriated ways by most of SOTs. This has reduced the efficiency and output of activities since the needs identification has been lack to access the feasibility.

## Impact and potential impacts

### Impacts generated by ATIP

At the National level the project has contributed to improve knowledge and practices on victim centered investigation and prosecutions through trainings and supports in field and national level. ATIP addressed both system and institutional enhancements of Burma government, especially to GoUM, TIP stakeholders, including the DSW (Case Management, repatriation and reintegration) and Anti Trafficking Task Force, Justice Department (prosecution/ criminal process) who are ultimately responsible for leading support to VoT in Burma. Capacity building is at the core of any effort made by the ATIP team though there is room for improvement.

**Commented [DC-U105]:** Are you referring to the refresher trainings or all the police trainings? This sentence sounds as we haven't done any police trainings.

**Commented [DC-U106]:** A design document (proposal) isn't supposed to have a full detailed M&E plan. WV Myanmar's M&E department worked with the project to develop a M&E plan. Was this not reviewed?

**Commented [DC-U107]:** Myo – did we not give the evaluator all the necessary data?

**Commented [DC-U108]:** Usually a small scale business or livelihood options wouldn't be considered a social coping mechanism. In country when talking with survivors, WVUS realized a common issue across the survivors is that they still weren't social included into society. Negative stigmas about trafficking exists and so survivors are either shunned or kicked out of the community. Was this found in the evaluators findings? This would be an interesting aspect to mention somewhere in the report.

**Commented [DC-U109]:** Through what evidence have we been able to make this statement? i.e. based on the focus group discussions?



Thematic context of anti-human trafficking in Burma is complex with other sub-sectors such as migration, drug abuses, human rights issues and require coordination across the sectors, at all levels. The project is short of focus on the service achievements made as a result of the rehabilitation activities on victim supports and ensuring socio-economic situation. Without these services, the trafficking can not be ended up. To date, the activities have generated some impacts on the ground on the improvement of the livelihoods for the VoTs and their income sources are under uncertainty due to mismanagement.

**Commented [DC-U110]:** What do you mean when you say short of focus? It's only a 3 year project.

**Commented [DC-U111]:** Can we report on how many survivors mismanaged their services and provisions provided by the project?

Promotion of desired development outcomes such as to address coordination gaps and collaborative actions between line departments (ATTF, DSW, GAD), government organized agencies, and community watch groups have been witnessed a minimal in Mandalay region and Shan State. It is also missing to capitalize the good practices and learnings on victim-centered actions, except survival gathering. Usage of the video resources developed by WV and the survival gathering give more spaces for VoTs to advocate their needs, voices and choices directly to high level delegates. National Women Federation and National Maternal and Child Welfare Association are active in delivering awareness raisings on trafficking education.

**Commented [DC-U112]:** Why would you say the project is missing victim-centred actions – but then say “except for survivor gatherings”. If that is part of the project design it should analysed and not considered an exception.

### Impacts generated in Kungtung Township

During the evaluation mission in Kyungtung and Maiyaung Townships, the evaluation team observed the degree of relationships between WV and VoTs who received the services was highly appreciated. The family members of VoTs recognized WV very well on its services on shelter visits in Thailand, repatriation process, return trip, reunion with family members and follow supports on livelihoods needs. The appreciation of VoTs fall upon ATTF in Muse and Kyungtung townships on treating them with dignity and satisfied the full protection of their rights and providing prosecution services. Among the VoTs the evaluation team observed a very important case with one young female victim who returned from Thailand with successful small business of sewing.

**Commented [DC-U113]:** Did she learn the skills from the project or when she was in Thailand.

It is observed that this young woman has a dedicated and focused mind to pursue or grow her socio-economic development with future potential dream by sewing business. WV provided 2 sewing machines with some tailoring materials and supplies. She tried herself to attend tailoring and sewing trainings in Tachilate and developed her skill to start small business. The dream came true with a small apartment shop with various clients. She suggested that this kind of project is important for the young girls who are losing their dreams in life and proper vocational trainings are effective to start small business like her.

### Impact generated in Yangon Region

During the mission, the evaluation observed that a good change story of one VoT from Thanlin Township who is now having a small grocery shop with the assistances from WV and DSW. Her choice made up her growth and gets back her dignity with decent income by staying her home. With this livelihood supports she is now on right track of her income and she get 8,000 to 10,000 kyats per day from her small grocery shop. She appreciated the whole process of WV supports on repatriation, prosecution and follow up services.

## Sustainability - Likely continuation of achieved results

At the national level, ATIP has succeeded in initiating capacity building trainings developed by AAPTIP Training design and case management training module developed by ETIP. ATIP project was invited to produce the best practices and ample awareness raising in collaboration with National Women Affair Federation and ATTF to target women and young people those who are the most vulnerable population for trafficking.

At the meso-level, ATIP engaged in trivial connections with other key same thematic implementers of ILO, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, and Save the Children for capitalizing victim centered investigation and prosecution and supports. They are all based in Yangon.

At the micro level, for example in Yangon, a lot of needs were expressed by the SOTs, which have been met by project outcome two. The ATIP programmes in the country needs two folds strategic to benefit the rehabilitation of SOT and system strengthening which have been formulated in this project. Project sustainability is highly dependent on the victims and the final beneficiaries at the grass-root level that directly linked with their livelihoods situation.

**Financial sustainability:** ATIP has come up with the next phase of implementation strategy to make sure the victims will be benefitted more with livelihoods and income opportunities which could prevent cosequential effects of human trafficking or probably to end up of re trafficking. This also includes skills strengthening of government officials to perform better and to provide effective services within departmental budget

## VISIBILITY

### **Suvivor's gathering**

The national space to raise the voices of the survivors is the best at gathering event organized by WV. Most of the HTWG members joined in the events and shared their experiences of victim supports and services. Not only with the key stakeholders, the invited survivors from 15 hot-spots townships came and shared their stories each other there. The VoTs have got a strategic space to consult with highly level delegates from Myanmar Police Forces and Central Bereauro to shoot their needs and voices to access properly. WV used its profile and US department profile strategically through providing spaces for service providers and community.

**Commented [DC-U114]:** The survivors gathering activities are more than just visibility campaigns but a way to empower survivors give them a voice to play a role in forming police trainings and recommend certain policy changes.

### **Printed materials and documents**

World Vision produced one video document and one booklet on providing guideline for prosecution steps by steps. These publications have put the funders and publishing agency widely. The printed and produced materials can be obtained online resources and these are widely shared to the stakeholders in HTWG.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made based on the stated conclusions and experiences in project management and operational.

**Commented [DC-U115]:** Rank conclusions and recommendations in order of relevance to project objectives and importance to ATIP.

### **Conclusion1: Capatilize the victim-centered approach in the country by bringing diverse expertise of stakeholders**

Diverse relevant partners have valuable experience and expertises such as UNICEF, IOM, ILO, UNFPA, UNACT, Eden Ministry, CPWG and HTWG to shape ATIP programmes in Myanmar more effectiveness.). However, ATIP has high possibilities of inter-agency coordination by linking its outputs (action areas) to the field and replicate the good cases with these stakeholders.

**Commented [DC-U116]:** Are we saying the project did this or did not do this?

**Recommendation:** ATIP should build on its own project outputs and results by

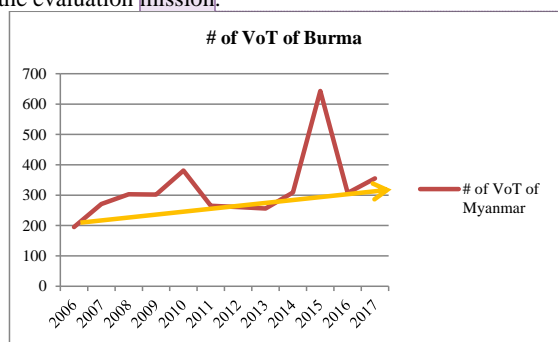
- Empowering local watch groups and using their experiences in prevention and direct hands-on supports to the VOT/victims and enhancing their position in HTWG with other key stakeholders of IOM, UNICEF, ILO, UNACT, Eden Ministry and Save the Children



WVM needs sharing of ATIP results of institutional strengthening and victim services that reflected the needs of the victims (income generating actions, seeking alternative solutions for livelihoods, and earning choices). This will serve as a good example of effective action plans designed for trafficked victims and offer social sector of Burma government's future task on the operationalisation of the ATIP program.

**Conclusion 2: The trend of VoTs of the country is increasing gradually year by year and needs relevant strategy/ies to be more inclusive**

The following graph shows that the number of VoT in the country is gradually increased since 2006 and expected to grow quicker with high volume of VoT. WV needs the strategic decision to address this situation through facilitating the relevant strategies with coordinated approaches of multi-stakeholders by prevention program and capitalizing the victim-centered approaches. Good working relationships between ATIP team and the beneficiaries & partners, strong DSW and ATTF leadership and commitment have been observed during the evaluation mission.



It is believed that the Human Trafficking Working Group or coordination mechanism will continue to operate on the selective sectors to address anti trafficking issues. Nevertheless, the coordination mechanism in the sub-national and local levels is currently weak and limited chances of participation by CSOs and watch groups. The learning exposures can be created for strategic positions of building the necessary capabilities and regional collaborative skills of key officials of government.

**Recommendations:**

- Link to the hot-spots areas to include the participation and needs of sub-national and local levels by inviting key stakeholders and community watch groups to scale up the broader coordination and collaboration to address trafficking issues. This way, it helps the identification of the local needs in the ATIP actions and will help effective coordination in the future of any trafficking program design. To expand ATIP network to sub-national and local levels (this can be done at a later stage) where favorable.
- More investment is needed to enhance institutional capacity for DSW to carry out case managements, victim support activities and services in future interventions.
- More good practices and knowledge sharing are needed among inter-agencies and collaboration experiences where necessary (e.g. domestic violence and gender networks, as well as local actions for protection and advancement of women.)

**Conclusion 3: Stakeholders outputs have been added in development of ATIP training materials and project reports**

<sup>5</sup> Annual report of ATTF on VoTs between 2006 and 2018. It is available on website: [http://myanmarpoliceforce.org/mm/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=203&Itemid=720](http://myanmarpoliceforce.org/mm/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=203&Itemid=720)

**Commented [DC-U117]:** Reword so this is directly related to the project

**Commented [DC-U118]:** The project started in October 2015 and according to the chart there was a significant drop from 2016 to 2017. While that might not be directly caused by the project there could be a correlation. Focus analysis within the timeframe of the project lifespan.

Also would be good to reference the State Department TIP reports

**Commented [DC-U119]:** Are you saying this wasn't done by the project? Is your recommendation to continue efforts or increase activities towards this?

**Commented [DC-U120]:** Link this back to the reason you mentioned earlier – that they are only a few DSW staff and have limited staff capacity and resources to provide reintegration services. Also identify what kind of investment you are envisioning

**Commented [DC-U121]:** Should this be a high-level conclusion worth mentioning as #3? Reconsider ranking.

IOM, ILO and UNICEF produced different assessments and reports or baseline that reflect the situation of women and young people in hot spots areas and given spaces for community watch groups. And State Department produces the country report yearly that is highly informative and influential to drive GoUM officials to take practical actions and strategic steps of combating trafficking. And WVM has strong internal long term development program that promotes spaces of community development with strategic position than other organizations.

**Commented [DC-U122]:** Target beneficiary group is all survivors of trafficking, including men.

#### Recommendations:

- Support the ADP to include in its design to tackle the social issues related with other sub-sectors such as migration, drug abuses, human rights issues and promote the position of ADP operational function to work with watch groups to advocate jointly.

**Commented [DC-U123]:** Consider saying this as a recommendation under sustainability rather than part of recommendation to the current project objectives.

#### **Conclusion 4: ATIP unit's expertise needs to reach out local institutions on prevention, prosecution, and empowering to reach the gaps of SOTs**

The hot spots areas in urban on trafficking give more spaces for awareness raising to community, public and schools. However, the current technical expertises of the WV ATIP team are predominately generalists on trafficking. There is a need of expertise and experiences in livelihoods rehabilitation after social chaos.

#### Recommendations:

- ATIP unit needs to be included by integrating local expert in vocational and income generating or business expert who have experienced in best practices to improve women skills. This way, some success cases will be applied by using the cases from Kungtung Township. Some income generating activities such as sewing, small groceries, local trishaws and dual or alternative income sources have been observed as the significant improvements of rehabilitation of SOTs.
- Provide relevant models in working with urban CSOs, CBOs and watch groups and ADPs in future project.
- Other risks such as economic crisis should also be addressed both in the short and long term with small and medium scale business plans and interventions. More sustainable inputs on income generating should be introduced both on the medium scale business model.
- The local experiences on using community watch groups needs some level of supports for operational cost such as transportation, participation in local meeting, reporting, and sharing.

**Commented [DC-U124]:** Livelihood rehabilitation is only highlighting one of the three areas of expertise suggested in the title. Livelihood strengthening is linked to empowerment. Consider expanding example beyond just economic empowerment.

**Commented [DC-U125]:** All beneficiaries (SOTs) need their technical vocational skills to be improved

#### **Conclusion 5: Good project output but to be applied especially on urban slums and address family economic crises**

Young women and single mother or widow are regarded as the most vulnerable groups that need special attention. It is observed that the design so far have given local women an opportunity to get access alternative livelihoods, to be less dependent, or to be empowered. A vast majority of them is illiterate, jobless and without prospects of work since they have received small amount of vocational trainings that can not applied for income generating. While some of them lost their capitals and cash provided by the project, some have to stop sending their children at a young age to school since they need the children to help to meet ends, others find themselves forced to migrate. The women groups and community watch groups are experienced in capacity building to raise the awareness and training of small and medium scale business and skill based businesses.

**Commented [DC-U126]:** Please identify which project output you are referring to here.

**Commented [DC-U127]:** This is not the scope of the project, SoTs is the target

#### Recommendations:

- ATIP should assess the needs of vocational and skill based trainings for women in the target areas (choices for urban) by making them commit in fighting poverty, debts and

economic crises, while improve their income<sup>6</sup> and their standard of living through income generation activities. The SOTs received the vocational trainings by ATIP which helped them as a foundation of doing a business. And specific vocational and skills trainings can be enhanced them to seek a suitable income sources. This is possible through linking with business and private factories and firms<sup>7</sup> for instance raising domestic livestock such as goats, pigs, and other relevant poultry are suitable for people in country sites.

- The watch group of the local women groups should be encouraged and their experience and networking should be valued. ATIP should build on their knowledge on delivering prosecution supports as well as family business.
- ATIP needs to deliver the right message that anti trafficking solutions should embed women, youths and ethnic groups for effective future replications. Income generating activities should be introduced in all hot spot sites for the empowerment of women who are the most vulnerable groups. This will enhance future implementation of the national actions on ATIP.

**Commented [DC-U128]:** Is it not being valued by the project?

**Commented [DC-U129]:** Isn't this already the case?

**Formatted:** Highlight

#### **Conclusion 6: Local capacity building observed but need to make population play an active important role**

In some ways local capacity building for government staff has been started by ATIP and IOM ATIP project. More awareness-raising is required especially on domestic violence and unemployment in order to put an end to the unsustainable practices employed currently by the communities. Internationally proven best practices such as bilateral collaboration, income generation, inter-agency coordination, small-medium scale business, self help groups, should be introduced to the local population as part of local capacity building. ATIP is planning to collect the cases to deliver the right message to the end-beneficiary that: in order to reduce their vulnerabilities, the local population has to play an active and important and active role by introducing good practices and forsaking unsustainable practices such as unsafe migration, forced migration, domestic violence and choices made for easy earning. In addition, YKBWA tried to link with the private business that supports the VoTs income choices.

**Commented [DC-U130]:** Please provide supporting evidence

#### **Recommendations:**

- ATIP project has to offer alternative livelihood options activities for young women in the target areas by making them commit in fighting poverty, while earning extra money at the same time. ATIP has to come up with other activities as the mothers and caregivers expressed that most young girls were unemployed and uneducated who have nothing to do all the days. Seeking better practices of other agencies are possible solutions on ensuring incomes of SOTs.
- Livelihood options should be based on the ground realities and needs. They should allow scale-up and replication. The results of these livelihood options from sub-national level and local level should be fed back to the national level for further policy adjustments. ATIP should make use of good cases as an opportunity/tool to link the central decision makers (TWG) to the local realities, challenges and needs.

#### **Conclusion 7: Sharing and learning to be improved**

Apart from the need of agencies coordination, internal monitoring is less performed twice a year and quarterly reportings are regularly conducted. Hence, the project lacks collaboration with ADP internally and externally. team members showed a tendency of isolated-task-execution without relating their tasks to the other development project objectives. Internal sharing across sister projects is observed generally and capitalizing on victim-centered investigation and prosecution and services is more required.

**Commented [DC-U131]:** When you say internal monitoring, what are you referring to?

**Commented [DC-U132]:** This is outside of the project objectives so can be a recommendation for sustainability but not a major critique to whether the project is meeting its goals and objectives.

<sup>6</sup> Currently women's average wage in city is not same as men. Women earn 3,000 MMK (about 2.5 USD) per day when they have work.

<sup>7</sup> Small scale or medium scale business can be observed more through other agencies expertises.

#### Recommendations:

- Update the useful and relevant resources which can be used for internal and external resource pooling and sharing
- Share technical knowledge and internationally proven best practices at All levels (e.g. Transfer knowledge on victim center services; Trafficking information and knowledge management system should be enhanced making sure that transfer of technologies, expertise and technology know-how is effectuated successfully before the end of the project)
- Encourage and value local and community watch groups contribute in the project activities.

## ANNEXES

### **Annex 1: Terms of References**



Consulting\_Opportunity\_Final\_Evaluation\_

### **Annex 2: Brief profile of the evaluator**



CV\_Thura  
Tun\_201802.pdf

### **Annex 3: Methodology and Scope of evaluation and question**



Inception Report -  
Draft - Evaluation of .

### **Annex 4: Sampling method and itinerary**



Evaluation Work Plan  
and Proposed Samplr

### **Annex 5: List of participants in the KIIs and FGDs**

FGD with YKBWA project team

1. Saw Tha Shee, Project Manager
2. Say Eh Htoo, Case Worker
3. Kalel Wah, Office Staff
4. Thiri, Case Worker
5. Eh Tar Taw, Case Worker

KII with VoTs in Yangon Region

1. A female from Mingaladone Township
2. A female from Thanlyin Township
3. A female from Hlaingthayar Township
4. A female from Hlaingthayar Township
5. A femae from Hlaingthayar Township
6. A male from Hlaingthayar Township
7. A male from Shwepyithar Township

8. A male from Shwepyithar Township
9. A male from Insein Township
10. A female from Thanlyin Township
11. A Female from Shwepyithar Township
12. A female from Hlaingthayar Township
13. A female from Thanlyin Township
14. A female from Hlaingthayar Township
15. A female from Thanlyin Township
16. A female from Dala Township

KII with VoTs in Maiyaung Township

1. A female from Wansan village
2. A female from Wansan village
3. A female from Phayaung village
4. A female from Haungkyung village
5. A female from Haungkyung village

KII with VoTs in Kyungtung Township

1. A female from Yanloshan village
2. A female from Loathar village
3. A female from Wankyung village

FGD with ATTF officers in Kyungtung Township

1. U Thet Zaw Tun, Deputy Officer
2. U Nay Lin, Deputy Officer

KII with VoTs in Mandalay Region

1. A female from Aungmyaythazan Township
2. A female from Magway Township
3. A female from Ngwetaungkyigone
4. A female from Hospital Compound
5. A female from Nyaungkwin Township
6. A female from Chanyathazi Township

FGDs with Mandalay Regional office, DSW

1. Daw Khin Htay Win, Officer
2. Daw Khin May Yi, Deputy Officer
3. Daw Win Win Mar, Staff Officer, Training
4. Daw San Thida, Case Manager
5. Daw Hnin Htet Htet Lwin, Assistant Officer
6. Daw Swe Swe Tint, Deputy Officer
7. Daw Than Than Thwe, Shelter In Charge

FGDs with Mandalay Women Affairs Federation

1. Daw Thendar Phone Wint, Secretary
2. Daw Khin Moe Myint, Organizing Incharge
3. Daw Tin Htar Oo, Member
4. Daw Kyee Myin, Office Incharge
5. Daw Swe Swe Myint, Protection Incharge
6. Daw Khin Sandar, Women affairs Incharge
7. Daw New New Ohn, Member
8. Daw Khin Htwe Kyi, Member
9. Daw Cho Mar Oo, Trafficking Incharge

FGDs with Mandalay Regional ATTF Branch

1. U Tin Aung Ye Myint, Officer
2. Daw Aye Thida, Deputy Officer

Meeting with WV operation team in Yangon

1. Daw Doris Oo, Grant Department Head
2. Daw Khin Myo Thant, Project Manager
3. Daw Treasurer, Project Coordinator
4. U Thet Kaung Myat Oo, Project Coordinator
5. Daw Hser Gay Htoo, Associate

KII with Yangon Regional Information Center of DSW

1. Daw Wai Wai Latt, Officer

KII with delegate from US Embassy in Yangon

1. Daw Shwe Zin Nyunt, Senior program Management Specialist

FGD with CBOs in Yangon

1. Daw Ohnmar Myint, Pantaishin
2. Daw Thein Thein Mu, A Lin Tan
3. Daw Khin Soe Thein, Child Queen

**Annex 7: List of documents reviewed**

1. 01 Project Logframe.xlsx
2. A/TIP Project Proposal (missing)
3. Attachment A - WV JTIP Burma Common Indicators Q1(Yr3)\_Final.xlsx
4. Attachment B - WV Case Info\_Q2 (Yr 3).xlsx
5. Case Forms (JTIP) in Zip
6. ETIP Evaluation Report\_Final\_31052016.pdf
7. Evaluation Work Plan and Proposed Sampling.xlsx
8. Financial report
9. FY16 1st Quarterly Reporting for JTIP Funded Projects (final).doc
10. FY16 Q 3 WV JTIP Burma Performance Progress Report \_DC Edit.doc
11. FY16 Q 4 WV JTIP Burma Progress Report\_FINAL.doc
12. FY16 Q2 WV JTIP Burma Performance Progress Report DC edits.doc
13. FY17 Q 1 WV JTIP Burma Progress Report( final).doc
14. FY17 Q 2 WV JTIP Burma Progress Report( final).doc
15. FY17 Q 3 WV JTIP Burma Progress Report( final).doc
16. FY17 Q 4 WV JTIP Burma Progress Report( final).doc
17. Itinerary for project end evaluation\_26.4.2018.doc
18. TOR of Final Evaluation A/TIP Myanmar Project.pdf
19. Trafficking in Person Report 2017 by State Government. online
20. Trafficking report Myanmar by WV Austrilia.doc
21. Survey on Myanmar Child Forced Labor.pdf
22. Safe Migration Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice in Myanmar by ILO.pdf