



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Anti-Trafficking Technical Assistance

Annual Progress Report October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008

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Executive Summary

As trafficking touches almost every country in the world, USAID provides a worldwide response. As one part of this response, USAID awarded the Anti-Trafficking Task Order (ATTO) to Chemonics International Inc. and its consortium partners on September 30, 2004. The purpose of the Task Order is to support USAID/Washington and field missions with technical assistance, support the USAID Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID), and initiate pilot projects in selected missions. This support helps EGAT/WID to coordinate all of USAID's anti-trafficking activities, share knowledge on trafficking issues, and serve as the Agency leader in the fight against trafficking. The Task Order will end on September 30, 2009. This is the fourth annual update detailing the technical assistance provided from October 2007 - September 2008.

During the project's fourth year, the Anti-Trafficking Task Order completed and published an "Assessment on the Status of Trafficking in Persons in Egypt" that assessed the scope of trafficking in Egypt, identified Egyptian organizations interested in developing anti-trafficking initiatives, and recommended appropriate interventions. In addition, ATTO supported EGAT/WID with the compilation and review of anti-trafficking program information from 2001 to 2007, including an analysis of USAID program funding trends over that period. The Task Order also finalized its inputs for USAID's trafficking publication, "Combating Trafficking in Persons in the 21st Century," a document that summarizes USAID's anti-trafficking efforts since 2001 and provides lessons learned and fundamental programming principles for future anti-trafficking programming. As of the end of the year, ATTO was undertaking several research studies at the request of EGAT/WID: a study of the relationship between gender-based violence and trafficking; a review of monitoring and evaluation of anti-trafficking programs; and a synthesis study of USAID's anti-trafficking efforts in Asia.

As of the end of its fourth year, the Task Order has completed and published 13 field assessments, evaluations and other field-based tasks, two region-specific desk reviews and four subject-based studies. In addition, ATTO has completed a wide range of special studies and prepared informational materials on the dimensions of trafficking and USAID's responses for use by EGAT/WID.

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

SECTION I

Anti-Trafficking Task Order Background

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION II

Project Activities

A. Major Activities Planned and Underway

At the end of the Task Order's fourth project year, several activities are underway and planned for completion during the project's fifth and final year.

√ Gender-Based Violence and Trafficking: Literature Review

During the final quarter of the year, ATTO began a review of gender-based violence and trafficking in persons. The purpose of the review is to present an analytical summary of information available on linkages between gender-based violence and trafficking, including implications for anti-trafficking programming. In many situations where trafficking is rampant, gender-based violence is also prolific. Many of the same root causes of trafficking—endemic and systemic gender discrimination, poverty and lack of equal access to opportunities, situations of crisis, and poor education and health infrastructures—also serve as root causes of gender-based violence. Because of these similarities, there are potential lessons from the fight against gender-based violence that are applicable to the anti-trafficking effort, and initiatives to battle either must take the other into account.

Working with a consultant, ATTO is reviewing relevant written materials discussing actual or potential linkages with gender-based violence as well as contacting experts in gender-based violence and related fields to obtain additional information on the problem of gender-based violence in the context of human trafficking. The review will note gaps where further research is needed to better understand the problem. The consultant is presenting findings in the form of an analytical summary paper and an attached annotated bibliography of sources.

√ Monitoring and Evaluating Anti-Trafficking Initiatives: a Review

During the third quarter of the year, ATTO began work on a study examining the monitoring and evaluation of anti-trafficking programs in order to develop a summary paper describing how USAID as well as donors, international organizations and implementers have addressed the issue of monitoring and evaluation both in determining incidences of trafficking and in prevention, protection, and prosecution programming. In 2007, the General Accounting Office (GAO) raised valid concerns regarding the monitoring of U.S. Government-funded international programs addressing trafficking. The report found that some U.S. Government-funded international programs tended to lack monitoring elements, including targets for measuring performance, in their program documents. For many reasons, it is difficult to monitor performance and conduct impact evaluations of anti-trafficking programming; these include the black market nature of trafficking, the difficulty in accurately counting numbers of trafficking

victims, and the difficulty in accessing those vulnerable to trafficking. Some types of information, especially accurate statistics on numbers of trafficking victims worldwide, remain elusive. However, after over a decade of implementation experience with anti-trafficking initiatives globally, USAID and the international community have developed various approaches to monitoring and evaluating the impact of anti-trafficking initiatives.

Working with a consultant, the ATTO team reviewed public documents that discuss methodological issues in monitoring and evaluation of anti-trafficking programs, including information on how to monitor prevalence and trends in numbers of victims. This review also examined existing toolkits or best practice guides on monitoring and evaluation of trafficking programs, and examples of performance management plans and project evaluations. The ATTO team examined academic literature as well as reports from USAID and its implementing partners, international organizations and other donors. Some of the themes under review include how to assess the impact of project interventions on trafficking prevention, protection and prosecution; the use of indicators within and across projects; and USAID's practical field experience in performance monitoring including the types of information that are produced when anti-trafficking programs incorporate well-designed monitoring systems and evaluations. The effort will include a synthesis of general programming principles and best practices that can be applied to monitoring and evaluating anti-trafficking projects. ATTO expects to complete the report in the first quarter of the final project year.

√ Synthesis of USAID's Anti-Trafficking Programs in Asia

ATTO began work on a synthesis of USAID's anti-trafficking programs in Asia in the final quarter of the year. Similar to last year's review of Africa programs, the objectives of the Asia analysis are to conduct a country-by-country analysis of anti-trafficking activities in the Asia region and to summarize program accomplishments along with lessons learned and best practices. The synthesis will capture activities throughout the spectrum of trafficking prevention, protection and prosecution, summarize accomplishments by country and across the region, and highlight the creative approaches taken by Asia missions. The final document will include a general synthesis of findings along with a comprehensive best practices and lessons learned section that can inform future planning. It will also include a summary profile of anti-trafficking programs undertaken in each country since 2001.

ATTO joined EGAT/WID in a meeting with representatives of USAID's Asia Bureau to discuss the scope of work for this effort. The Asia Bureau then contacted field missions who have undertaken anti-trafficking projects since 2001 with a request that they agree to participate in the synthesis effort. Eight missions (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam) expressed interest in participating. ATTO compiled a list of activities undertaken by each country and began to assemble available project documents, including requesting copies of implementers' regular reports, project monitoring reports and evaluations from participating missions. The ATTO research team will first review and summarize each country program using a standard set of questions. The team will then undertake a comparative review and

analysis of how programs in the region have addressed the major needs in anti-trafficking programming, including raising awareness, addressing underlying vulnerabilities of persons at-risk, providing protection and services to victims, and strengthening governance, law enforcement and coordination. ATTO expects to provide EGAT/WID with a draft report by the end of the first quarter.

√ Preliminary Responses to Field Requests

At the beginning of the fourth quarter, ATTO received a request from EGAT/WID regarding a potential assessment in **Namibia**. This was in response to a request from Namibia's Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare to USAID for assistance with a study to assess the existence, extent, nature and impact of human trafficking in the country and make recommendations to address it. ATTO drafted a sample scope of work for an initial, focused trafficking assessment that would assemble available information on the scope of trafficking in Namibia and on the efforts of government and civil society to address it; to outline gaps in information and recommend further research needed to fill gaps; and to suggest next steps by concerned government authorities. ATTO revised the scope of work and prepared a more detailed timeline and budget after receiving comments from the Government of Namibia, in consultation with EGAT/WID.

Also in the fourth quarter, ATTO received a request from EGAT/WID regarding a potential evaluation of the USAID/**Nigeria's** anti-trafficking program. In response to a specific query from USAID/Nigeria, ATTO prepared a draft budget for such an evaluation and provided tentative cost estimates to EGAT/WID.

√ Looking Ahead

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

B. Significant Results to Date

Summary of Overall Achievements

Since project inception, ATTO has undertaken 13 field tasks and completed and published two region-specific desk reviews and four subject-based studies, as well as provided other support to EGAT/WID. Annex A includes a full list of ATTO activities completed to date.

Field-Based Tasks

Assessments and Evaluations

- √ Serbia and Montenegro: Synthesized existing knowledge about trafficking in the two countries, pinpointed gaps, identified donor and government-funded activities, and outlined potential trafficking-related activities for USAID.
- √ Nigeria: Provided background on the scope of trafficking in Nigeria and identified challenges; made programming recommendations to support Nigeria in its anti-trafficking efforts especially in the areas of investigation and prosecution, including coordination of investigative activities among various agencies.
- √ Guatemala (in coordination with USAID's Women's Legal Rights Initiative project): Identified gaps including lack of a comprehensive anti-trafficking law, a lack of properly trained legal and social work professionals, and a lack of public awareness, and made programmatic recommendations based on interviews with local organizations, government agencies and USAID.
- √ Jamaica: analyzed existing trafficking problem and reviewed ongoing programming as a basis for making programmatic recommendations, including supporting civil society efforts with at-risk youth and vulnerable communities and building the capacity of law enforcement.
- √ Dominican Republic: reviewed the scope of trafficking in the country, identified programming gaps and provided recommendations for a possible response by USAID, for example public awareness campaigns and specialized training for law enforcement professionals.
- √ Nicaragua: reviewed the scope of the trafficking problem, assessed the strengths and weaknesses of USAID anti-trafficking activities and made recommendations including journalist training, targeted public education and improved operational capacity of anti-trafficking partners.
- √ Indonesia: looked strategically at ongoing programming to pinpoint gaps and determine whether other types of programming might also be appropriate, and addressed coordination and collaboration with others working in anti-trafficking; recommended a broad range of activities to address sex and labor trafficking.
- √ Ecuador: met with government and non-government representatives as a basis for programmatic recommendations including the need to educate stakeholders on child protection, implement a wide range of prevention activities, and strengthen anti-trafficking legislation, witness protection, and prosecution.
- √ Egypt: assessed scope of trafficking in Egypt, identified Egyptian organizations interested in developing anti-trafficking initiatives, and recommended appropriate interventions. (Described in detail in next section).
- √ Albania: evaluated USAID's two anti-trafficking programs; identified positive impacts on efforts of government and civil society to address trafficking but noted some gaps in coordination; recommended implementation improvements including in the areas of case management and standards of victim care.
- √ Cambodia: assisted EGAT/WID in evaluating the program of the International Justice Mission, noting the organization's successes in proactive rescue and support for investigations and prosecution of traffickers, and recommending continued collaboration with government departments, NGOs and UN agencies.

Technical Assistance to Missions

- √ USAID/Zambia Technical Assistance: Analyzed existing legislation and the country's legal system as it pertains to human trafficking, provided guidance on measure to strengthen government and institutional responses and prepared a draft of comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation along with a policy framework.
- √ USAID/Europe & Eurasia (E&E) Anti-trafficking Workshop: Held in Sinaia, Romania in August 2005, the workshop brought together USAID anti-trafficking staff from the region to discuss ongoing programming best practices and lessons learned as well as collaboration and coordination among organizations and across borders.

Regional Desk Reviews

- √ Synthesis of Assessments: Latin America and Caribbean Region: Summary of best practices, lessons learned and recommendations for the region based on a review and synthesis of ATTO's previous assessments in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, and Ecuador.
- √ Review of USAID-Anti-Trafficking Programs in Africa: Reviewed project documents from twelve anti-trafficking programs in Africa, prepared country-specific program summaries, and synthesized lessons learned and best practices with relevance across the region.

Studies

- √ Study on Shelters in Foreign Countries: Completed a study based on a review of the literature on victim protection, residential shelters, and rehabilitation, with a discussion of the major types of residential shelters, the challenges to effective shelter operations and care, and good practices and recommendations.
- √ Literature Review: Shelters: Reviewed available literature on types of shelters designed to meet the range of trafficking victim needs and circumstances, including emergency shelters, transit shelters, short-term shelters, and long-term shelters and reintegration centers, with identification of good practices. With annotated bibliography.
- √ Literature Review: Humanitarian Emergencies: Reviewed available literature on trafficking in humanitarian emergencies, a little-researched subject until the 2004 Tsunami; much of the research examines the increased vulnerabilities of women after disasters. With annotated bibliography.
- √ Literature Review Update: Trafficking in Post-Conflict Situations: Updated an earlier, USAID-funded literature review on human trafficking and the effect of conflict on women, children and gender-based violence, underscoring the complexity of the problem of human trafficking in post-conflict settings. With annotated bibliography.

Year Four: Technical Assistance to Field Missions and Operating Units

1. Assessment in Egypt

During the first quarter of the project year, ATTO finalized the trafficking in persons assessment conducted last year at the request of USAID/Egypt. The published version can be found at http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADK922.pdf.

The assessment was intended to achieve three objectives: understand the scope of trafficking in persons in Egypt; recommend appropriate anti-trafficking interventions within the short-, medium-, and long-term; and identify Egyptian organizations interested in developing anti-trafficking initiatives and suggest ways USAID may support them. The ATTO assessment team conducted a literature review of previous studies, legislation, policy and regulations; USAID and other donor programs and activities; and of related issues, such as smuggling, forced marriages, street children, tourism industry issues, labor recruiters, and labor migration patterns.

In Egypt, the team interviewed representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, the National Council for Women, and the National Council for Human Rights, as well as Egyptian non-governmental organizations, to understand their interest in trafficking, solicit their support and ideas, and gauge their current activities related to trafficking. The assessment team also visited areas vulnerable to trafficking such as Cairo, Alexandria, Luxor, Aswan, and Sharm El-Sheikh, to further determine the scope of the problem. The assessment team conducted 200 informal interviews with street children, women in prostitution, women in transactional marriages, and laborers. The team then organized four workshops (three in Cairo and one in Alexandria) to bring stakeholders together to discuss trafficking issues in light of assessment findings.

The assessment team found that cross-border trafficking for labor and prostitution is a serious problem that needs to be addressed. However, the more significant forms of trafficking in Egypt seem to be transactional marriage and trafficking of children for begging, labor, and illegal activities. While exact statistics do not exist for people trafficked for these purposes, the large numbers of street children, the high rate of poverty, and omnipresent gender discrimination suggest a pervasive problem of trafficking within Egypt.

The assessment team learned from the interviews with civil society organizations and government agencies that there is limited conceptual clarity on the problem of trafficking, which impedes the consensus needed for policy and legislative reform. The assessment team also noted that while the problem of domestic trafficking in children appears to be widespread, there is little research on trafficking in persons in general and on the trafficking of children in particular.

The assessment report describes trends in transnational trafficking while bringing to light new research on domestic trafficking. The report also emphasizes individual

trafficking as many forms of exploitation of women and children in Egypt are perpetrated by spouses, parents, or other members of the family.

The report notes that any comprehensive response to the problem of trafficking should include the government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and other members of civil society. It observed that a number of NGOs are concerned with issues of women's rights and children's rights, but none specifically focuses on trafficking and that government and civil society are in the initial stages of responding to trafficking. Report recommendations included specific assistance in the areas of legislation, research and data collection, and capacity building; the need for a national action plan; and the need to enhance public awareness. The report also includes an illustrative USAID action plan for implementation of these recommendations.

Year Four: Technical Support for EGAT/WID

1. Program Database and Analysis of USAID Anti-Trafficking Program Trends

EGAT/WID requested that ATTO undertake an analysis of Department of State and USAID anti-trafficking assistance provided between 2001 and 2007 to better understand the characteristics of each agency's programs and to determine what, if any, trends are discernable over time. The sources for this analysis are the annual summaries of U.S. government anti-trafficking programs maintained by the Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and provided to ATTO by EGAT/WID. These annual summaries include project funding information based on individual obligations of funds, plus, for each obligation, information on the funding agency or office, recipient of funding, a brief project description, and other characteristics of the activity. ATTO organized and compiled this information into a linked spreadsheet database in order to facilitate comparative analysis of project variables. For the analysis of USAID program trends, ATTO examined such variables as cumulative and annual funding; assistance by geographic region; project size and number of years of funding; type of activity (prevention, protection, prosecution); and aspect of trafficking (sex, labor) addressed. ATTO compiled a written overview of results, along with a series of charts, graphs and tables.

Among the findings of the analysis are that, between FY 2001 and FY 2007, USAID provided \$123.1 million for anti-trafficking projects. On a year-to-year basis, the amount has varied from a low of \$6.7 million in 2001 to a high of \$27.6 million in 2004. Europe and Eurasia account for 40 percent of total funding, followed by Asia and the Near East (28 percent), Africa (14 percent), and Latin America and the Caribbean (14 percent). Between 2001 and 2007, USAID provided two or more years of funding for 74 percent of its country and regional projects as reported annually and four or more years of funding for 45 percent of its projects. Since 2001, prevention has been an element of 83 percent of USAID projects reported annually; protection, 67 percent; and prosecution, 29 percent. Over time, an increasing percentage of projects have included protection, rising to more than 95 percent in 2007. Because of the way ATTO organized the

database, it can be used to quickly derive additional information about individual country programs, for example, to compile a list of recipients of funding for a particular country, or a list of all countries where a particular funding recipient has worked on trafficking with USAID (or other U.S. government) funding. The database can be updated annually with new information.

2. Support for USAID Trafficking Publication

EGAT/WID issued four annual publications between September 2001 and March 2006 that summarized USAID's anti-trafficking work. This year, EGAT/WID asked ATTO to assist with the development of a new publication that, while building on the previous reports, would present a cumulative view of USAID's anti-trafficking activities since 2001. ATTO proposed to organize the new material around themes that reflect USAID's comparative advantage as a development agency in addressing trafficking. To best demonstrate the range of prevention, protection and prosecution programs implemented by USAID since 2001, ATTO examined the complete list of anti-trafficking activities undertaken in more than 70 countries since 2001 and selected roughly 50 projects for further research. Research involved reviewing publicly available project data and preparing, for each project, a summary of project objectives, activities and accomplishments. ATTO used this research to help with the preparation of publishable materials for the draft including more than 20 paragraph-long project examples and four two-page project case studies for the text that highlight the work of various USAID missions around the world in the context of linkages between anti-trafficking and development. ATTO also updated its previously-prepared map summary showing all countries where USAID has funded anti-trafficking programs since 2001. ATTO assisted EGAT/WID in editing the final text, identifying a suitable cover photograph, formatting for layout, and coordinating production of the printed product. As of the end of the project year, the final draft was under review at USAID. The final printed version was delivered to USAID on October 23, 2008.

3. General assistance to EGAT/WID

Rapid Research

In April 2008, ATTO participated in a meeting between EGAT/WID and representatives from Egypt who were in Washington to discuss trafficking in persons as part of the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program. As a follow-up to questions raised by the visitors, ATTO provided USAID with information on (1) USAID programs on tourism and trafficking; (2) publicly available best practices manuals and guidelines for anti-trafficking programs; (3) international codes of conduct in the tourism industry, including the code against child sex tourism managed by the NGO ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Persons for Sexual Purposes) and the UN World Tourism Organization; and (4) a summary of USAID and other USG anti-trafficking programs that include police training. In the fourth quarter, ATTO prepared a package of materials on these subjects plus information on anti-trafficking legislation in a format suitable for transmittal to the visitors from Egypt.

EGAT/WID called upon ATTO for rapid research not only in these but also in other areas during the year. Research topics included information on manifestations of human trafficking; USAID and other organizations' anti-trafficking programs; and new developments in the international anti-trafficking effort. For example, with reference to the ECPAT code of conduct, ATTO assembled material on its origins and history, the number of companies participating, the criteria they must abide by, and its management structure, plus links to practical guidelines and training materials for companies wishing to adopt it. ATTO also provided EGAT/WID with a short summary of USAID activities that address the demand side of the trafficking problem and examples of USAID support for anti-trafficking legislation that includes protection of victims.

Other short-term research efforts included a review of available information on the sale of child brides as a method of trafficking, including preparation of a short literature review including case studies of child brides in Egypt, Afghanistan, India, and East Asia. ATTO also provided EGAT/WID with summary briefing materials on monitoring and evaluation of anti-trafficking programs, including illustrative indicators of progress based on a review of USAID activities.

ATTO also provided specific support to enhance public information on USAID's anti-trafficking efforts. ATTO finalized four original two-page case studies of USAID anti-trafficking programs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Vietnam, and the South Asia Region and assembled more than 10 other stories from existing USAID sources. All have been posted on the EGAT/WID public website under the heading "Combating Trafficking in Persons: Cases from the Field." Additionally, ATTO gathered information on USAID's work in trafficking as it relates to international marriage brokers and in the area of shelters for two external information requests, and prepared materials—including reproducing DVDs and information sheets—for USAID's use on International Women's Day.

Support for Potential Evaluation in Bangladesh

ATTO was approached by the USAID Mission in Bangladesh to conduct an evaluation of its anti-trafficking programs. Since 2001, USAID/Bangladesh has implemented anti-trafficking activities in the areas of prevention, prosecution of traffickers, and protection of trafficking victims. The Mission was interested in using recommendations provided by an ATTO program evaluation in designing a follow-on activity. In response to USAID/Bangladesh's request, ATTO revised the mission's draft scope of work, proposed a budget and identified potential consultants with the necessary evaluation experience and knowledge of USAID programming. Unfortunately, USAID/Bangladesh contacted ATTO to cancel the work after deciding to move forward with a new procurement without an external evaluation.

Regular Trafficking Update

ATTO compiles and submits a biweekly Trafficking Update to USAID that includes information on upcoming local events, news and recent publications related to trafficking in persons. The purpose of the Update is to provide USAID with timely, relevant information on a regular basis in a format that can be shared widely. It replaces a previous quarterly calendar of events.

C. Success Stories

√ Assessment in Egypt

The assessment of trafficking in persons in Egypt, completed and published at the beginning of the year, met its objectives to understand the scope of trafficking in Egypt, recommend appropriate anti-trafficking interventions, and identify Egyptian organizations with the potential to play an important role in combating trafficking. The assessment included a comprehensive description of the types of trafficking that occur in Egypt, among them a form of trafficking that had not previously been described in detail, that of transactional marriage. Given the limited anti-trafficking efforts to date on the part of Egyptian organizations, the assessment included detailed recommendations suggesting target organizations and the roles they could play and provided background material to guide next steps. Noting that combating trafficking in persons requires a comprehensive response and that government and civil society in Egypt are in the initial stages of implementing appropriate responses, the report recommended the following actions:

- Drafting anti-trafficking legislation for enactment by Parliament.
- Creating a reporting mechanism to monitor the status of trafficking in persons throughout the country.
- Undertaking extensive and comprehensive research on trafficking in persons in the country.
- Strengthening the capabilities of the media to increase public awareness of trafficking in persons throughout Egypt.
- Integrating trafficking in persons into the human rights curricula of Egyptian universities.
- Training human rights non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders on trafficking in persons as a violation of human rights.
- Preparation by the Government of Egypt of a plan of action detailing measure to combat trafficking in persons.

The group of Egyptian professionals who traveled to Washington in April 2008 as part of the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program included several representatives of organizations who were consulted as part of the Egypt assessment and who were identified by the assessment as important to anti-trafficking efforts in Egypt. They included both nongovernmental organizations and government entities, for

example the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood and the Ministry of Justice. When the group met with EGAT/WID to discuss their interest in trafficking, they were engaged in the topic and eager to obtain information on best practices in preventing trafficking, providing services to victims and identifying and prosecuting traffickers. Among the programmatic areas of interest to them were drafting of legislation, a database to track victims and perpetrators, and preparation of national plans of action. While their interest and that of others in Egypt in moving ahead with anti-trafficking initiatives is not solely attributable to ATTO, it is clear that the Egypt trafficking assessment has provided a new and important source of information for the anti-trafficking effort in Egypt.

D. Challenges

Specific challenges to this Task Order derive from its demand-driven nature. All activities are conducted at the specific request of USAID. USAID mission personnel are sometimes unaware of the services or too busy with other programs to seek assistance. Few missions have personnel devoted full-time to anti-trafficking efforts. Funding limitations are also a disincentive for Missions to request assistance from the Task Order.

The type of activities conducted by the Task Order also make monitoring and evaluation problematic. Beyond counting Task Order products and research requests, useful quantifiable information on the impact of the effort is difficult to find with the limited resources available to the ATTO.

E. Adjustments to Plan

The Anti-Trafficking Task Order will continue to support both USAID/Washington and USAID field missions in building a comprehensive response to trafficking that will strengthen the quality of programming and expand the Agency's knowledge. Specifically, the Task Order supports EGAT/WID in its efforts to coordinate USAID's anti-trafficking activities, share knowledge on trafficking issues and serve as the agency leader in the fight against trafficking. The Anti-Trafficking Task Order team will continue to undertake technical assignments for USAID upon the request of EGAT/WID. Length and complexity of assignments may range from the production of short documents to field-based activities completed over a number of weeks.

ATTO remains flexible to respond to the needs of EGAT/WID and, through them, to the needs of various USAID field missions and Washington bureaus. Using short-term consultants coupled with long-term staff expertise, ATTO is able to respond quickly and effectively in support of USAID's anti-trafficking work worldwide, including support in new technical areas or emerging USAID priorities.

ANNEX A: PERFORMANCE MONITORING

USAID's FY 2007 Operational Plan (OP) included targets and indicators specific to ATTO as an Implementing Mechanism. As a result, ATTO reports against the following indicators:

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

Tables 1 and 2, below, demonstrate ATTO progress. Table 1 is a summary of ATTO activities against the indicators and targets in the FY 2007 OP, including for the final quarter of the year (Quarter 16). Table 2 provides a detailed listing of ATTO activities by OP indicator.

ATTO Performance Summary

Indicator	Cumulative as of 9/30/06		FY 2007		FY 2008		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Q 16
Number of sector assessments conducted by the USG	8	8	4	3	4	0	0
Number of evaluations conducted by the USG	2	2	2	1	4	0	0
Number of special studies conducted by the USG (published)	5	5	2	3	3	1	1
Number of special studies conducted by the USG (unpublished)	N/A	5	N/A	0	N/A	4	1

Summary of Results as of September 30, 2008

Indicator	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
Number of sector assessments conducted by the USG	Serbia and Montenegro	Nicaragua	Zambia	
		Jamaica	Egypt (final approval FY 08)	
	Nigeria	Dominican Republic	Synthesis of Latin America and the Caribbean assessments	
	Guatemala	Ecuador		
		Indonesia		
Totals: 11	3	5	3	0
Number of evaluations conducted by the USG		Albania	Africa Bureau Desk Review	
		Cambodia		
Totals: 3	0	2	1	0
Number of special studies conducted by the USG (published)	Publication of annual report	Publication of annual report	Literature review - humanitarian emergencies	Support for USAID publication
	Publication of informational project brochure	Study on shelters in foreign countries	Literature review update - post-conflict	
	Technical assistance for Workshop in Romania		Literature review – shelters	
Totals: 9	3	2	3	1
Number of special studies conducted by the USG (unpublished)	Bosnia and Herzegovina trafficking briefing paper	Research assistance for USAID Seminar Series		Analysis of trends in USG anti-trafficking funding
	Participation in WID Office's open house	Study on Trafficking in Post-Conflict and Humanitarian Emergencies		Compilation and analysis of USAID anti-trafficking programming
	Development of materials for anti-trafficking training			Research on child brides and marriage brokers
				Compilation of material on codes of conduct
Totals: 9	3	2	0	4

ANNEX C – TIMELINE OF EVENTS, 2008-2009

Timeline of Events	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Issue Trafficking Update	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Provide technical support to EGAT/WID	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Identify missions to receive assistance, in consultation with CTO	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Prepare quarterly and annual reports	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Implement communications strategy for project activities and with USAID	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Ensure compliance with USAID financial regulations and Chemonics home-office accounting procedures	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Monitor and track project funds	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maintain communication with EGAT/WID (CTO and Director)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maintain current information on TIP to identify research gaps and best practices	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■