



## Tool 10.5 Monitoring and evaluation of projects relating to trafficking in persons

### Overview

*This tool discusses principles and guidelines specific to monitoring and evaluating projects relating to trafficking in persons and offers an example of such a project and the lessons learned from it. The tool also recommends sources of further information about monitoring and evaluating projects relating to trafficking in persons.*

## Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking (E/2002/68/Add.1)

*(United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)*

### **Guideline 3. Research, analysis, evaluation and dissemination**

Effective and realistic anti-trafficking strategies must be based on accurate and current information, experience and analysis. It is essential that all parties involved in developing and implementing these strategies have and maintain a clear understanding of the issues.

...

States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, should consider:

...

5. Monitoring and evaluating the relationship between the intention of anti-trafficking laws, policies and interventions, and their real impact. In particular, ensuring that distinctions are made between measures which actually reduce trafficking and measures which may have the effect of transferring the problem from one place or group to another.



The Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking are available at:

[www.unhcr.bg/other/r\\_p\\_g\\_hr\\_ht\\_en.pdf](http://www.unhcr.bg/other/r_p_g_hr_ht_en.pdf)

## Monitoring and evaluation and learning from experience

### **Terre des Hommes**

In its 2007 Handbook on Planning Projects to Prevent Child Trafficking, Terre des Hommes offers the following checklist on monitoring, evaluating and learning from the experience of anti-child-trafficking programmes.

1. Consider monitoring and evaluation at the planning stage, ensuring that systems are established for:
  - Monitoring activities
  - Evaluating the changes that occur as the result of these activities
  - Identifying the impact of these changes on child trafficking and on children's lives
  - Exploring any unintended impacts
2. Develop relevant and useful indicators and means of verification against project activities and objectives. Ensure that monitoring and evaluation plans are realistic, useful and cost-effective.
3. Include plans to consult with children and communities in your monitoring and evaluation.
4. Ensure that project planning incorporates lessons learned from other organizations on child trafficking and be prepared to share learning on child trafficking with other agencies and work together to identify good practice.



The *Handbook on Planning Projects to Prevent Child Trafficking* is available at:

<http://tdh-childprotection.org/content/view/158/1>

## Evaluation of impact of trafficking projects

### (Government Accountability Office)

In 2007, the Government Accountability Office of the United States conducted a study on the success of anti-trafficking projects in various countries. The report of the study analyses the means by which these projects are monitored and evaluated and makes recommendations for better measuring performance by modifying project design to clearly identify strategies and their expected outcomes. Overall, the report states, few evaluations that determine impact have been completed, leaving the impact of anti-trafficking interventions in question.

The report notes that anti-trafficking project documents (from a range of projects in a range of countries) often lack monitoring elements, such as targets for measuring performance. Other difficulties mentioned in regard to evaluating the impact of a project are:

- Questionable data on trafficking (including the number of trafficking victims)
- Short time frames and overly broad objectives

To address these concerns, the General Accountability Office makes the following recommendations:

- Develop a logic framework with clear objectives and narrow focus of interventions

Project activities should be clearly linked to intended outcomes, measurable indicators identified and procedures established for setting and modifying targets

- Determine whether a project is ready to be evaluated. In conducting an “evaluability assessment”, evaluators should consider whether:
  - The project is large enough, has sufficient resources and has been implemented long enough to make an impact
  - The project is reaching its target population
  - Project documents specify and clearly link objectives, goals and activities
  - Sufficient information exists to determine impact
- Build monitoring and evaluation into the project design
  - Project officials should consider how the project will be evaluated before the project is implemented
  - Organizations should define the intended impact of the project and how that impact will be measured
- To do this, project beneficiaries must be determined, as must the group to which they would be compared, the data to be collected and the method of analysing that data. Such data must be collected before, during and after implementation.



The above information was extracted from the report of the Government Accountability Office of the United States, *Human Trafficking: Monitoring and Evaluation of International Projects Are Limited, but Experts Suggest Improvements* (GAO-07-1034, July 2007), available at:

[www.gao.gov/new.items/d071034.pdf](http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d071034.pdf)

## Recommended resources

### ***Collateral Damage: the Impact of Anti-Trafficking Measures on Human Rights around the World***

#### ***(Global Alliance against Trafficking in Women)***

In September 2007, GAATW published a report entitled *Collateral Damage: the Impact of Anti-Trafficking Measures on Human Rights around the World*. The report explores the experience of Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, India, Nigeria, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States in the area of trafficking and analyses the impact of their respective anti-trafficking policies and practice on the people living, working and migrating within and across their borders. The report is intended as a contribution towards policies and practice in respect of anti-trafficking around the world and draws attention to the gaps that frustrate efforts to prevent migrating women, children and men from finding themselves in situations of exploitation and trafficking.



The report is available at:

[www.gaatw.net](http://www.gaatw.net)

***“Measuring responses to trafficking in human beings in the European Union: an assessment manual”***

On 21 September 2007, the Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security, a department of the European Commission, issued a working document entitled “Measuring responses to trafficking in human beings in the European Union: an assessment manual” for use at a meeting regarding the European Union Anti-Trafficking Day. The document is intended to enhance the capacity of European Union member States to develop and implement policies and strategies in response to trafficking in persons. A checklist of 55 questions is offered to ascertain whether particular measures have been implemented. The indicators are intended to enable member States to measure their own progress.