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## End of Project Evaluation of “Preventing Trafficking in Persons through Sustainable Livelihood Recovery for Typhoon Affected People” Project



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The team highly anticipates that the results of this evaluation will help concerned stakeholders in improving their counter-trafficking strategies and approaches.

## **Affirmation**

The End of Project (EOP) Evaluation of “Preventing Trafficking in Person through Sustainable Livelihood Recovery for Typhoon Affected People” Project funded by USAID aims to determine the project’s impact, effectiveness and results measured against goals, objectives, outcomes, and outputs set forth through the grant agreement and monitoring and evaluation plan. The evaluation aimed at looking into project relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability as reflected in the project’s Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

This EOP evaluation report is an original work. The intellectual properties of the report rest with USAID, World Vision and the individuals (adult and children), project staff and partners about which the report is written.

Except as acknowledged by the references in this report to other authors and publications, the evaluation report described herein consists of work, undertaken to determine the project’s impact, effectiveness and results and advance learning, as part of the requirements of World Vision’s Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Learning System.

Primary quantitative and qualitative data collected throughout the evaluation process remain the property of World Vision, USAID, individuals, communities, families and partners described in this document. Information and data must be used only with their consent.

Rosario E. Sequitin, Evaluation Team Leader

## Glossary and Acronyms

ADP	Area Development Program
ATIP	Anti-Trafficking in Persons
Barangay	Smallest political unit; headed by a village chief or Barangay Captain
BCPC	Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
CATVAWC	Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children
CBO	Community-based organization; also known as PO or People's Organization
CRC	Community Recovery Committee
CSWDO	City Social Welfare and Development Office (in Ormoc City)
DA	Department of Agriculture
DepEd	Department of Education
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DME	Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
EOP	End of Project
IEC	Information, Education and Communication materials
GMA	Global Media Arts; a major commercial television & radio network in the Philippines
GO	Government Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KII	Key Informant Interview
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
LOP	Length of Project
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NORWELEDEPAI	Northwestern Leyte Development Parents' Association Incorporated
PNP	Philippine National Police
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal or Rapid Rural Appraisal
SMS	Small Message Sending
THR	Typhoon Haiyan Response
TIP	Trafficking-in-Persons
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WV	World Vision
WVDF	World Vision Development Foundation

## Executive Summary

Tropical Storm Haiyan (local name Typhoon Yolanda) hit the Visayas islands causing great damage to properties, industries and agriculture. The dismal situation left particularly women and children vulnerable to abuse and exploitation such as trafficking in persons (TIPs).

With the support of USAID, World Vision (WV) responded by carrying out “*Preventing Trafficking in Person through Sustainable Livelihood Recovery for Typhoon Affected People*” Program in Ormoc City, one of the hardest hit areas and an identified Leyte province as a trafficking exit point. The project sought to support vulnerable typhoon survivors and reduce their risk of being trafficked by promoting awareness on human trafficking as well as supporting livelihood recovery and income generation.

The end-of-project evaluation was conducted to examine the extent to which the project has achieved its objective of reducing trafficking vulnerabilities among typhoon-affected communities through livelihood support and TIP awareness, and on its contributions to the WV THR goal of strengthening the resilience and self-recovery of typhoon-affected communities and families, including children. The evaluation covered the implementation period from April 2014 to March 2015.

The evaluation suggested that the project succeeded to a good extent in achieving its goal of “reduction in trafficking vulnerabilities among typhoon affected communities in Leyte through increased livelihood opportunities and TIP awareness at household and community levels. The three goal level indicators of the ATIP project are evaluated and reported as follow:

- 44% of target households who were provided with livelihoods support increased monthly income by 25%.
- 94% of households were able to meet their top three expenses (food, education and housing) as compared to baseline of 87.5% (either fully or partially)
- 81% of target population exhibited increased knowledge on TIP and safe migration, compared to the baseline of 53%. Further, the mean scale of awareness on TIP in the current evaluation is higher compared to the baseline.

Poverty is not the sole factor contributing to the risk of trafficking; however, the eagerness of seeking employment opportunity to address essential households’ needs will no doubt increase the risk of individuals to be attracted by seemingly lucrative job opportunities offered by human traffickers. While the increase in awareness is also considered to be fundamental in preventing human trafficking, the ATIP project can consider relevant in reducing TIP risks in the typhoon-affected communities as a whole. Although there are still gaps observed, the project has proved reasonably effective in terms of augmenting the general income generating ability of vulnerable households and increasing both adult and children’s awareness in TIP as evaluation results reveal.

## Introduction

Tropical Storm Haiyan (local name Typhoon Yolanda) was a Category 4 super typhoon. It hit the Visayas islands on 8 November 2013 with winds of 250- 315 km/hr. It left 5,533 confirmed dead and 1.41 billion USD damage to properties, industries and agriculture. The dismal situation left vulnerable children and women homeless, unaccompanied, and besieged with trauma. They became vulnerable to abuse and exploitation such as trafficking in persons (TIPs).

Ormoc City was one of the hardest hit by Typhoon Haiyan leaving thousands of people homeless and the agricultural and industrial sectors devastated. Ormoc City is an identified trafficking exit point in Leyte province because of its large port. Due to the large outflow of people after typhoon Haiyan, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) focused its initial activities on urban areas, including monitoring of the port, bus stations and airport in Ormoc as well as of other exit points in Leyte. According to IOM, the primary reason why people migrate is to find employment opportunities, which in some cases put them at risk to trafficking and other forms of exploitation.

World Vision (WV) Philippines responded with emergency lifesaving relief and recovery programming in Ormoc City. One such program is *“Preventing Trafficking in Person through Sustainable Livelihood Recovery for Typhoon Affected People”*. The project sought to support vulnerable typhoon survivors and reduce their risk of being trafficked by promoting awareness on human trafficking as well as supporting livelihood recovery and income generation.

The project was built on awareness raising efforts on TIP identification, protection, and referral pathways; targeting both adults and children through print materials, community education sessions, and video presentations. Capacity building of community leaders and recovery committee members to carry on community awareness activities was a strategy to ensure continuous outreach and saturation of the target populations.

The project also sought to create viable economic opportunities for families most at risk of trafficking, increasing their capital asset base thus providing a more stable basis for living. Such livelihood activities were complemented by TIP awareness campaigns. It was envisioned that these interventions would contribute to eliminating unique vulnerabilities and reducing reliance on more risky livelihood opportunities for potential victims of TIP.

The end-of-project evaluation covered implementation period from April 2014 to March 2015. It focused on the extent to which the project has achieved its objective of reducing trafficking vulnerabilities among typhoon-affected communities through livelihood support and TIP awareness, and on its contributions to the WV THR goal of strengthening the resilience and self-recovery of typhoon-affected communities and families, including children.

## Evaluation Purpose and Objectives

The evaluation broadly aimed to determine the project's impact, effectiveness and results as measured against the goals, objectives, outcomes, and outputs set forth through the grant agreement and monitoring and evaluation (M & E) plan.

More specifically, the evaluation sought to examine the project's relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability as reflected in the project's M and E Plan using the following as guide questions:

OECD-DAC Criterion	Evaluation Questions
<b>Relevance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent to which the aid interventions were appropriate to the priority needs of the target households, beneficiaries and communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Efficiency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project's strengths, weaknesses and gaps in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent to which project outputs and outcomes were achieved and how the project benefited the target beneficiaries</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives that will likely continue after the termination of USAID assistance</li> </ul>

## Methodology

The evaluation design is highly descriptive in nature and used both qualitative and quantitative data for analyses. It utilized a mix of data-gathering methods as follows:

### Survey of Household (HH) Beneficiaries

The survey aimed to examine changes in the economic conditions of the beneficiaries and in the community knowledge, attitude and practices on ATIP from baseline to the current evaluation.

Sampling criteria used were the location and number of beneficiaries. The probability sampling method was used, specifically cluster random sampling. Out of ten (10) barangays covered by the project, six (6) were randomly chosen as follows.

**Table I: Distribution of Survey and FGD Participants According to Location and Tools**

Barangays	Number of HH Surveyed	No. of Focus Group Discussion Participants				No. of KI Interviewed		
		Children		Adults		Gov't & LGU	NGO & PO	WV Staffs
		Girls	Boys	Female	Male			
Bagong	45							
Donghol	88	8	7					
Patag	73	7	7					
Sumangga	60	7	7					
Boroc	36			8	7			
Quezon, Jr	31			7	8			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

**Total Number of FGD participants: 73**

**Total Number of KIIs:  
14**

The total population of each barangay was the basis for the computation of the sample size. Using the sampling calculation by Creative Research Systems, the sample of 364 was generated with confidence level at 95%, confidence interval at 5% and the margin of error at 6%.

### ***Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)***

Fourteen (14) key informants were interviewed representing the following agencies: IOM, Ormoc City Committee on Anti-trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children; employees of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG); Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC); Department of Agriculture (DA) point person; Philippine National Police (PNP) Women and Children's Desk; Northwestern Leyte Development Parents Association, Inc. (NORWELEDEPAI) project officer; the head and social worker in charge of child protection of the City Social Welfare Development Office (CSWDO) of Ormoc City, PNP officers, a representative from the City Prosecutor's Office under the Department of Justice; a participant of the training of trainers (TOT) for ATIP; and the project team members.

The KIIs were conducted to get a clear view of how coordination was done among organizations engaged in counter-trafficking activities. It also aimed to explore possibilities of critical partnerships that can help sustain the gains already achieved by the project. Further, the KIIs highlighted 'good practices' and brought forth suggestions on how WV can better improve the THR-ATIP project.

### ***Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)***

Five (5) FGDs were conducted - three (3) among children and two (2) among adults. The researchers made sure there was equal representation of males and females in the FGDs.

The FGDs for children aimed at looking at the project's gains in terms of changes in economic conditions and awareness on trafficking. Alternatively, the FGD for adults delved into their in-depth insights on their experiences with the THR-ATIP project and how these have impacted their lives and communities. It was intended to solicit valuable suggestions on how to better improve similar projects in the future.

### ***Review of Project Documents***

Documents reviewed included the following: project proposal, which contains the M & E plan; project design and log frame; baseline reports; reports from regular monitoring; quarterly accomplishment reports; EMMP plan; Gender Analysis report; project update reports; and IEC materials.

The ATIP project baseline report served as the main reference for the end-of-project evaluation. Analysis of data from the entry and exit forms, as well as the pre- and post-test tools would aid in measuring target changes on project goals and outcomes. The livelihoods monitoring report and the gender analysis report, both focusing on Ormoc City, and the quarterly project management reports were useful references for this evaluation.

## Findings

**RELEVANCE:** The extent to which the aid interventions were appropriate to the priority needs of the target households, beneficiaries and communities.

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons (ATIP) project aimed to 1) increase livelihood opportunities for households vulnerable to trafficking in typhoon affected communities in Ormoc City, and 2) increase awareness on and build capacity to respond to TiP at the municipal, barangay and household levels. As a preventive approach to tackling human trafficking, the livelihood interventions aim to create viable economic opportunities for typhoon-affected communities by increasing their capital asset base and thereby improving the access of basic households' need such as food of the most vulnerable communities. Such measures contribute to eliminating unique vulnerabilities and reducing reliance on more risky livelihood opportunities for potential victims of TIP.

This section will focus on discussing the livelihood component (outcome 1) of the project to examine the extent to which the aid interventions were appropriate to the priority needs of the target households, beneficiaries and communities. Discussions on TiP (outcome 2) are found in the 'effectiveness' section as it covers changes in the TiP knowledge, attitude and practice of covered households from baseline to the current evaluation.

Among the households interviewed in the evaluation, 65% think the ATIP project has been helpful to the income generation of the household. Survey respondents cited the provision of livestock and seedlings, and the training on livelihood as helpful to them. Over half of the households (total of 62%) consider the project beneficial in terms of increasing their knowledge and skills and improving the health condition of their livestock (34% and 28% respectively) which are expected to have positive impact in improving their livelihoods in general. Regarding the level of satisfaction on how well the ATIP project can address their need, 75% of the respondents said they are either satisfied or somewhat satisfied with the livelihood interventions. This satisfaction stems from interventions' ability to help address household needs such as food, education, health, shelter, livelihood and increased income. Findings imply that the intervention has brought positive impact on households' economic condition. However, those who are only somewhat satisfied or not satisfied at all expressed that the major reason of low level of satisfaction is because not all the livestock or crops survived to bring impact to the households. According to the monitoring of livelihood activities conducted by WV in February 2015, the households identified climate/ weather as the major factor that contributed to the health issues of livestock. As reported by the certification report from the office of Ormoc City Veterinarian released on April 22, 72% of the mortality of chickens was due to the Newcastle Disease or Avian Pest virus.

Interviewed households identified food, education and housing as the top three households' expenses in the evaluation. The majority of the households said these three expenses are either fully or partially met (Food 98%, Education 96%, Housing 89%) at the time of evaluation. On average, 94% of the households claimed that their top three expenses are either fully or partially met. Although absolute comparison cannot be done specifically for this data due to the difference in sampling sizes, a significant improvement can be deduced with reference to the baseline data which showed that generally only 87.5% of the top three expenses can be met either fully or partially. Although the top three expenses are not yet fully met, the improvement in meeting basic need at a household level can be observed. In the FGD for children, participants were asked what activities have been taken to address household needs according to their observation. Following helping each other in households' chores, the second most common solution is to seek a job; and those who have engaged in these activities are their families and even themselves. To work and earn more is also the second highest solution identified in the adult FGD. Although there is no direct correlation between seeking a job and the risk of trafficking and economic difficulties cannot be considered as the sole contributing factor of trafficking, the eagerness of being employed may make people

easier to be lured by human traffickers who promise them a well-paid job. In light of this, the ATIP project contributed to the increase of income generating capacity which then augmented households' access to basic needs. This in turn can be expected to decrease the risk of households attracted to livelihood opportunities which may entail TIP risk.

However, it is still worth noting that the households' priority needs are still not fully met. When comparing the percentage of households saying their need is being fully met with those saying top three expenses are only partially met, both Education (fully-met 36% against partially met 60%) and Housing (fully-met 15% against partially met 75%) have a lower fully-met percentage than partially-met. The exception category is food in which the fully met proportion is higher than partially met (fully-met 59% against partially met 39%). This implies that there are still gaps in meeting basic needs that need to be addressed in order to minimize the TIP risk caused by economic factors in the long run.

Except for examining how the livelihood interventions contribute to reducing TIP risk, level of relevance is also related to whether right beneficiaries are targeted according to the objective of the project. In the case of the ATIP project, households most in need of livelihood assistance were targeted. The beneficiary selection process was community-led wherein WV worked closely with the barangay chairperson and community people through meetings and barangay assemblies. The community was provided with the opportunity to give feedback on the beneficiary list, which was considered in the finalized list. Through a 'help desk' established by World Vision, on-the-spot responses were given to the beneficiaries. 77 % of the households interviewed said they are satisfied and 15% said they are somewhat satisfied with the selection of beneficiaries. People are satisfied mainly because they believe the qualified beneficiaries (i.e. poor) are included in the projects. Interestingly, the reason why the households who are only 'somewhat satisfied' or 'not satisfied' is that they believe not all the deserved households are included. This can be attributed to different interpretations of vulnerability in the communities.

The involvement of communities can optimize the fairness and transparency of the beneficiary selection process. This can also help to identify the most vulnerable households as communities should have the best understanding on those need within their community. Being able to identify the most vulnerable households that are susceptible to trafficking risk is important in ensuring the relevance of the intervention. More than 70% of informants expressed satisfaction of the beneficiary selection process and largely agreed that qualified households are included which reinforces that targeting the right group in the communities can be considered satisfactory.

<b>EFFICIENCY:</b> Project's strengths, weaknesses and gaps in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
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## Human Resources

The one-year project started six months after the onslaught of Typhoon Haiyan because of the difficulty of finding qualified people fill the various human resource requirements. The high rate of staff turnover and the delayed hiring of the Project Director affected the prompt accomplishment of some deliverables. Findings from the KII with key project staff pointed to the need for improvement in the recruitment process to be able to hire staff who are committed and competent.

In spite of this challenge, the majority of survey respondents (96%) were satisfied with the attitude and behavior of project staff/volunteers whom they found to be kind and accommodating or approachable.

## Weather Conditions

Periodic reports underscored extreme weather events throughout the duration of the project that resulted in further delayed implementation. Two typhoons occurred in 2014 and the covered area has endured heavy rains caused by passing monsoons and tropical depressions.

### **Procurement Process**

Livelihood distributions and trainings were observed to be slow in starting. One of the reasons was the difficulty in finding suppliers for the various livelihood interventions, particularly for livestock. For example, the native chickens were supplied from a town several kilometers away from Ormoc City. Not being able to procure a large amount of chickens at one time from one source, smaller purchasing over a longer time period with more suppliers was done.

In the last quarter of 2014 project report, it was mentioned that suppliers failed to fulfill their obligations in providing seeds and tools within the agreed timeframes. This caused delays in the training on farming and distribution of agriculture inputs.

A procurement plan was crafted to expedite the distribution of livelihood assistance. Also, a project implementation plan was developed and regularly updated to better keep track of the completion of the activity within the agreed timeframe. Regular meetings among staff were also held to review and assess ongoing implementation and discuss ways to address emerging issues and concerns.

In the KII with the key project staff, it was acknowledged that more thorough planning, early purchase of materials and anticipating possible glitches should have been given more attention in the procurement process.

### **Geographical Targeting and Beneficiary Selection**

Prioritization of villages to be included in the project was done using the Barangay Prioritization Analysis Tool (BPAT) which took into consideration pre-typhoon poverty levels, assistance of other NGOs, accessibility and the severity of the damage caused by the typhoon. Such analysis led to the selection of the 10 villages covered by the project.

The beneficiary selection process on the other hand was community-led wherein WV worked closely with the barangay chairperson and community people through meetings and barangay assemblies. The community was provided with the opportunity to provide feedback on the beneficiary list, and those considerations were accounted for in the finalized list.

The beneficiary selection process was facilitated by the presence of the Community Response Committees (CRCs) composed of community leaders who were tasked to list and validate beneficiary lists and do leg work for community assemblies and meetings related to the project. Their presence facilitated the orderly and efficient identification, selection and orientation of the project beneficiaries, and the distribution of project materials and inputs. The CRCs also reported on the progress of the project in their respective barangays.

House-to-house validation was also conducted to further verify that beneficiaries met selection criteria and that they had the necessary infrastructure (e.g. pig pen/chicken coup, etc.) before they were enrolled in a specific livelihood option.

The majority of survey respondents (77%) were satisfied with the beneficiary selection process describing it as fair since the project selected 'deserving' individuals or families, and that they themselves were selected to be given benefits. On the other hand, the few others who were 'somewhat satisfied' and 'not satisfied' reasoned that some families were given more than others, and that the assistance received was not preferred.



Complaints and Response Mechanisms (CRM) were established in every covered barangay such as a) frontline SMS system, b) community feedback boxes, c) help desks, and d) community information boards.

The timely receipt of feedback or information would ensure the relevance and soundness of technical and resource inputs. Through functional community feedback mechanisms, prompt responses to queries and complaints were facilitated. World Vision regularly collected and acted upon feedback received. The feedback helped the project staff in their planning, prioritization and monitoring of activities.

The CRM provided an opportunity for the people in the communities to share their comments, suggestions, complaints and observations about the project and other related concerns. Among others, this information provision as a component of CRM, oriented people about the beneficiary selection process and the criteria for eligibility for livelihood activities. As such, 74% of the respondents said they are satisfied with the information being received about World Vision and ATIP project efforts. In addition, 69% of the survey respondents, on the average, are satisfied with the overall CRM established by World Vision. This refers to the feedback mechanisms provided, how feedbacks and complaints are welcomed, and actions taken on feedback and complaints reported.

During community events such as trainings and distributions, World Vision also established a 'help desk' to be able to provide beneficiaries with on-the-spot responses. Most (80%) of the survey respondents claimed to be 'satisfied' overall with the distribution process due to the accessible location, and the organized and efficient distribution system

The thorough process in the beneficiary selection which included validation and extensive community participation in the finalization of the lists of beneficiaries (which had undergone several revisions) unfortunately was noted to have delayed the livelihood start-up.

## **Coordination**

At the early stage of the project, particularly in the selection of villages, close coordination was done with the local government of Ormoc City as well as with other organizations doing work on anti-trafficking such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM). A partnership with IOM was formalized in the later part of the project which included an agreement giving permission for World Vision to use the

anti-trafficking training modules and IEC materials that the former developed. This helped minimize expenses and ensure that reproduced IEC materials were approved by the National Inter Agency Council Against Trafficking in Persons (IACAT).

Moreover, the project saw the forging of partnerships with 4 agencies with which it worked closely over the course of the implementation. These were Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The project also entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the IACAT which included arrangements on sharing of information/materials, support for capacity building, giving technical advice and endorsement of WV to relevant networks/coalitions.

## **Programming and Implementation**

Results of the livelihood assessment, as outlined in the project's M & E plan, included information on the needs and priorities of target communities which were utilized in refining project interventions.

The February 2015 Livelihood Monitoring document pointed to some notable accomplishments and challenges. Results were utilized in refining project activities and specific interventions for the target beneficiaries in relation to livelihoods activities. They enabled World Vision to understand more deeply the challenges faced by the project beneficiaries in the target barangays, and were used as a basis in providing further support.

Funds for ATIP related activities (awareness-raising) were increased to further spread awareness on TIP. Livelihoods activities also received increased funding. The funds for these increases came from a reduction in projected spending on salaries (World Vision Quarterly Report: July 1 - Oct 30, 2014).

With the realization that the project beneficiaries have limited land for large-scale farming, alternatively, support on backyard gardens was given more focus and the number of beneficiaries of backyard livestock such as goats and pigs was increased.

**EFFECTIVENESS:** The extent to which project outputs and outcomes were achieved and how the project benefited the target beneficiaries

The ATIP project in World Vision-Typhoon Haiyan Response broadly aimed to reduce trafficking vulnerabilities among typhoon affected communities in Leyte through increased livelihood opportunities and TiP awareness at household and community levels. The one (1) year – April 2104 to April 2015, implementation of the project showed considerable progress on its contribution towards the reduction in trafficking vulnerabilities among typhoon affected communities in Leyte, particularly in Ormoc City, with all (100%) of the eight (8) defined output targets achieved.

### **Livelihood support and income**

Information collected through the household survey show that nearly one-third (31%) of the respondents depend on casual agricultural work (e.g., harvester, land clearing, cultivator, 'horna') to earn income. This exercise was done one month before the actual data-gathering was conducted. Casual laborer (non-agricultural e.g., construction worker, carpenter, welder, mason, etc) was as well cited by the same proportion (31%) of the respondents. Furthermore, the information collected revealed that farming and livestock-raising were cited by more than one-quarter (27%) of the respondents as livelihood activities by

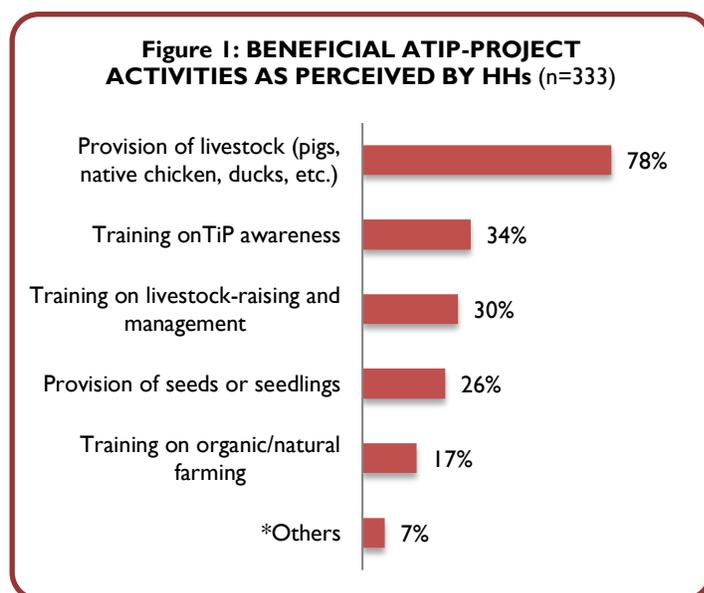
which all members of the HH were engaged to earn income, determined a month before the survey was conducted.

The majority (65%) of the respondents in the survey conducted answered affirmatively when asked whether ATIP project has been helpful with their earning an income. The median monthly income from all combined livelihood activities of the household is PhP 3,000.00. It is 32% under the median monthly income at baseline, but is 50% higher compared to the median monthly income of the household as stated in the ATIP entry form. Furthermore, the amount remains lower when compared to the 2012 monthly food threshold<sup>1</sup> in Leyte per household of five (5) members.

	PhP	USD
Baseline	3,962.00	92.00
Entry form	2,000.00	46.50
Evaluation	3,000.00	69.80
Monthly per capita food threshold	5,102.50	118.67
<i>1 USD = PhP 43.00</i>		

The project was able to achieve its target of providing training on appropriate intercropping restoration, management, and maintenance to **600** typhoon affected and most vulnerable farmers. In addition to the training, to support (the restoration of livelihood) intercrops as an alternative household income source, tools and agriculture inputs were also provided by the project to the same number of typhoon-affected farmers (600).

Types of livestock	Number of individuals
Hogs	263
Goats	210
Chicken	602
Ducks	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1175</b>



Through the livelihood component of the project, 1,073 individuals received training on home gardening or income generation. The actual accomplishment is 168% over the 400 target as this includes both the 600 and 473 individuals who were trained on organic natural farming and on livestock awareness and management, respectively. In addition to the tools, farm inputs and trainings, the project reached 1,175 individuals in the distribution of livestock, which is 194% over the 400 target.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.nscb.gov.ph/poverty/dataCharts.asp>. 2012 Full Year Official Poverty Statistics

Data gathered from the survey revealed that almost all of the activities cited by the respondents as beneficial were related to the livelihoods component of the project: provision of livestock and seedlings, as well as the trainings on livestock-raising and on organic farming (see Figure 1). The result is consistent with the result from the FGD wherein nearly 8 out of 10 (78%) activities identified by adults as activities done by World Vision, are related to livelihood. Furthermore, eight out of ten (82%) respondents in the household survey said that the project activities were carried out on time.

**Table 3: Identified benefits from the ATIP Project, by HHs (n=329)**

<i>Identified project benefits</i>	%
Gained/increased knowledge and improved skills	34%
Increased awareness on sensitive issues (e.g. human trafficking)	28%
Improved health condition of livestock	26%
Promoted child safety / protection / well-being	17%
Knowledge and adoption on proper disposal of animal manure	13%
Knowledge paved way for other opportunities	11%
Diversified crops planted	9%
Meet/augmented food needs of the family	7%
Increased capacity to gain additional/sustainable income	5%
Increased crop production	4%
Able to save money for other purposes	4%
DNK	3%
Others	2%
No meaningful benefit realized	16%

Furthermore, results of the survey show that one-third (34%) of the respondents have gained/increased knowledge and improved skills from the trainings on livestock-raising and organic farming. The knowledge gained from the foregoing trainings was helpful to the 26% of the respondents in improving the health condition of the livestock they received from the project. The survey conducted revealed that more than one-third (39%) of the respondents who farm (79) practice intercropping (growing two or more crops in proximity) and organic-farming (in harmony with ecology, uses fertilizers and pesticides which are considered natural like animal dung, etc.). The result of the survey may indicate an under-achievement of 35% with regard to the 60% target; however, the proportion is slightly higher by 16% compared to the 23% proportion of the respondents who practice intercropping and organic farming, on the monitoring conducted to households who received agricultural support in Ormoc last January 2015.

In the focus group discussion with adults, some women shared that they were unable to plant the seeds because they had no plot. Others were waiting for summer to end before planting because the summer heat would adversely affect their plants.

By and large, despite challenges encountered during project implementation, the provision of farm inputs (e.g. garden tools, seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, etc.), livestock and training on intercropping, natural farming systems and livestock-raising have opened opportunities for target families to augment their incomes and meet their priority household expenses (Refer to Table 3).

On the other hand, survey result shows that 15% of the respondents have household members who migrated 6 months before the actual conduct of the data-gathering. The reasons cited by the respondents in the current evaluation are as follow: to find job opportunities (59%), to get married (20%), to study

(12%), to live with relatives (12%). The proportion on the top reason is lower compared to the result in the baseline (81%).

Among baseline respondents, their main reason for migrating was economic - finding job opportunities (81%), followed by having good food or daily provision (58%), and better shelter or housing (16%). The reasons given by respondents in the current evaluation somewhat differed – although many (50%) cited job opportunities, the rest gave varying reasons, which are more social than economic in nature: getting married (18%), visiting relatives (10%), and leaving for studies (10%).

### ***Awareness on and capacity to respond to TIP***

To provide information on TIP to communities through collaboration with relevant municipal and barangay stakeholders, the project was able to accomplish its target of producing three (3) modules on TiP within the project life: Community Awareness Orientation, Training of Trainers, and Capacity Building Training on ATIP.

Besides the modules, IEC materials (stickers, button pins, bookmarks, twist fans, banners, and flow charts) were developed and reproduced to support awareness campaign activities within the project-covered villages and general public. These materials were disseminated to 10,652 individuals, which is 93% over the target of 5,530.

It is worth mentioning that the project reached 96,000 people (1,180% over the 7,500 target) on its awareness campaign through posting videos and messages on the Facebook pages of Ormoc City and World Vision as well as radio plugs on Hot FM-Ormoc. The TIP infomercials were also aired by GMA TV Network and published in a local newspaper in Ormoc City.

Furthermore, 216 village leaders, health workers, BCPC and CRC members trained on ATIP to prevent and protect children and their communities from illegal recruiters/ human traffickers. Training of trainers (ToT) on Community Education and Advocacy campaigns against TIP was also conducted to sustain the campaign against TIP in the project area and in West Leyte with 103 participants. The total number (319) of individuals trained is 219% over the target which is 100.

The awareness campaign activities carried out were relatively effective in improving beneficiaries' level of awareness on human trafficking, as evidenced by the result of the survey that 4 out of 5 respondents (81%) have knowledge on trafficking. The proportion is higher compared to the proportion of respondents (53%) at baseline who reported that they know what human trafficking is. Furthermore, data gathered from the survey shows that the mean scale of awareness in the current evaluation (7.12) is higher compared to the baseline (2.63).

Moreover, the level of awareness on human trafficking between men and women was statistically the same before the project, ( $p=.195$ ). In the current evaluation, more women than men have exhibited a higher level of awareness ( $p=.047$ ). This is an improvement from the gender analysis done in January 2015, in which women were found to be less informed about trafficking than men. Women now are more exposed than men to trainings and IEC materials on ATIP and are more actively involved in community activities. Women usually outnumbered men during General Assemblies. This was affirmed during the adult FGD in

which the women disclosed that the wives were usually present during meetings and trainings while their husbands were either at work or at home to rest. To reach out to more men, TIP orientation was integrated into the livelihood trainings provided to farmer beneficiaries;

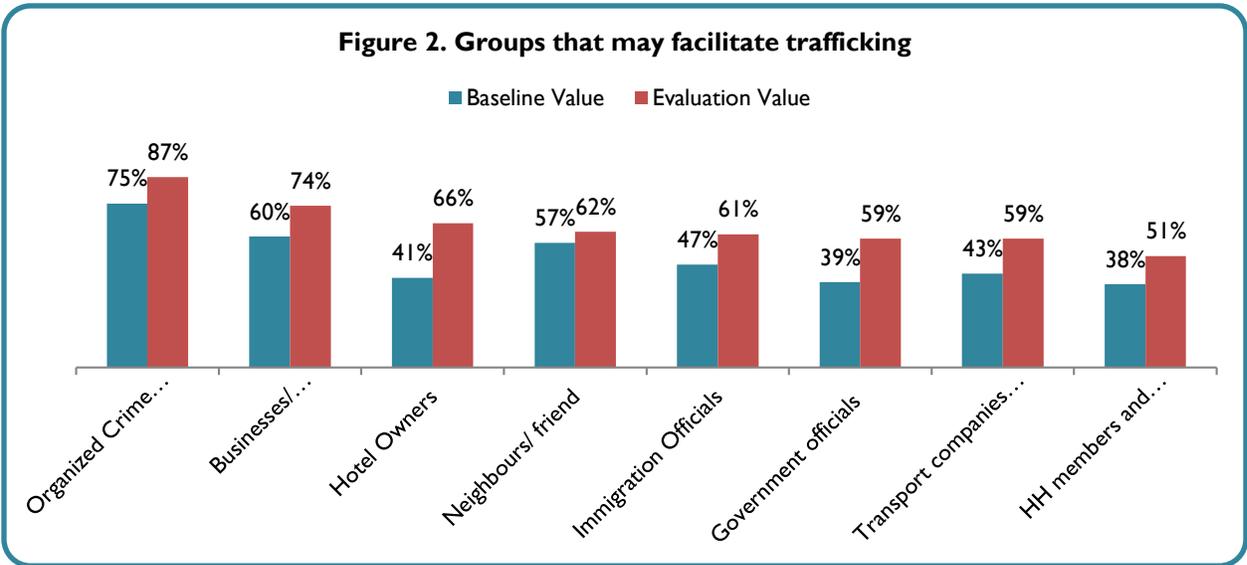
Overall, the findings on TiP knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) show strong alignment with the current interventions of the ATIP project, including awareness raising and the provision of livelihood opportunities to Typhoon Haiyan survivors to reduce the push factors for trafficking in persons.

**Table 4: Ways by which People can be Trafficked – Baseline and Current Evaluation**

	Baseline (%)	Current Evaluation (%)
<b>Being offered jobs overseas or within the country</b>	85	82
<b>Being kidnapped</b>	6	38

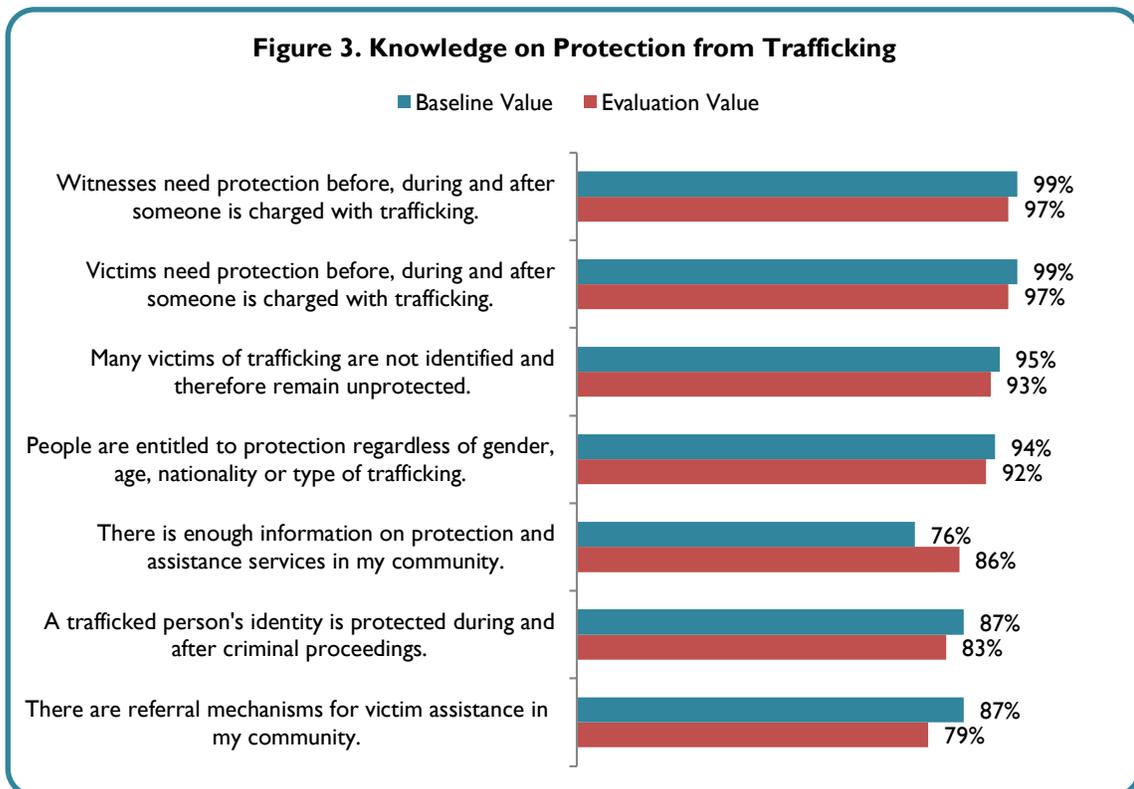
The above table shows the marked increase in the distribution of respondents who knew the ways by which people can be trafficked from baseline to current evaluation. Apart from the above responses, respondents in the current evaluation mentioned the following: the family of potential victim being offered money (96%); being promised a high salary and ‘decent’ job (93%); and being offered or provided with transportation (92%).

When respondents were asked which groups of people could facilitate or be involved in trafficking, results show that the organized crime rings or gangs followed by businesses/businessmen/women were the top two culprits of respondents in both baseline and the current evaluation. The data show that those involved in illegal and even legal businesses were considered by many respondents as the likely perpetrators of human trafficking. Surprisingly, even those who are supposedly in trusted positions were also mentioned as possible culprits. (Figure 2)



A generally positive perception about the need for protection against human trafficking could be observed in Figure 3. Generally, the proportions of the respondents who agreed to the above statements were higher (except on the adequacy of information) among the baseline respondents compared with those in the current evaluation.

Respondents in the survey named the police, barangay captain and the DSWD as the best person or agency to approach when they suspect someone was being trafficked.



Respondents were further asked to state their degree of agreement (strongly agree, agree) or disagreement (strongly disagree, disagree) to some statements about human trafficking.

**Table 5: Respondents' Degree of Agreement or Disagreement to Statements on Human Trafficking – Baseline and Current Evaluation**

<b>Groups/Individuals</b>	<b>Baseline (%)</b>	<b>Current Evaluation (%)</b>
<b>Conviction of traffickers is the most important means of ending trafficking.</b>		
Strongly agree	81	81
Agree	18	19
Disagree	1	1
Strongly disagree		
<b>My community should take action to prevent illegitimate or illegal agents.</b>		
Strongly agree	66	64
Agree	33	34
Disagree	1	1
Strongly disagree		
<b>My community should identify and help people who are likely to be trafficked.</b>		
Strongly agree	57	65
Agree	43	33
Disagree		0
Strongly disagree		
<b>My community should have a special plan to prevent trafficking during natural disaster.</b>		
Strongly agree	61	67
Agree	39	33
Disagree		
Strongly disagree		
<b>Providing education and vocational training to those at risk of being trafficked is a positive way to prevent human trafficking.</b>		
Strongly agree	69	67
Agree	30	32
Disagree	1	
Strongly disagree		
<b>Providing new income sources or alternative livelihood option to those at risk will prevent human trafficking.</b>		
Strongly agree	75	65
Agree	25	34
Disagree		
Strongly disagree		
<b>The government should support migration of young people who want to work overseas.</b>		
Strongly agree	34	35
Agree	31	38
Disagree	32	26
Strongly disagree	4	1

<b>Children should help figure out ways to prevent trafficking.</b>		
<b>Strongly agree</b>	41	40
<b>Agree</b>	42	53
<b>Disagree</b>	12	7
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	5	

More baseline respondents compared with those in the current evaluation ‘strongly agreed’ to five out of eight statements, particularly on the conviction of human traffickers, the role of their community in taking action to prevent trafficking, the provision of new income sources/alternative livelihood and educational and vocational training to those at risk, and the role of children in prevention of human trafficking. On the other hand, many respondents in the current evaluation generally ‘agreed’ to the foregoing statements.

An almost same distribution of respondents from baseline to current evaluation ‘strongly agreed’ that their community should identify and help potential trafficking victims, should have a special plan to prevent trafficking during natural disasters, and that the government should support migration of young people who want to work overseas.

Respondents in the current evaluation generally ‘disagreed’ to the statement, “Those involved in human trafficking often remain unpunished”.

**Table 6: Respondents’ Degree of Agreement or Disagreement to Statements on Types of Assistance Provided to Trafficked Survivors – Baseline and Current Evaluation**

<b>Type of assistance received</b>	<b>Baseline (%)</b>	<b>Current Evaluation (%)</b>
<b>Trafficked victims are provided medical attention.</b>		
<b>Strongly agree</b>	45	66
<b>Agree</b>	43	32
<b>Disagree</b>	12	2
<b>Strongly disagree</b>		1
<b>Trafficked victims are provided counseling.</b>		
<b>Strongly agree</b>	46	68
<b>Agree</b>	47	31
<b>Disagree</b>	6	
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	1	
<b>Assistance in reintegrating to work or educational opportunities.</b>		
<b>Strongly agree</b>	50	70
<b>Agree</b>	46	30
<b>Disagree</b>	4	
<b>Strongly disagree</b>		
<b>Trafficked victims are provided legal assistance.</b>		
<b>Strongly agree</b>	50	68
<b>Agree</b>	45	32
<b>Disagree</b>	5	
<b>Strongly disagree</b>		1

More respondents in the current evaluation compared with those in the baseline 'strongly agreed' to statements on types of assistance provided to the trafficked survivors. This is understandable since assistance was more intensively provided after the baseline.

On prevention practices, respondents were asked how very likely, likely, unlikely, or very unlikely they were to respond to a particular scenario in a specific manner. Data show that a similar (54%) proportion of respondents in the current evaluation and in the baseline (54%) would 'unlikely' be approached to migrate for work in the next 12 months. If approached by someone, 90% (baseline) and 73% (current evaluation) said that they would either very likely or likely check on the legitimate nature of that person before sending a family member.

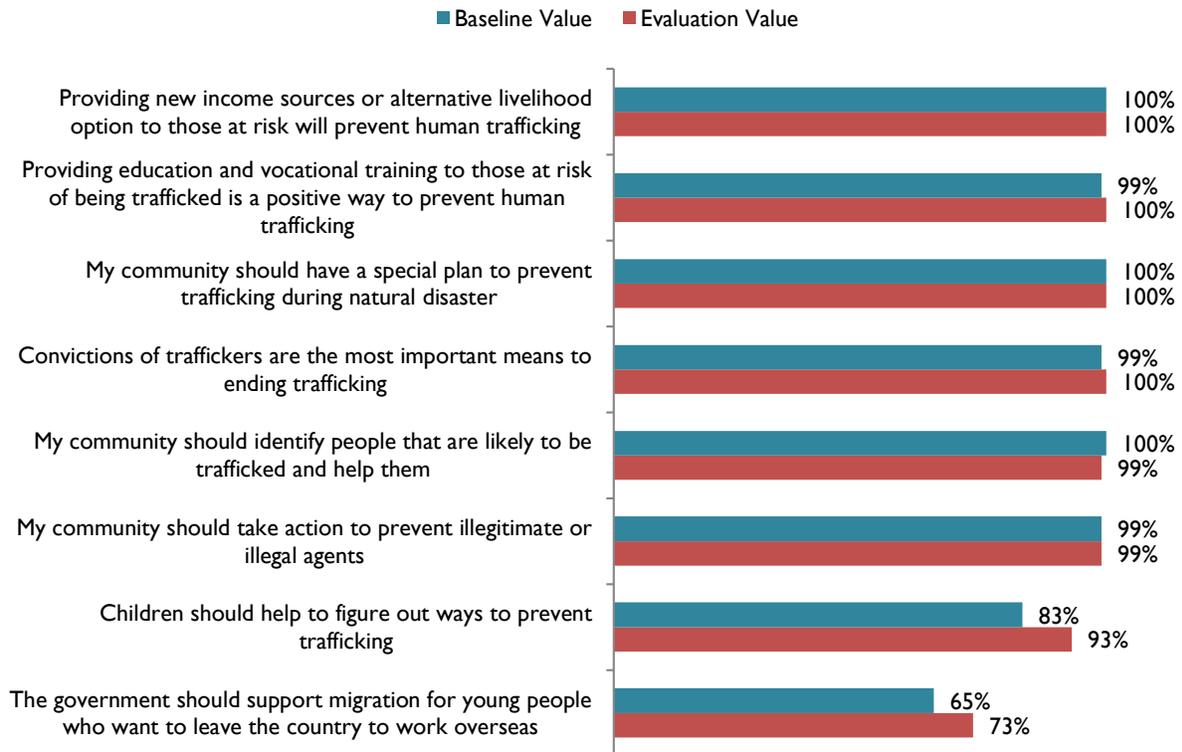
While the data above demonstrates an apparent decrease in the perceived need to check on the legitimacy of job offers, it may be reflective of the prevailing attitude captured during the final evaluation, namely that respondents simply found the option of migrating for work or sending family members away to seek employment as less attractive. , Forty- eight percent (baseline) and 73% (current evaluation) respondents said that it was unlikely they would send a family member away for work opportunities in the next 12 months.

If it was suspected that someone was trafficking people in their community, respondents would 'very likely' report it to authorities (45% baseline and 92% current evaluation).

Among the measures they currently practice to protect their household or community from trafficking, respondents in the current evaluation mentioned being consciously on the lookout for potential TIP perpetrators in their community (77%) and also mentioned their promotion of trafficking awareness to their neighbors (66%)

In protecting the people who have been trafficked, the respondents strongly agree in the baseline study that providing assistance on reintegrating to work or educational opportunities as well as giving legal assistance are both necessary. The EOP survey reflected similar findings. Reintegration to work and educational opportunities, provision of education and vocational training, providing new sources of income/alternative livelihoods and medical attention were the top three responses. Economic-related interventions were deemed by the communities as strongly essential to the prevention of human trafficking (See Figure 4).

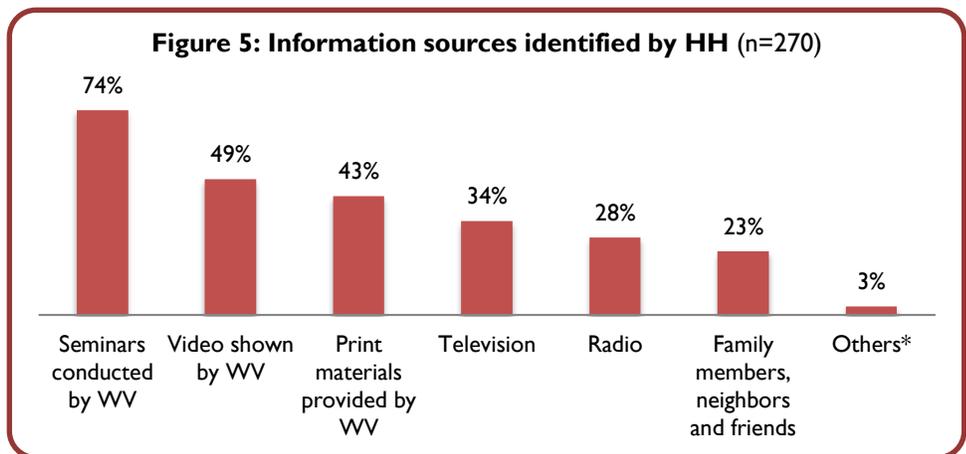
**Figure 4. Attitude on Protection from Trafficking**



One-third (34%) of the respondents cited the training on TiP awareness as among the project activities that they benefitted from (See Figure 1). A little over one-quarter (28%) of the respondents cited increased awareness on sensitive issues (e.g. human trafficking) as a benefit from the trainings on TiP. Furthermore, nearly one-fifth (17%) of the respondents in the survey mentioned that the trainings on TiP promoted child safety / protection.

The survey revealed that 4 out of 5 respondents (81%) have knowledge on trafficking. The proportion is higher compared to the proportion of respondents (53%) at baseline who reported that they know what human trafficking is. Furthermore, data gathered from the survey shows that the mean scale of awareness in the current evaluation (7.12) is higher compared to the baseline (2.63) which may suggest for a highly significant improvement in the level of awareness on human trafficking by the respondents.

As can be gleaned in Figure 5, the seminars conducted by World Vision was identified as a source of information by nearly three-fourth (74%) of the respondents who have knowledge on trafficking. The seminar is followed by video, print materials, television, and radio and family members.



The children participants in the FGD particularly remembered the video entitled “Red Leaves Falling” that was shown in their school. They gained knowledge on what is human trafficking, which they referred to as the selling of children by parents in exchange for money to buy rice or pay debts. Others viewed trafficking as children being forced to work in night clubs and who might be lured by something as simple as candies or chocolates.

**SUSTAINABILITY:** Initiatives that will likely continue after the termination of USAID assistance

In terms of the sustainability of interventions, 39% of the surveyed households who are engaged in agriculture said they are practicing inter-cropping and organic farming which were promoted under ATIP project. The promotion of intercropping means to allow a sustainable source of income to produce a greater yield on a given piece of land by making use of resources that would otherwise not be utilized by a single crop. And the use of organic fertilizer aims to promote environmental sustainable option in crop growing. The adaptation of the aforementioned methods have been taken up by nearly 40% of project beneficiaries. While seemingly low, it is worth noting that adaptation of new methods takes time and the impact of the intervention in terms of sustainability may not be fully shown during the project’s life due to its short duration.

Through awareness raising activities, the ATIP project means to increase communities’ knowledge on TIP which can reduce trafficking related risk in the long run. As mentioned in the effectiveness section, 4 out of 5 (81% of 364) respondents claimed to have knowledge of human trafficking and the mean scale of awareness was increase significantly (7.12 in current evaluation compared to 2.63 in the baseline). Comparing to the 53% at baseline, 81% informants said they now have knowledge in TIP, a significant improvement in the level of awareness can be observed.

In relation to the sustainability strategy on building the capacity of local formal and informal community mechanisms, the project has maximized the perceived capacity of communities to take on the awareness raising activities within their own barangays. A training of trainers was conducted among village leaders to form a pool of community educators on TIP within the barangays, whose role is to conduct awareness raising activities on trafficking to reach the maximum number of residents in their communities. This strategy aims to sustain the campaign against TIP in project areas even upon project phase out.

Further to continuing community level TIP awareness activities, developed TIP awareness materials such as modules, soft copy of IEC materials, and video documentations were compiled and packaged for dissemination to identified stakeholders who have functions or interests of doing ATIP community

awareness activities. Handover of such materials was done during the ATIP Summit held last April, providing information materials to the Local Government Unit, National Government Agencies, Inter Agency Council Against Trafficking from municipal to national level, and other NGOs. Also, in part of the project close-out activity, a ceremonial handover of the ATIP educational video to the Department of Education, as represented by elementary and high school department heads and Ormoc City division supervisors was done. As such, this aims to provide standard informational material on ATIP to be used during school level TIP awareness activities. Both strategies aim to have long-term effect in ATIP awareness and knowledge raising activities targeting both adults and children at all levels beyond project life.

At the organizational level, an initiative was taken to capacitate advocacy and DRR staff on TIP awareness, prevention, and referral pathways to create a pool of staff that can mainstream ATIP activities, where necessary. Initial discussions between the ATIP Project Director and Advocacy Manager was done, to take into consideration TIP awareness as a possible component or focus of an advocacy project in WV THR. This intends to build on and continue/deepen ATIP project gains through the larger WV THR program.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The project was designed based on the assumption that poverty and lack of understanding of TIP are contributing factors of human trafficking. The destruction and disturbance of livelihoods caused by Typhoon Haiyan therefore increased the TIP risk of vulnerable households in Ormoc, a known source and trafficking exit point due to its large port. By augmenting vulnerable households' income generating capacity that will contribute to meeting essential households' need such as food, education and housing, the project was expected to reduce reliance on more risky livelihood opportunities for potential victims of TIP. From the evaluation result, the livelihood interventions by WV has contributed to strengthening households' income generating capacity by providing agricultural inputs, livestock and training.

In regard to the extent to which the project has achieved its objective of reducing trafficking vulnerabilities among typhoon-affected communities through livelihood support and TIP awareness, the project indicators are partly reached.

- 44% of target households who were provided with livelihoods support have reported an increased monthly income by 25%.
- 94% of households were able to meet their top three expenses (food, education and housing) as compared to baseline of 87.5% (either fully or partially)
- 81% of target population with increased knowledge on TIP and safe migration, compared to baseline of 53%. Further, the mean scale of awareness on TIP in the current evaluation is higher compared to the baseline.

Poverty is not the sole factor contributing to the risk of trafficking; however, the eagerness of seeking employment opportunity to address essential households' needs will surely increase the risk of individuals to be attracted by seemingly lucrative job opportunities offered by human traffickers. While the increase in awareness is also considered to be fundamental in preventing human trafficking, the ATIP project can consider relevant in reducing TIP risks in the typhoon-affected communities as a whole. Although there are still gaps observed in terms of fully meeting the need of the communities as well as room for improvement in efficiency during implementation, the project, in general, has proved reasonably effective in terms of augmenting the income generating ability of vulnerable households and increasing both adult and children's awareness of TIP.

## Recommendations

1. Though a significant proportion of respondents have actually increased their income by 25%, it should be noted that median monthly income upon evaluation is still below the monthly food threshold. While increase in income may connote livelihood interventions as effective, the short duration of the project made it difficult to determine reliable results. Funding of similar projects with longer durations would be useful to increase the benefit and further minimize the risk of the community to human trafficking.
2. The awareness campaign activities carried out were effective to improve beneficiaries' level of awareness on human trafficking. This awareness raising strategy may be considered for adoption where project implementation aims for the same outcome or project results.

## CASE STUDY I

### *“A Rainbow after Yolanda’s Wrath”*



Mr. Celso Francisco, 30 years old, is from Brgy. Boroc, Ormoc City. He lives with his wife Mrs. Marianne Francisco, 32 years old. He got married in 2012. They have 2 children; a three-year old girl and a one year old boy. Before, he was living with his family and 9 other siblings.

Because of poverty, Celso decided that after his graduation from high school, he would help his father who worked in the farm to sustain the needs of their big family. Celso worked as a hornal (farm laborer). He earned P60 pesos per day and worked from morning till afternoon. Their life before was very miserable because his family was a big family with a lot of stomachs to feed.

At the age of 27 he decided to get married to his long-time girlfriend. At first they struggled in their daily life because the only work Celso knew was farming. That time, he was starting to build his own family. He needed to work hard

because he wanted to give a better life to his family. He started to do other sort of work for extra income.

Before the T. Yolanda landfall, they immediately evacuated at the house of his father-in-law .He said that Yolanda was a very strong and alarming typhoon because it damaged their crops and their house. Their house was totally damaged as well as those of his neighbors’. During that time, they were hopeless because they did not know what and how they could withstand it again. He was very despondent and was struggling because he could not feed his family and sustain their basic needs. He sometimes had to borrow money so he can buy food to feed his children.

Becoming a beneficiary of World Vision especially in the ATIP livelihood project was really very helpful. He was provided with hogs and feeds. This made their lives better than before. He earned P8,000 pesos on the first sale of the pigs given by World Vision. He plans to buy another set of pigs after he had sold the other pig.



Celso said he is glad to become a livelihood beneficiary of World Vision because it is a big help to his family as well as his community. He is happy that after the fight to survive, he has been blessed. He believes that after the rain there is always a rainbow. He and his family are thankful for the opportunities given by World Vision that was showered in his community.

## CASE STUDY 2

### *“A Dream of Hope for My Son”*

Marlen is 22 years old, the wife of Jerwen Lumanta, 25 years old, a farmer and a carpenter. Her husband was a beneficiary of World Vision’s cash-for-work project as a contractual carpenter but now that the contract has ended he went back to farming. They have one kid, a 2 year old boy named Luigi. They were only 16 years old when they met each other. They have been happily married since 2012.



Her family is a survivor of Typhoon Yolanda. When she was asked what benefits she derived from the ATIP Livelihood project, she answered *“I was a recipient of gardening and livelihood for livestock specifically the boiler chicken. I received 50 boiler chickens. One boiler is equivalent to P120.00 per kilo.”* Before Yolanda’s destruction they had an area near their place where they plant coconut trees. Unfortunately, due to the typhoon, they lost all their coconut trees. They ventured into the “tuba business” or rice wine where they can earn P300.00 pesos per container which is equivalent to P1,750.00 per week.

Her family also received shelter repair materials from the World Vision. In fact, her house had been rebuilt already with strong materials. Prior to the destruction of Yolanda, their house was half made of light materials that can easily be destroyed by calamities. The land where their house is built is owned by her in-laws.



During Yolanda, she and her family stayed in their house. It was after Yolanda’s rain that they evacuated to the house of her in-laws because their roof was blown by the strong winds. It was very hard for them because her son was one year old during that time and was afflicted with asthma.

*“We are now okay with a better way of living”, according to Marlen. “We give a lot of thanks to World Vision because we were given the chance to be a part of its project. It’s the livelihood and shelter repair materials that really helped us a lot”.*

Regarding her livelihood project, she said, *“We are rolling the income of the boiler because it really helped us. We are earning big from it. I have also a plan that after this set of boiler chickens will be sold; I will buy other boiler chickens. The plants in my garden are originally for my family’s consumption but if somebody will buy from us, I can sell it also. I also plan that half of the income that I will get from the boiler and the income of my husband will be placed in a bank to save for my son’s future education and for our future expenses.”*

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## Appendices

- A. End-of-Project Evaluation Terms of Reference
- B. Household Survey Instruments
- C. KII Guide for Project Staff
- D. KII Guide for Project Partners
- E. FGD Guides for Children
- F. FGD Guides for Adults
- G. ATIP Statistical Tables

- A. End-of-Project Evaluation Terms of Reference

[..\Updated TOR\\_ ATIP evaluation 23Jan15.docx - Shortcut.lnk](#)

- B. Household Survey Instruments

[..\Revised Tools\REVISED\\_THR-ATIP Survey.docx](#)

- C. KII Guide for Project Staff

[..\Tools\FGD with WVDF Project Staff.docx](#)

- D. KII Guide for Project Partners

[..\Tools\Key informant Interview Guide for Partners.docx](#)

- E. FGD Guides for Children

[..\Tools\FGD Guide for Children.docx](#)

- F. FGD Guides for Adults

[..\Tools\FGD Guide for Adult Beneficiaries.docx](#)

### G. Awareness on Human Trafficking Before the Project

	Awareness BEFORE the project From 1-10	Awareness AFTER the project
	Percent	Percent
0	8.0	0
1.0	31.6	.3
2.0	8.2	0
3.0	8.2	.5
4.0	4.1	4.4
5.0	13.7	13.5

6.0	1.6	11.3
7.0	1.4	11.5
8.0	1.9	20.9
9.0	1.9	12.9
10.0	.3	5.8
no answer	19.0	19.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
The mean awareness is <b>2.63</b>		The mean awareness is
before the project.		<b>7.12</b> after the project

The paired T-Test was used to measure significance in increase. The result is that there is a significant increase, thus, it can be implied that ATIP IEC interventions were effective.

### Group Statistics Comparison

Group Statistics		Independent Samples T Test			
		Mean	T Score of raw data	df Degree of Freedom	P (prob. Value)
Convictions of traffickers are the most important means to ending trafficking	male	1.364	3.377	163.992	<b>.001</b>
	female	1.157			
The government should support migration for young people who want to leave the country to work overseas	male	2.003	.654	362	.513
	female	1.929			
Children should help to figure out ways to prevent trafficking	male	1.803	-.124	362	.901
	female	1.814			
My community should take action to prevent illegitimate or illegal agents	male	1.493	-.077	362	.939
	female	1.500			
My community should identify people that are likely to be trafficked and help them	male	1.493	1.887	128.599	.061
	female	1.357			
My community should have a special plan to prevent trafficking during natural disaster	male	1.473	1.612	126.483	.110
	female	1.357			
Providing education and vocational training to those at risk of being trafficked is a positive way to prevent human trafficking	male	1.446	.731	362	.465
	female	1.386			
Providing new income sources or alternative livelihood option to those at risk will prevent human trafficking	male	1.456	-.190	362	.849
	female	1.471			
medical attention	male	1.476	-.110	362	.912
	female	1.486			
Counselling	male	1.459	.890	362	.374
	female	1.386			
Assistance reintegrating to work or educational opportunities	male	1.412	-.034	362	.973
	female	1.414			

Legal Assistance	male	1.456	1.045	362	.297
	female	1.371			
Those involved in human trafficking often remain unpunished	male	3.299	-1.505	362	.133
	female	3.457			
Information received about WV and ATIP project efforts.	male	2.551	.839	362	.402
	female	2.457			
Mechanisms provided by WV for you and the community to give input with WV activities and programs	male	2.548	-.233	362	.816
	female	2.571			
How feedback and complaints are welcome	male	2.466	-.449	362	.654
	female	2.514			
Actions taken on feedback and complaints reported	male	2.466	-.587	362	.558
	female	2.529			
What is the likeliness that you will be approached by someone to migrate to work in the next twelve (12) months?	male	2.54	1.823	91.916	.072
	female	2.31			
How very likely will you be to check on the legitimate nature of that person before sending a HH member?	male	2.11	.617	113.299	.539
	female	2.04			
How very likely will you to send a HH member away for work opportunities in the next 12 months?	male	2.91	3.444	90.896	<b>.001</b>
	female	2.56			

*(None: T-test assesses whether the means of two groups are statistically different from each other. This analysis is appropriate whenever you want to compare the means of two groups, in this case, the male and female groups.)*