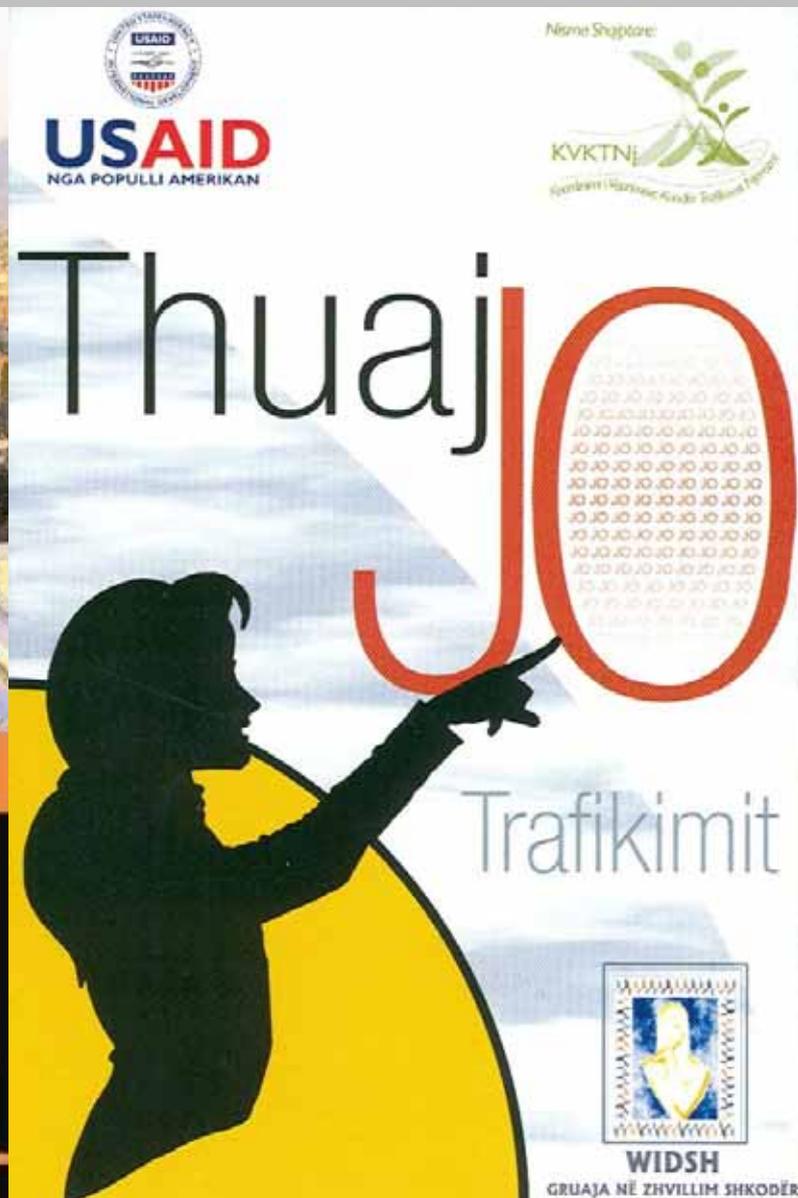
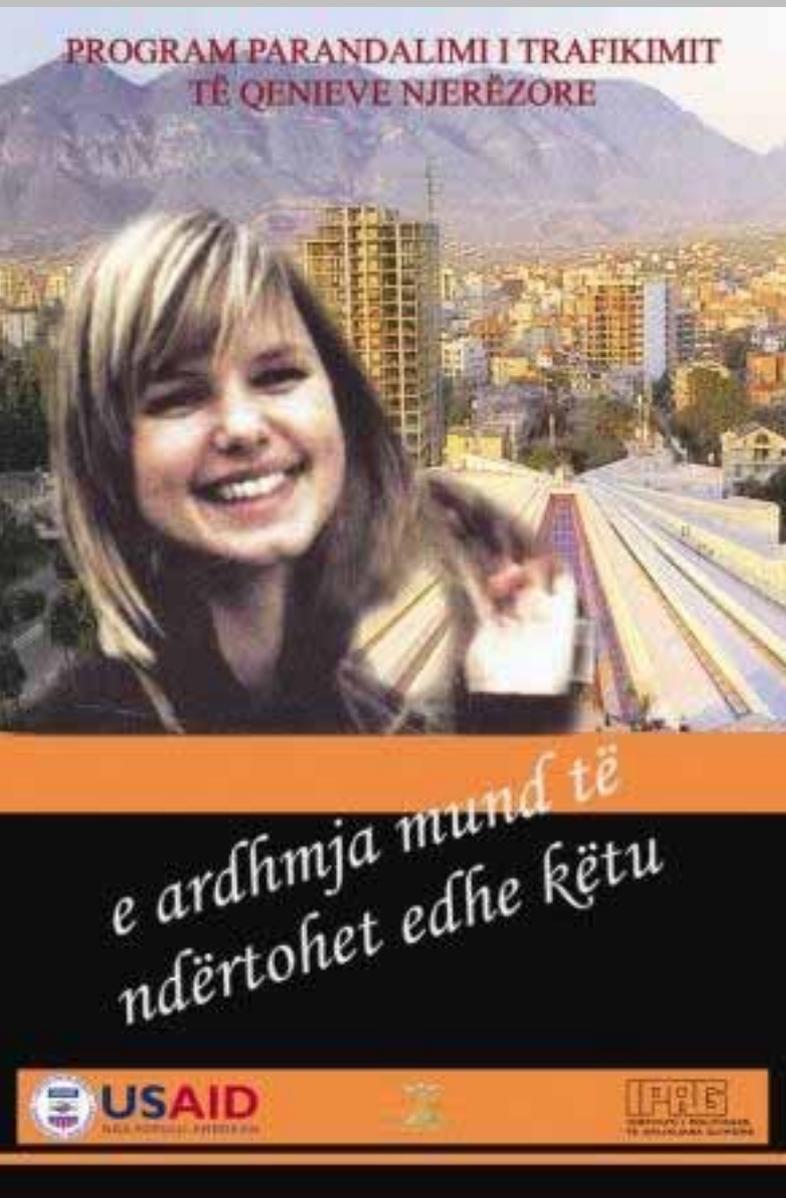




USAID
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IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF ACTIVITIES TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN ALBANIA 2005 - 2006



January 2007

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CAAHT Survey Report: Impact Assessment of Activities to Prevent Trafficking in Persons
Conducted by NGOs funded by the USAID/ The Albanian Initiative:
Coordinated Action against Human Trafficking (CAAHT)

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IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF ACTIVITIES TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS CONDUCTED BY NGOS FUNDED BY THE USAID/ THE ALBANIAN INITIATIVE: COORDINATED ACTION AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING (CAAHT)

**SURVEY REPORT
JULY-SEPTEMBER 2006**

Commissioned by World Learning for
Creative Associates International, Inc.

Conducted by the
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DISCLAIMER

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or the United States Government.

TABLE OF CONTENT

ACRONYMS	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
I-INTRODUCTION	4
II-RESULTS	5
2.1 Participation in CAAHT grantee activities	5
2.2 Message retention	6
2.3 Action taken	11
2.4 Vulnerability to trafficking.....	12
2.5 Grantee analysis.....	14
2.6 Type of intervention.....	17
III-METHODOLOGY.....	25
3.1 Study Objective.....	25
3.2 Study Design.....	25
3.3 Targeted NGOs.....	26
3.4 Sample and sampling.....	26
3.5 Instruments.....	31
3.6 Data processing and interpretation.....	32
3.7 Timeframe.....	32
IV-CONCLUSIONS.....	33
APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRES.....	35
APPENDIX B: FREQUENCY AND CROSS-TABULATION TABLES.....	42

ACRONYMS

CAAHT	The Albanian Initiative: Coordinated Action Against Human Trafficking
CCF	Christian Children's Fund (Albania)
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
IDRA	Institute for Development Research and Alternatives
IGAP	Institute of Gender Applied Policies
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VMA	Victims of Mines and Arms, Kukës
WIDSH	Women in Development, Shkodër
WL	World Learning
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association of Albania.

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This survey is the result of the combined efforts of a large team.

The design of the survey was made possible with the thoughtful comments and suggestions of Jennifer Whatley, Program Manager at the World Learning office in D.C., Sarah Stephens, Chief of Party of CAAHT, Creative Associates International, Inc. office in Albania, Elvana Gadeshi, CAAHT Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, and all CAII – Albania staff who helped design a purposeful and comprehensive survey.

We are deeply grateful to the interviewers who conducted the fieldwork, interviewing children and adolescents, women and men of all ages and professions, from the capital to the most remote areas of Albania, despite the difficulties of the summer period.

Special thanks go to the 15 grantee organizations that, with the support of USAID/CAAHT, worked to relieve our country from the trafficking phenomenon.

Finally, this survey would not have been possible without the opinion of thousands of persons all over the country. We are immensely grateful to them for agreeing to participate and contribute to a deeper understanding of anti-trafficking initiatives.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This survey was conducted by the Institute for Development and Research Alternatives (IDRA), to evaluate the effectiveness of activities to prevent trafficking of children and women conducted by NGOs funded by the USAID/CAAHT program. The objective of IDRA was to survey individuals who participated in trafficking prevention activities in order to determine whether they *a) remember the anti-trafficking messages they learned, b) took any actions as a result of participating in the CAAHT activities, and whether they c) feel less at-risk of being trafficked due to their participation in prevention activities funded by the CAAHT program.*

The study included both quantitative and qualitative data consisting of: 1) a large scale survey administered in person by trained interviewers targeting 3,672 people 16 years old and older, 2) six focus groups with adolescents aged 12-18 (a total of 46 participants), and 3) 12 age-appropriate, in-depth interviews with children ages 12 and younger. The sample size of 3,672 was divided in two phases: during the first one (June-July 2006) 986 individuals were surveyed, and during the second (August-September) 2,686 individuals were surveyed. The survey was conducted during the period June-September 2006, and involved 2,456 respondents from 12 prefectures, 35 cities and 241 villages. The majority of respondents were women (63.4%). The most represented age group was under 18 years old with about 51%.

In the first phase of the study respondents targeted had participated in activities conducted by one or more of the following NGOs¹: 1) Institute of Gender Applied Policies (IGAP), 2) International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), 3) Vatra Psycho-Social Center, 4) Another Vision and 5) Young Women's Christian Association of Albania (YWCA), while in the second phase those surveyed had been reached by: 1) the Christian Children's Fund (CCF) Albania, 2) Community Center of Gjirokastra, 3) Dorcas Aid International Albania, 4) Intellectual Women of Pogradeci, 5) In Help of Northern Woman of Puka, 6) Murialdo Social Center, Fier, 7) Protection of Urban and Rural Women, Berat, 8) Rruga Me Pisha Foundation, 9) the Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA), Kukës, and 10) Women in Development Shkodër (WIDSH).

Results according CAAHT's performance indicators

Indicator	Result linked to the indicator
The percentage of women and children who have participated in prevention programs and/or received services from civil society who feel they are less vulnerable to trafficking as a result of their participation or receipt of services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forty participants (1.8%) reported to have been at least once in their life in danger of being trafficked. 70% (28) of persons who said they were or had been at risk reported that they <i>feel less in danger</i> after participating in the CAAHT grantee activity.
The percentage of persons reached with prevention activities that have retained the messages delivered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84% of respondents reported that the activity <i>addressed</i> a specific message to them. 100% of respondents recall <i>at least one</i> anti-trafficking message delivered in the

¹ Note that the NGOs listed in the paragraph are referred to later in the report as "CAAHT Grantees" since all of these organizations implemented their prevention activities measured in this report as part of projects funded solely by the USAID/CAAHT program.

	<p>activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 50% of respondents reported they had learned <i>a great deal</i> in these activities, while 42% reported they had learned <i>somewhat</i>. • 52% of all respondents rated the activities as “<i>very good</i>” and 46.5% rated it as “<i>good</i>”.
<p>The percentage of people reached with prevention activities that have taken an action towards preventing trafficking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26% of the respondents had taken at least one action after participating in the activity and most of them <i>had undertaken a minor activity</i>, talking to friends, colleagues or relatives about the activity. • Twenty one participants of those who had taken an action, <i>had identified a case at risk</i> of being trafficked and had offered their help.

Participation in CAAHT grantee activities

The respondents were asked how frequently they had participated in the activity of the CAAHT grantee. Some grantees had organized a series of the same activity; others had organized different types of activities. The respondent was expected to have participated in at least one single-event activity or at least once in the series of activities.

Because of the high percentage of school students in the sample (more than 46%), the most frequently mentioned type of activity was the school-based/classroom activity. The next most frequently mentioned activity was the group discussion (non-school), followed by the reading of grantee materials and listening/watching the radio/TV program.

Participants in CAAHT grantee activities, including Rrugame Pisha respondents, were pleased with the quality of the activity/radio soap: 52% rated the activity/radio soap as very good and 46.5% rated it as good.

Message retention

In separate questions respondents were asked about the topics they remembered from the activity, whether the activity had a particular message, how they rated the quality of the activity, the extent to which they learned from the activity, and what they had learned from the activity.

Topics most frequently recalled among participants were “where and how trafficking happens”, “means to protect oneself/others” and “victims: who they are and what they feel.” The causes and consequences of trafficking in persons, ways to prevent it, profiles of traffickers, vocational training, where to ask for assistance, and who the victims are were some of the issues mentioned by the focus group participants. They reported that they are informed about trafficking and more aware of the phenomenon than they were before. They reported to know where they can go to ask for help such as the police investigation offices.

Respondents reported they learned a great deal (50.3%) or somewhat (42%) from participating in the prevention activities. Female respondents were more likely than males to say that they learned a great deal from the activity.

There is a significant positive correlation between learning from activities and the rating of activities: the higher the rating of the activity quality, the more respondents say they learned from that activity.

Respondents of fourteen grantees, excluding Rruga me Pisha which produced a radio soap opera, were asked if the activity had any special message to tell. The majority (about 84.8%) said that there was a message in the activity, compared to about 10.4% who said there was no message. There is a significant positive correlation between perception of message and the rating of activity. Respondents who said the activity had “special messages” were more likely to rate the activity highly.

The most frequently mentioned messages were “stay alert to the possibility of trafficking” and “there are ways to protect oneself/others from trafficking”. The more the participants perceive that there was a message, the more they are likely to perceive that they learned in the activity. There is a positive correlation between perception of learning and perception of message.

Action taken

Twenty-six percent (26%) of all respondents reported they had taken some action after participating in the activity. The action most often reported was “talking to relatives/friends/colleagues.”

Vulnerability to trafficking

Of the 2,188 people who were asked the question about vulnerability, 40 (thus 1.8% of the sample) reported they had been at least once in their life in danger of being trafficked. This percentage is lower than the response to this same question when asked in the 2005 Vulnerability Study. The fact that the majority of individuals who reported having felt vulnerable to being trafficked said that they felt less vulnerable after participating in CAAHT supported activities indicates the impact of the prevention activities.

Twenty-eight of the 40 vulnerable persons reported that they did not feel in danger at the moment the survey took place. Twenty-eight out of the 40 vulnerable persons reported that they felt less in danger after participating in the CAAHT grantee prevention activity. The majority said that they have more information now and can better handle the situation.

Type of intervention

CAAHT grantees have used a variety of techniques of intervention ranging from training of adults (parents, teachers, authorities) to publication of materials or broadcasting of TV and radio programs and advertisements against trafficking in human beings.

Respondents who participated in active entertainment, vocational training and training of leaders were most likely to say they learned *a great deal* in the activity. Those that said they listened to or watched a radio or TV program were least likely to say they had learned a great deal.

The response that the activity was *very good* is linked more with vocational training than with other activities. Again being the audience of a radio/TV program is least linked with a very good rating.

There was not a large difference between activities in terms of whether respondents said the activity had a message. However, perception of message is most linked with activities such as training of leaders, reading of materials and vocational training and least linked with being the audience of a radio/TV program.

I - INTRODUCTION

The study “Impact Assessment of Activities to Prevent Trafficking in Persons Conducted by NGOs funded by the USAID/The Albanian Initiative: Coordinated Action Against Human Trafficking (CAAHT)” conducted by the Institute for Development Research and Alternatives (IDRA), was commissioned as part of CAAHT mid-term monitoring and evaluation efforts, and provides essential data for the CAAHT project. More specifically, the information collected through this survey contributes to the evaluation of the effectiveness of CAAHT-funded trafficking prevention activities.

USAID/Albania’s CAAHT initiative, implemented by Creative Associates International, Inc. (Creative Associates) with the support of World Learning (WL), is an effort to strengthen the capacity of Albanian local government and civil society actors to prevent trafficking in women and children and to improve services that assist the victims of trafficking and help them reintegrate into their communities.

The CAAHT program is working to improve public awareness of trafficking in persons, support coordinated programs to decrease women and children’s vulnerability to trafficking, and strengthen assistance and reintegration efforts for victims of trafficking in Albania. These program objectives are being achieved through a combination of technical support to local government and civil society actors and a grant program to NGOs implementing a variety of anti-trafficking projects.

In 2005, CAAHT conducted a Vulnerability Study in order to gauge women and adolescents’ perceived vulnerability to trafficking. The study, conducted by the Center for Economic and Social Studies, surveyed 1,000 people in six of Albania’s 12 qark to determine what percentage of the general population had at some point in their life felt in danger of being trafficked. The survey was intended to provide baseline data against which CAAHT would measure data on perceived vulnerability to being trafficked collected in this study. The survey was conducted in June and July 2005, before CAAHT had awarded all grants, and therefore did not necessarily include future CAAHT beneficiaries. Where appropriate this study compares results with those from the 2005 Vulnerability Study.

Through its grant program, CAAHT supported 19 national and two international NGOs to combat human trafficking and assist its victims. Of these 21 NGOs, 15 conducted prevention activities. The prevention activities include information and awareness-raising campaigns, training for local community leaders to improve their knowledge base about trafficking in human beings and equip them with skills to identify and assist vulnerable populations, and support for vocational training and education to reduce beneficiaries’ vulnerability to trafficking.

IDRA surveyed individuals who had participated in these prevention activities to determine whether they remembered the anti-trafficking messages they had learned and to determine whether these individuals took any actions as a result of participating in the CAAHT activities. The survey also investigated whether participants felt they were less at risk of being trafficked due to their participation in prevention activities funded by the CAAHT program. The data was compared to data obtained during the 2005 Vulnerability Survey mentioned previously.

This introduction is followed by the results of the survey in the form of a synthesis of both phases. The third chapter introduces the methodology describing the study objectives, design, sample and instruments, data collection and processing methods. The fourth chapter includes the conclusions and recommendations of the survey. The survey questionnaires and other frequencies and cross tabulations are found in appendix A and B respectively.

II - RESULTS

2.1 Participation in CAAHT grantee activities

The respondents were asked how frequently they had participated in the activity of the CAAHT grantee. Some grantees had organized a series of the same activity (e.g. YWCA); others had organized different types of activity (e.g. IGAP). The respondent was expected to have participated in at least one activity or at least once in the series of activities.

The respondents of YWCA reported they had participated regularly, while most IGAP respondents reported they had participated only once. This could be because YWCA held a series of trainings, while IGAP held different types of activities for different target groups. Most participants of Protection of Urban and Rural Women and Dorcas Aid International reported they had participated regularly in the activities the grantees organized. The majority of Community Center of Gjirokastra and In Help of Northern Woman of Puka participants reported they had participated only once in the activity, while most of Another Vision participants said they had participated occasionally. Other projects seem to have an even distribution of the frequency of participation (Table 2.1.1).

Table 2.1.1
Have you participated in any activity organized by (grantee) against human trafficking?²

Phase	Grantee	Regularly	Occasionally	Only once	Never	Total
First phase	Another Vision	49	124	28	3	201
	ICMC	24	33	36	1	93
	IGAP	20	99	105	41	224
	Psychosocial Center Vatra	57	46	75	9	178
	YWCA	37	7	3	0	47
Second phase	Urban and Rural Women, Berat	102	30	29	0	161
	Christian Children's Fund	144	221	171	120	536
	Community Center Gjirokastra	13	3	312	2	328
	Dorcas Aid International	25	6	3	16	34
	Murialdo Social Center	16	12	0	9	28
	Intellectual Women of Pogradeci	30	11	24	0	65
	In Help of Northern Woman, Puka	16	22	62	1	100
	Victims of Mines and Arms, Kukes	9	32	25	0	66
	Women in Development, Shkodra	15	40	44	4	99
	Rruga me Pisha	27	185	84	47	296
	Total	584	871	1,001	253	2,456

Because of the high percentage of school students in the sample (more than 46%), the most frequently mentioned type of activity was the school-based/classroom activity. The next most frequently mentioned activity was the group discussion (non-school), followed by the reading of grantee materials and listening/watching the radio/TV program (Table 2.1.2).

² Note: for the Rruga me Pisha radio soap opera, the scale values were "regularly", "occasionally" and "few times".

Table 2.1.2
What type of activity did you participate in?
(Multiple responses possible)

<i>Type of activity</i>	<i>First phase</i>	<i>Percentage of respondents</i>	<i>Second phase</i>	<i>Percentage of respondents</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of respondents</i>
School-based/classroom activity	510	68.6	657	46.3	1,167	54.0
Group discussion (non-school)	197	26.5	497	35.0	694	32.1
A reader of the materials, posters, newspapers	310	41.7	266	35.8	576	26.6
As the audience of the radio, TV program (including Rrugame Pisha)	22	29.6	369	49.6	391	18.1
Working group on anti-trafficking issues	55	7.4	174	12.3	229	10.6
Training of leaders	46	6.2	118	8.3	164	7.5
Active entertainment	72	9.7	18	1.3	90	4.1
Vocational training with anti-trafficking messages	36	4.9	48	3.9	84	3.9
House to house activity	20	2.7	58	4.0	78	3.6
Number of respondents	743		1,417		2,160	

Of the 14 grantees' respondents (not including Rrugame Pisha), 576 remembered that they were given materials such as leaflets or handouts, or that they had seen the project poster. As a focus group participant said "*Journals are a good thing. It makes a difference to read how the event has happened.*" The most frequent material mentioned was the IGAP leaflet. Of the posters, the In Help of Northern Woman of Puka poster and CCF poster were the most frequently mentioned (Table 2.1.3 Appendix B).

Participants in CAAHT grantee activities, including Rrugame Pisha respondents, were pleased with the quality of the activity/radio soap: 52% rated the activity/radio soap as very good and 46.5% rated it as good (Table 2.1.4).

Table 2.1.4
Overall, how would you rate the activity(ies) you participated in?

<i>Rating</i>	<i>First phase</i>		<i>Second phase</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Very good	459	61.8	819	47.8	1,278	52
Good	278	37.4	866	50.6	1,144	46.5
Poor	3	0.4	18	1.1	21	0.8
Don't know	2	0.3	10	0.6	12	0.6
No answer	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.04
Total	743	100.0	1,713	100.0	2456	100.0

The focus group participants also highly rated the activities, explaining that the activities helped them a lot. However, most focus group participants perceived the sessions as being short and not sufficient for their needs.

2.2 Message retention

Topics most frequently recalled among participants were "where and how trafficking happens", "means to protect oneself/others" and "victims: who they are and what they feel" (Table 2.2.1). The topic on victims of trafficking was more frequently mentioned among respondents of the second phase, compared to the first phase.

Table 2.2.1
What did you talk/discuss about in this activity?
(Multiple responses possible)

<i>Topic of activity</i>	<i>First phase</i>	<i>Percentage of respondents</i>	<i>Second phase</i>	<i>Percentage of respondents</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of respondents</i>
Where and how trafficking happens	477	64.1	915	64.5	1,392	64.4
Means to protect oneself/others	407	54.7	624	44.0	1,031	47.7
Victims: who they are, what they feel	269	36.2	619	43.6	888	62.6
How and where to get assistance	301	13.9	278	19.6	579	26.8
How we as a community can help	126	16.9	328	23.1	454	21.0
How to develop networking systems	28	3.7	93	6.5	121	5.6
Learning and vocational courses	9	1.2	38	2.6	47	2.1
No answer	2	0.2	0	0	2	0.1
Respondents	743		1,417		2,160	

In the focus group with Another Vision participants, in Gramsh, it took a while for young women to recall that the topic of trafficking was discussed in the activity. They easily recalled the topics of AIDS, drugs or gynecological problems of women instead. They demonstrated some knowledge about trafficking, but it seemed contradictory. For example one female described the trafficker as “being aggressive right at the beginning”, while another described the trafficker as “a person who shows affection at the beginning.” Also the knowledge seemed too general, and it was difficult to understand whether it was conveyed in the Another Vision sessions or whether it was simply learned via other channels.

Young women in Patos, who had been participating in Vatra sessions, easily recalled topics discussed in relation to trafficking, especially the messages on being vigilant and careful in their decisions, on the conditions that contribute to trafficking and on the profile of the trafficker. Also they could elaborate more on detail, giving concrete examples of application in their life and having a clear picture of how the activity had been helpful.

“These were things we somehow already knew, but only superficially.” [Female 17 years old, focus group Patos].

“I did not know how to avoid the risk, and how to ask for help. I know now that I can ask Vatra for help.” [Female 19 years old, focus group Patos].

Since the type of techniques were similar in both Another Vision and Vatra’s groups (group discussions lead by a facilitator) the quality of message may be varying. Another Vision participants demonstrated general knowledge on trafficking as compared to Vatra’s who provided more specific knowledge. In Another Vision’s groups, trafficking seemed to have been among other issues discussed, while in Vatra’s discussions it had been the key topic. The difference in responses between the focus groups may also be explained by differing interest shown by the groups on the topics discussed.

Teenagers (13-16 years old) participating in the second phase focus group discussions could also easily recall the topics of discussion held during the activities of grantees. The participants in the Protection of Urban and Rural Women, Berat and In Help of Northern Woman of Puka focus groups were more elaborate and thorough in their descriptions of the activity and the topics than their counterparts of the Intellectual Women of Pogradeci focus group. This may be explained by the younger age of the Intellectual Women of Pogradeci beneficiaries and also the type of activity they participated in. The two former projects organized discussion groups where trafficking had been one of the main issues discussed in

the activity, while the later had attracted pre-adolescents through entertainment activities where the trafficking theme was addressed indirectly through working with children to keep them away from the street life, dropping out of school and other social problems.

Trafficking causes and consequences, ways to prevent it, profile of the trafficker, vocational training, where to ask for assistance, and who the victims are were some of the issues mentioned by the focus group participants. They reported they are informed about trafficking and more aware of the phenomenon than they were before. They know facts and know where they can go to ask for help such as the police investigation offices.

According to students, the school activity organized by Protection of Urban and Rural Women, Berat was informative and inclusive.

“One did not need to raise the hand, because they [the moderators] asked even silent participants in the classroom.” [Female, 16, Focus group Berat]

“The activity was very good. Everybody in the class understood the session and was active in the debate.” [Female, 15, Focus group Berat]

“I was not clear enough about these issues [trafficking] before. But in the seminar we had concrete examples and facts.” [Male, 16 years old, In Help of Northern Woman of Puka participant]

“We have heard of cases in which the activity helped young girls go back to school.” [Female, 15 years old, In Help of Northern Woman of Puka participant]

“We were pleased with the activity, because the trafficking phenomenon had very much expanded in this area.” [Female, 14 years old, In Help of Northern Woman of Puka participant.]

Younger children (under 12 years old), participating in the in-depth interviews, associated the grantee activity with the figure of the teacher or mentor who was involved in getting them together for the activity and caring about them during the project implementation. *Trafficking was not perceived as a theme of the activity.* Such activities in all the three cases (Intellectual Women of Pogradeci, Murialdo Social Center, and Dorcas Aid International Albania) were summer camps, entertainment hours spent at the center or other location as set by the grantee and excursions to museum-cities or to the sea. Children’s drawings showed a dynamic perspective of the activity, through including elements such as nature (weather, trees, flowers), people (oneself, friends, teachers), and action (traveling with a bus, playing games, drinking, eating snacks). Overall, children associated positive emotions expressed through the variety of colors and the richness in details. Things that children named as the most interesting were the games they played and snacks provided by the organizers.

Respondents report they learned ‘a great deal’ (50.3%) or ‘somewhat’ (42%) from participating in the prevention activities (Table 2.2.2). Female respondents were more likely than males to perceive that they learned a great deal from the activity.

Table 2.2.2
How much do you think you learned from participating in these activities?

Rating	First phase		Second phase		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
A great deal	406	54.6	830	48.5	1,237	50.3
Somewhat	296	39.8	736	43.0	1,032	42
Not much	38	5.1	125	7.3	163	6.6
Not at all	0	0	7	0.4	7	0.2
Don't know	0	0	6	0.4	6	0.2
No answer	2	0.3	9	0.5	11	0.4
Total	743	100.0	1,713	100.0	2,456	100.0

There is a significant positive correlation between learning from activities and the rating of activities: the higher the rating of the activity quality, the more they think they learned from that activity.³

Respondents of fourteen grantees, excluding the Rruga me Pisha radio soap opera listeners, were asked if the activity had any special message to tell. The majority (about 84.8%) said that there was a message in the activity, compared to about 10.4% who said there was no message (Table 2.2.3). In terms of gender, males and females equally reported that there was a message in the activity. Following this question the respondents were asked to articulate what they actually learned in the activity, therefore the message they had understood from it.

Table 2.2.3
Do you think there were any special messages that they wanted to tell you?
(Rruga me Pisha not included⁴)

Answer	First phase		Second phase		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	659	88.7	1,173	82.8	1,832	84.8
No	47	6.3	177	12.5	224	10.4
Don't know	37	5.0	67	4.7	104	4.8
Total	743	100.0	1,417	100.0	2,160	100.0

There is also a significant positive correlation between perception of message and the rating of activity.⁵ The more participants perceive a message, the more they are likely to rate it highly. The most frequently mentioned messages were “stay alert to the possibility of trafficking” and “there are ways to protect oneself/others from trafficking” (Table 2.2.4).

“We learned that we should be careful, take one step at a time, and know very well the person before having faith on him.” [Female 19 years old, focus group Patos]

³ Pearson Correlation Coefficient .210 at 0.01 significance level.

⁴ The Rruga me Pisha radio soap opera covers a range of social problems besides human trafficking. Survey designers believed Rruga me Pisha soap opera listeners would therefore be likely to say that there was a message without necessarily meaning the anti-trafficking message. For this reason the question was not asked to Rruga me Pisha beneficiaries.

⁵ Pearson Correlation Coefficient .224 at 0.01 significance level.

“I learned that if anything bad happens, one must ask for help immediately.” [Female 17 years old, focus group Patos]

“It is a message that we understand and that we more or less already know, but no one has ever talked to us so clearly before...” [Female 17 years old, focus group Gramsh]

Table 2.2.4
What did you learn from the activities you participated in?

Message	First phase		Second phase		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Stay alert to the possibility of trafficking	353	47.5	895	52.2	1,248	50.8
There are ways to <i>protect</i> oneself/others from trafficking	473	63.6	662	38.6	1,135	46.2
The victim of trafficking must be <i>supported</i>	262	35.2	410	23.9	672	27.3
There are ways to <i>help</i> if trafficking happens	260	34.9	405	23.6	665	27.0
You have alternatives to build life in your country	109	14.6	322	18.9	431	17.5
Trafficking affects the life of <i>all</i> members in the society	104	13.9	322	18.7	426	17.3
Everyone has to play a <i>role</i> against human trafficking	101	13.5	258	15.0	359	14.6
The victim of trafficking should not be stigmatized	73	9.8	109	6.3	182	7.4
The <i>coordinated</i> action and networking services against trafficking is the most efficient way to combat trafficking	21	2.8	57	3.3	78	3.1
Other	10	1.3	0	0	10	0.4%
Number of respondents	743		1,713		2,456	

The more the participants perceived that there was a message, the more likely they were to perceive that they learned in the activity. There is a positive correlation between perception of learning and perception of message.⁶

The adolescents of Berat focus group especially recalled the fictional story of a trafficked girl that they were told in the classroom activity. They could recall the causes of trafficking such as economic poverty, lack of a stable family, social problems, living in rural and undeveloped areas, lack of schooling etc. They also could describe the trafficker as a “nice” person who shows attention, but who later reveals his true personality; or the victim as a “naive” girl, who easily trusts others, who is timid and comes from a poor family. The messages they understood from the story were “do not trust a stranger immediately” and “know the person you socialize with”.

⁶ Pearson Correlation Coefficient .061 at 0.05 significance level.

2.3 Action taken

Twenty-six percent (26%) of all respondents reported they had taken some action after participating in the activity (Table 2.3.1). The action most often reported was “talking to relatives/friends/colleagues.” (Table 2.3.2).

Table 2.3.1
Did you take any action against trafficking after participating in the activities?

Answer	First phase		Second phase		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	253	34.1%	389	22.7%	642	26%
No	475	63.9%	1,317	76.9%	1,792	73%
Don't know	15	2.0%	7	0.4%	22	1%
Total	743	100%	1,713	100%	2,456	100%

Table 2.3.2
What was the action(s) you took?
(Multiple responses possible)

Action	First phase (5 grantees)	Second phase (14 grantees)	Total
I chatted/talked to my relatives/friends/colleagues	240	354	594
I organized an open discussion with the community	32	43	75
I held a meeting with stakeholders and authorities	2	2	4
I participated in policy making through lobbying about the issue with local and central authorities	2	2	4
I identified an at risk case of trafficking and was able to help with the information I have	10	11	21

When asked to describe the way they helped with the case, respondents reported they had talked directly to the person at risk of trafficking advising her to approach the police or talk to her parents. Others immediately contacted the parents or police informing them about the risk.

“In the village G. a young woman was kidnapped. They intended to take her to Greece for prostitution. When she realized the danger, she called me and I talked to her parents and the police. The traffickers were caught and the girl was saved.” [Female 18 years old].

“A relative of mine was in danger of being trafficked by her own husband. She had talked to me about that and I advised her to talk to the police. She did so.” [Female 18 years].

“My sister happened to be in danger. I immediately informed the International Office for Migration (IOM) and (the association name)” [Female, 20 years old].

“I came to know that the boyfriend of a relative of mine was not having serious intentions with her. I knew he was going to sell her in Italy, so I informed her family about this” [Female, 31 years old].

2.4 Vulnerability to trafficking

Forty persons, out of the 2,188 who were asked the question about vulnerability (1.8% of the sample), reported that they had been in danger of trafficking at least once in their life (Table 2.4.1). This percentage is lower than the result obtained when this same question was asked in the 2005 Vulnerability Study. The profile of the 40 persons is summarized below.

Table 2.4.1
Have you ever, even once in your life, been in danger of being trafficked?

	First phase		Second phase		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	17	2.3	23	1.3	40	1.8
No	722	97.2	1,409	82.3	2,131	97.3
No answer	4	0.5	13	0.8	17	0.8
Total	743	100.0	1,445	84.4	2,188	89.0
Those who were not asked the question ⁷	0	0	268	15.6	268	11.0
Total	743	100.0	1,713	100.0	2,456	100.0

Profile of respondents who believe themselves to be vulnerable to being trafficked

It should be noted that this section only describes the persons who self-reported that they had felt in danger of being trafficked at some point in their life. It is therefore not an objective assessment of who is or who is not at-risk. The survey data show that someone who feels vulnerable to being trafficked is nine times more likely to be female than to be male. Of the 40 persons who said they had felt vulnerable to being trafficked in their life, only two are males. The person who reports feeling vulnerable is under 18 years old, is a high school or secondary school student and lives in families with five or more members that are multigenerational families. However, this survey did not find significant characteristics of perceived vulnerability in terms of ethnicity, migration, or employment status.

Twenty-eight of the 40 people who reported feeling vulnerable said that they did not feel in danger when the survey was taking place (Table 2.4.2).

Table 2.4.2
Do you feel in danger now or have you felt in danger in the past?

		First phase	Second phase	Total
Valid	Both now and in the past	1	3	4
	Now, but not in the past	0	4	4
	In the past, but not now	14	14	28
	No answer	2	2	4
	Total	17	23	40
Missing	System	726	1,690	2,416
Total		743	1,713	2,456

Twenty-eight out of 40 of those who have felt themselves to be in danger in some point of their life report that they feel less in danger after participating in the prevention activity (Table 2.4.3). The majority of them feel that they have more information now and can better handle the situation.

⁷ The question of vulnerability was not asked to men of above 35 and to women of over 50.

“I feel safer in my life because after the activity I have more information on trafficking and I am able to judge a certain situation” [Female 17 years old, IGAP participant].

“I feel less in danger because I learned that life can be built in my country. I only had to report the danger and forget the past” [Female 18 years old, Vatra Psycho-Social Center participant].

“I have more information now and I know where to go if I need help” [Female 24 years old, Another Vision participant].

“These activities help you understand more, and protect yourself” [Female, 18 years old, Community Center of Gjirokastra participant].

“I feel less in danger, because after participating in the activities, I feel safer, more prepared and more aware” [Female, 23 years old, In Help of Northern Woman of Puka participant].

Table 2.4.3
Do you feel more or less in danger of being trafficked after participating in the activity?

		First phase	Second phase	Total
Valid	More in danger after the activity	0	1	1
	Equal danger both prior and after the activity	0	1	1
	Less in danger after the activity	12	16	28
	Don't know	2	3	5
	No answer	3	2	5
	Total	17	23	40
Missing	System	726	1,690	2,416
Total		743	1,713	2,456

2.5 Grantee analysis

There is no significant difference in the respondents' ratings of the activities conducted by each grantee (Table 2.5.1).

Table 2.5.1
Overall, how would you rate the activity(ies) you participated in?
(by Grantee)

	Grantee	Very good	%	Good	%	Poor	%	Don't know	%	Total
First phase	Another Vision	82	40.7	116	57.7	1	0.5	2	0.9	201
	ICMC	70	75.2	23	24.7	0	0	0	0	93
	IGAP	162	72.3	61	27.2	0	0	1	0.4	224
	Psychosocial Center Vatra	105	58.9	71	39.8	2	1.1	0	0	178
	YWCA	40	85.1	7	14.8	0	0	0	0	47
Second phase	Urban and Rural Women, Berat	132	81.9	29	18	0	0	0	0	161
	CCF, Albania	238	44.4	293	54.6	2	0.4	3	0.5	536
	Community Center of Gjirokastra	108	32.9	215	65.5	3	0.9	2	0.6	328
	Dorcas Aid I, Albania	33	97.0	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	34
	Murialdo Social Center	17	60.7	11	39.2	0	0	0	0	28
	Intellectual Women of Pogradeci	59	90.7	6	9.2	0	0	0	0	65
	In Help of Northern Woman of Puka	31	31.0	69	69	0	0	0	0	100
	VMA, Kukës	14	21.2	50	75.7	0	0	2	3	66
	WIDSH	51	51.5	46	46.4	1	1	1	1	99
	Rruga me Pisha	137	46.2	145	48.9	12	4	2	0.6	296
Total		1,278	52.0	1,144	45.6	21	1.0	13	0.5	2,456

There is no significant difference between the grantees in terms of the perception of respondents that they learned in the activity (Table 2.5.2). Responses for all grantees fall mainly under the "great deal" and "somewhat" rating.

Table 2.5.2

How much do you think you learned from participating in these activities?

a) Frequency

		A great deal	Some what	Not much	Not at all	Don't know	No answer	Total
First phase	Another Vision	57	126	17	0	0	1	201
	ICMC	66	27	0	0	0	0	93
	IGAP	155	62	7	0	0	0	224
	Psychosocial Center Vatra	86	77	14	0	0	1	178
	YWCA	43	4	0	0	0	0	47
2nd phase	Urban and Rural Women, Berat	120	39	2	0	0	0	161
	CCF, Albania	269	226	37	1	2	1	536
	Community Center of Gjirokastra	129	153	38	2	2	4	328
	Dorcas Aid, Albania	22	11	1	0	0	0	34
	Murialdo Social Center	13	12	3	0	0	0	28
	Intellectual Women of Pogradeci	62	3	0	0	0	0	65
	In Help of Northern Woman of Puka	37	63	0	0	0	0	100
	VMA, Kukës	17	41	7	0	1	0	66
	WIDSH	57	39	3	0	0	0	99
	Rruga me Pisha	104	149	34	4	1	4	296
	Total Respondents	1,237	1,032	163	7	6	11	2,456

b) Percentage

		% A great deal	% Some what	% Not much	% Not at all	% Don't know	% No answer
First phase	Another Vision	28.4	62.7	8.4	0	0	0.5
	ICMC	70.9	29	0	0	0	0
	IGAP	69.1	27.6	3.1	0	0	0
	Psychosocial Center Vatra	48.3	43.2	7.8	0	0	0.5
	YWCA	91.4	8.5	0	0	0	0
2nd phase	Urban and Rural Women, Berat	75	24.2	1.2	0	0	0
	CCF, Albania	50.1	42.1	6.9	0.1	0.3	0.1
	Community Center of Gjirokastra	39.3	46.6	11.5	0.6	0.6	1.2
	Dorcas Aid, Albania	64.7	32.3	2.9	0	0	0
	Murialdo Social Center	46.4	42.8	10.7	0	0	0
	Intellectual Women of Pogradeci	95.3	4.6	0	0	0	0
	In Help of Northern Woman of Puka	37	63	0	0	0	0
	VMA, Kukës	25.7	62.1	10.6	0	1.5	0
	WIDSH	57.5	39.3	3	0	0	0
		Total Percentage of Responses	50.4	42.0	6.6	0.2	0.2

All respondents of Murialdo Social Center, Dorcas Aid International Albania, and Intellectual Women of Pogradeci said the activities organized by the projects had special messages to tell them. With the exception of YWCA and VMA, a high percentage of other grantees' participants said the activities had a special message. About half of participants in YWCA and VMA activities reported that the activity had no message or that they do not know if it had a message (Table 2.5.3).

Table 2.5.3
Do you think there were any special messages that they wanted to tell you?
(not including Rruga me Pisha)

Phase	Grantee name	Yes	% of total	No	% of total	Don't know	% of total	Total
First phase	Another Vision	183	91.0	12	5.9	6	3.1	201
	ICMC	76	81.7	13	13.9	4	4.4	93
	IGAP	216	96.4	3	1.3	5	2.2	224
	Vatra Psychosocial Center	160	89.8	10	5.6	8	4.6	178
	YWCA	24	51	9	19.1	14	29.9	47
Second phase	Urban and Rural Women, Berat	153	95.0	8	4.9	0	0	161
	CCF, Albania	383	71.4	116	21.6	37	6.9	536
	Community Center of Gjirokastra	294	89.6	29	8.8	5	1.5	328
	Dorcas Aid, Albania	34	100.0	0	0	0	0	34
	Murialdo Social Center	28	100.0	0	0	0	0	28
	Intellectual Women of Pogradeci	65	100.0	0	0	0	0	65
	In Help of Northern Woman of Puka	95	95.0	3	3.0	2	2.0	100
	VMA, Kukës	33	50.0	17	25.7	16	24.2	66
	WIDSH	88	88.8	4	4.0	7	7.2	99
Total		1,832	84.8	224	10.4	104	4.8	2,160

IGAP, Intellectual Women of Pogradeci and WIDSH participants most often reported that they had taken action after the activities (Table 2.5.4).

Table 2.5.4
Did you take any action against trafficking after participating in the activities?

		Yes	% of total	No	% of total	Don't know	% of total	Total
First phase	Another Vision	49	24.3	151	75.1	1	0.6	201
	ICMC	25	26.9	64	68.8	4	4.3	93
	IGAP	113	50.4	111	45.5	0	4.1	244
	Vatra Psychosocial Center	57	32.0	119	66.8	2	1.2	178
	YWCA	9	19.1	30	63.8	8	17.1	47
Second phase	Urban and Rural Women, Berat	19	11.8	142	88.1	0	0	161
	CCF, Albania	108	20.1	423	78.9	5	1.0	536
	Community Center of Gjirokastra	71	21.6	256	78.0	1	0.4	328
	Dorcas Aid International, Albania	13	38.3	21	61.7	0	0	34
	Murialdo Social Center	14	50.0	14	50.0	0	0	28
	Intellectual Women of Pogradeci	29	44.6	36	53.4	0	0	65
	In Help of Northern Woman of Puka	19	19.0	81	81.0	0	0	100
	VMA, Kukës	12	18.1	54	81.9	0	0	66
	WIDSH	40	40.4	59	59.6	0	0	99
	Rruga me Pisha	64	21.6	231	78.0	1	0.4	296
Total		642	26.1	1,792	72.9	22	1.0	2,456

There is no difference among grantees in terms of respondents' perception that they feel less in danger after participating in the activity (Table 2.5.5).

Table 2.5.5
Do you feel more or less in danger of being trafficked after participating in the activity?

		More in danger after the activity	Equal danger	Less in danger after the activity	Don't know	No answer	Total
First phase	Another Vision	0	0	7	1	1	9
	ICMC	0	0	0	0	1	1
	IGAP	0	0	1	1		2
	Psychosocial Center Vatra	0	0	2	0	0	2
	YWCA	0	0	2		1	3
Second phase	Urban and Rural Women, Berat	0	0	1	0	0	1
	CCF, Albania	0	0	4	0	2	6
	Community Center of Gjirokastra	0	0	4	1	0	5
	In Help of Northern Woman of Puka	0	0	1	0	0	1
	VMA, Kukës	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Rruga me Pisha	1	1	5	2	0	9
	Total	1	1	28	5	5	40

2.6 Type of intervention

CAAHT grantees have used a variety of techniques of intervention ranging from training of adults (parents, teachers, authorities) to publication of materials or broadcasting of TV and radio programs and advertisements against trafficking of human beings.

This section offers a description of the type of intervention that each grantee has used. The table 2.6.1 summarizes the responses received from the participants on the type of activity organized by the grantee.

Table 2.6.1
Type of intervention/activity by grantee

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Name of grantee</i>	<i>Training of leaders</i>	<i>School-based/ classroom activity</i>	<i>Working group on anti- trafficking issues</i>	<i>Group discussion (non- school)</i>	<i>As the audience of the radio, TV program</i>	<i>Active enter-tainment</i>	<i>Vocational training with anti-trafficking messages</i>	<i>House to house activity</i>	<i>A reader of the materials, posters, newspapers</i>
First phase	Another Vision		155	10	44		27	16	4	49
	ICMC	46	39	33	11		39			42
	IGAP		193	8	39				7	147
	Psychosocial Center Vatra		118	4	58	22		20	5	52
	YWCA		5		45		6		4	20
Second phase	Urban and Rural Women, Berat		99		20			30	11	20
	CCF, Albania	75	123	132	290	15			40	100
	Community Center of Gjirokastra		284		1	46				66
	Dorcas Aid, Albania		14		30		1		1	1
	Murialdo Social Center		14				1	12		
	Intellectual Women of Pogradeci	23		21	46		5			18
	In Help of Northern Woman of Puka		48		52	11	11	6	2	9
	VMA, Kukës	5	43	4	21	1				9
Women in Development, Shkodra	15	32	17	37				4	43	

Another Vision

The Another Vision project had two main foci: one on the social rehabilitation and integration of minors who have been trafficked and another on the reduction of trafficking through the provision of social services to at-risk and vulnerable groups. It built on the organization's successful work with school drop-outs using non-formal basic education. Project services included residential centers, shelters and secure apartments in the district of Elbasan. CEFA-Albania (the European Committee on Formation and Agriculture) collaborated with Another Vision to provide after school supplementary education for children between the ages of 9 and 13 and vocational training for vulnerable adolescent and adult females in the region of Gramsh.

Most participants of Another Vision reported they had participated in school/classroom activities. Participants also recalled group discussions, active entertainment activities, vocational training, and anti-trafficking working groups.

International Catholic Migration Commission

The ICMC project worked to establish a comprehensive and coordinated community based system of anti-trafficking programs and services in the prefecture. Coordination efforts focused on key structures within the local authorities (e.g. the Directories of Social Services, Education, Health and Police) that are best positioned to serve victims of trafficking, in cooperation with local civil society organizations. Prevention activities implemented included: Training of leaders, school-based/ classroom activity, working group on anti-trafficking issues, information exchange, referrals and awareness raising activities, drama preparation and performance for awareness raising at five schools in Durrësi region.

Institute of Gender Applied Policies

The IGAP project educated women about the phenomena of trafficking so that they could protect themselves against trafficking and sexual exploitation. The project used an innovative house-to-house information campaign, disseminating information on possibilities for legal migration, and providing age appropriate information on sexual relationships, gender sensitivity, and life skills. Other project activities included awareness-raising in schools and communities.

Vatra Psychosocial Center

Vatra's project sensitized youth, girls, women and the community in general, about the risks of trafficking in human beings and educated them about ways to protect themselves through targeted information dissemination. Activities included training sessions to youth and women, seminars with community participation, radio talks, leaflet distribution, newsletters, interviewing, counseling, judicial assistance, health assistance, etc. Vatra also supplemented its existing shelter and reintegration services for trafficked girls and women, with interviewing and counseling sessions aimed at identifying those who can further reintegrate and providing them with new opportunities for growth and development. Clients were offered vocational training (tailoring, hairdressing courses) to prepare them to run small businesses. Social workers worked with the families of the victims to support reintegration and help prevent them from being recycled into further trafficking.

Young Women Christian Association

The YWCA worked with residents and leaders in the suburban areas of Tirana where the Roma community has the biggest concentration (e.g. Allias, Yzberisht, Rrapi i Treshit, Lagjia 10 and Breg-Lumas)., The project raised awareness and updated women, girls and children from these communities about trafficking in human beings. The trainings were aimed at educating the women and girls about the dangers and mechanisms of trafficking, improving their self-esteem, and helping them develop personal skills by which they may protect themselves and their children.

Protection of Urban and Rural Women, Berati

During the implementation of this project, girls and boys of secondary and high schools of the Berati prefecture were informed about the socio-economic causes and consequences of trafficking. An awareness raising campaign related to trafficking problems was conducted for teachers, psychologists, girls, boys, association members, and families in difficult conditions in order to increase their knowledge about this issue.

Respondents of Protection of Urban and Rural Women, Berati reported they had participated in school-based activities, group discussions, vocational training and house-to-house activities. They had also read project materials.

Christian Children's Fund, Albania

CCF Albania addressed child trafficking through an initiative that engaged local communities, local government, border police and schools in building an environment that does not tolerate trafficking in children. Prevention activities focused on community education. Workshops were conducted with local stakeholders. Messages coming out of

these workshops were featured in the national printed and electronic media. Sustainability of these activities was promoted through institutional collaboration and outreach. Schools, social administrators, border police and civil society worked on devising local systems to track children who drop out of school, leave the community unaccompanied or are exposed to other abuses such as abandonment or blood feuds.

CCF participants reported they had been in at least one of the activities such as training of leaders, school-based activities, working groups, group discussions and house-to-house activities. They also reported watching TV programs organized by CCF and reading materials that the grantee distributed.

Community Center of Gjirokastra

The Community Center project focused mainly on the creative of a transit shelter for short-term accommodation of victims of trafficking. In addition, Prevention activities within this project included awareness raising through vocational training courses for tailoring and embroidery, school-based activities, TV program and reading of materials

In one case, the respondent mentioned group discussion activity.

Dorcas Aid International

The project, focused on assistance to children and families especially vulnerable to trafficking, was implemented by four NGO's.: Dorcas Aid International Albania (the lead agency), Tabita Humanitarian Foundation, Ndihmë Për Fëmijët (Help the Children), and the foundation Emanuel. The project supported vocational education for families from the Roma and Egyptian communities and vocational training conducted by Tabita; social and educational activities for children implemented by NPF, as well as direct economic and social counselling support to families and support to families in supplying food and clothes implemented by Emanuel.

Respondents in this survey recalled activities such as: school-based activities and group discussions.

Murialdo Social Center

Through street and family outreach, Murialdo's project identified minors especially vulnerable to trafficking because they live in situations of economic hardship and social marginalization, particularly minors of the Roma community. Through individual counseling support and participation in school or vocational training (depending on the age and previous education of the minor) the project gave these children new perspectives on their situation that helped them strengthen their bonds with their families and with society at large. Activities in groups helped them to integrate themselves at school, acquire vocational skills, work more efficiently and develop personal skills that help them protect themselves from being trafficked.

Murialdo beneficiaries reported they had participated in activities such as school/classroom activities and vocational training.

In Help of Northern Woman of Puka

The In Help of Northern Woman of Puka project increased the information level of groups most vulnerable to being trafficked while creating opportunities to improve their social status, and incite them to integrate their lives in the social life. Some of the activities included: awareness raising activities, tailoring course, computer course, continuous contacts between girls who have abandoned school and their friends who remain in school, home visits, and invitations to special sessions at schools to keep beneficiaries conscious of the importance of attending school.

Beneficiaries of the project recall activities such as school based ones, group discussions, TV programs, active entertainment (a drama), vocational training and reading of materials. In two cases, they mentioned the house-to-house activity.

Intellectual Women of Pogradeci

The Intellectual Women of Pogradeci was the lead agency in this joint project with the Association of Orphan Children, and Parents in Support of Children's Education) in the district of Pogradeci. The three NGOs, cooperated with local government authorities to prevent the phenomenon of the trafficking of children and to reintegrate children who have been trafficked. Specific children at risk of being trafficked or who had been trafficked previously were identified in order to include them in the project. Individual, confidential case files were developed for each child with regular data, including the civil status, economic status, and specific problems of each individual. Awareness campaigns were organized at the community level in cooperation with local government in all the areas covered by the project, with specific objectives for each area. Underprivileged children and others with special needs were provided targeted learning assistance, thus enabling their regular school attendance. Services were also provided for children who have dropped out of school or who attempt to drop out of school.

Training of leaders, working groups, group discussions and reading materials were the activities mentioned by the participants of Intellectual Women of Pogradeci.

Rruga me Pisha Foundation

This educational radio soap opera presented a series of approximately 200 15-minute episodes broadcast over 12 months that included trafficking stories and anti-trafficking messages. Through this program, the project raised nationwide public awareness in order to improve human rights for the most disadvantaged people generally affected by trafficking in human beings and the target groups directly affected by trafficking in human beings. The soap opera episodes were aired three times and rebroadcast four times per week on Radio Tirana.

Victims of Mines and Arms, Kukës

This project built on follow up activities to train and empower local structures (i.e. front line workers: police, teachers, health workers, social administrators, etc) to improve and fully take over the provision of social services regarding trafficking issues. VMA Kukës worked closely with government officials to encourage them to provide social services and teach them how to provide social services to their communities, and worked with local social administrators to help them take up their responsibilities. Beneficiaries learned about the techniques and methodology of detection and tracking for use in doing their job. To achieve this, a series of trainings were conducted with local authorities within the framework of the

National Strategy for Social Services. Local structures were assisted to design job descriptions and terms of reference of social administrators of targeted communes in cooperation with the Department of National Social Services of Kukës. A coordination Steering Committee and networking between targeted communes was started, based on the example of the municipality. A referral mechanism for communes has been initiated to help communal social administrators address the issues of trafficking in an effective manner. Local action plans were developed for each targeted commune, based on the National Action Plan.

Participants of VMA reported they had participated in training of leaders, school activities, working groups, group discussions, reading of materials and in one case had watched the TV program.

Women in Development, Shkodra

This project aimed to encourage debate in order to stimulate local institutions, politicians and citizens to increase awareness, educate and systemize the prevention and denouncement of human trafficking in Shkodra, Puka and Malësi e Madhe. WIDSH extended its work to rural areas where the potential for trafficking exists but anti-trafficking interventions are lacking. This project helped build local capacity to combat human trafficking. Staff helped build awareness in rural areas aimed at creating societal commitment to respecting and protecting the rights of the individual so as to prevent violence and trafficking. Some of activities included: public awareness raising through electronic and written media, leaflets and posters; preparation of an anti-trafficking trainers-of-trainers module; conducting training-of-trainers, community based discussions and public awareness campaigns performed by persons trained in the seminar; and organization of round tables.

WIDSH survey respondents recalled the above mentioned activities namely: training of leaders, school activities, working groups, group discussions, materials and house-to-house activities.

Comparison of Results Across Intervention Type

The perception of respondents that they learned a *great deal* in the activity seems significantly linked with active entertainment, vocational training and training of leaders as compared to other activities. Being an audience of the radio or TV program is the least linked with the perception of learning a great deal (Table 2.6.2).

Table 2.6.2
How much do you think you learned from participating in these activities?
(Respondents may list multiple activities)
(Includes Rruga me Pisha)

a) Frequency

	Training of leaders	School-based/classroom activity	Working group on anti-trafficking issues	Group discussion (non-school)	As the audience of the radio, TV program	Active entertainment	Vocational training with anti-trafficking messages	House to house activity	A reader of the materials, posters, newspapers
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
A great deal	113	587	156	402	160	64	59	51	348
Somewhat	46	490	81	258	182	25	20	24	190
Not much	3	82	7	30	37	1	5	2	34
Not at all	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	2
Number of respondents	162	1,160	244	690	383	90	84	78	572

b) Percentage

	Training of leaders	School-based/ classroom activity	Working group on anti-trafficking issues	Group discussion (non-school)	As the audience of the radio, TV program	Active entertainment	Vocational training with anti-trafficking messages	House to house activity	A reader of the materials, posters, newspapers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A great deal	69.7	50.6	63.9	58.7	41.8	71.1	70.2	65.4	60.7
Somewhat	28.4	42.2	33.1	37.4	47.5	27.7	23.8	30.8	33.1
Not much	1.9	7.0	3.0	3.9	9.7	1.2	6.0	2.6	5.9
Not at all	0	0.4	0	0	2.0	0	0	1.2	0.3

As table 2.6.3 shows, the perception that the activity was *very good* is more linked with the vocational training than with other activities. Again being the audience of a radio/TV program is least linked with the very good rating.

Table 2.6.3
Overall, how would you rate the activity(ies) you participated in?
(Multiple answers)
(Including Rruga me Pisha)

a) Frequency

	Training of leaders	School-based/ classroom activity	Working group on anti-trafficking issues t	Group discussion (non-school)	As the audience of the radio, TV program	Active entertainment	Vocational training with anti-trafficking messages	House to house activity	A reader of the materials, posters, newspapers
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Very good	107	617	149	391	190	61	66	46	366
Good	55	539	95	294	184	29	18	32	201
Poor	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	0	5
Number of respondents	162	1,162	244	698	386	90	84	78	573

b) Percentage

	Training of leaders	School-based/ classroom activity	Working group on anti-trafficking issues t	Group discussion (non-school)	As the audience of the radio, TV program	Active entertainment	Vocational training with anti-trafficking messages	House to house activity	A reader of the materials, posters, newspapers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very good	66.0	53.1	61.0	56.0	49.2	67.7	78.5	58.9	63.8
Good	34.0	46.4	39.0	42.1	47.6	32.3	21.5	41.1	35.0
Poor	0	0.5	0	1.9	3.2	0	0	0	1.2

There is not a big difference among the activities in terms of perceiving that activities carried a particular message (Table 2.6.4). However, perception of message is most linked with activities such as training of leaders, reading of materials and vocational training and least linked with listening to or watching a radio/TV program.

Table 2.6.4
Do you think there were any special messages that they wanted to tell you?
(Rruga me Pisha not included)

a) Frequency

	Training of leaders	School-based/classroom activity	Working group on anti-trafficking issues t	Group discussion (non-school)	As the audience of the radio, TV program	Active entertainment	Vocational training with anti-trafficking messages	House to house activity	A reader of the materials, posters, newspapers
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	146	1,013	212	558	71	78	72	62	495
No	10	119	25	66	18	9	7	11	43
Number of respondents	156	1,132	237	624	89	87	79	73	538

b) Percentage

	Training of leaders	School-based/classroom activity	Working group on anti-trafficking issues t	Group discussion (non-school)	As the audience of the radio, TV program	Active entertainment	Vocational training with anti-trafficking messages	House to house activity	A reader of the materials, posters, newspapers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	93.5	89.4	89.4	89.4	79.7	89.6	91.1	84.9	92.0
No	6.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	20.3	10.4	8.9	15.1	8.0

III - METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Objective

The goal of the study was to assess the impact of CAAHT grantee trafficking prevention activities by:

1. Measuring message retention of participants in CAAHT grantee awareness-raising and prevention activities;
2. Measuring actions taken to prevent trafficking of someone by participants in CAAHT grantee awareness raising and prevention activities; and
3. Assessing whether participants in CAAHT grantee awareness raising and prevention activities feel more or less vulnerable to trafficking after participating in these activities.

The study provides data to measure progress of the CAAHT program on indicators under CAAHT's performance monitoring plan. These are:

- The percentage of women and children who have participated in prevention programs and/or received services from civil society who feel they are less vulnerable to trafficking as a result of their participation or receipt of services;
- The percentage of persons reached with prevention activities that have retained the messages delivered; and
- The percentage of people reached with prevention activities that have taken an action towards preventing trafficking.

3.2 Study Design

The study includes both quantitative and qualitative data gathered from the declared beneficiaries of CAAHT funded trafficking prevention activities. The overall study consists of: 1) a large scale survey administered in person by trained interviewers targeting 3,672 people 16 years old and older, 2) a minimum of six focus groups for adolescents ages 12-18 (a total of 46 participants), and 3) a minimum of 12 age-appropriate, in-depth interviews and/or semi-structured interviews for children ages 12 and younger.

The *random systematic selection* method was used in those cases where lists of beneficiaries were available. The total number of persons on the list (T) is divided by the number of the persons to be interviewed [sample size – (S)], giving the size of a unit from which one person will be interviewed (U). $U = |T/S|$

A random number (R) between 1 to U is drawn using a computer program. The persons selected from the list are found using the formula: $R + k*U$, where k gets the integer values from 0, to S-1 (0,1...,S-1).

In cases when lists of beneficiaries were not provided (such as awareness raising activities participants of some grantees), IDRA used a *'cascade' method*. In the 'cascade' the interviewers locate and contact persons on the street and in bars, post offices or any other public place, who were willing to give information. They were asked if they had knowledge of any activity about anti-trafficking of human beings and then if they knew persons that had participated in these activities. Then, the interviewers proceeded with locating, finding and interviewing the persons.

3.3 Targeted NGOs

The study included individuals who participated in CAAHT-funded trafficking prevention projects conducted by the following organizations: 1) Institute of Gender Applied Policies, 2) International Catholic Migration Commission, 3) Vatra Psycho-Social Center, 4) Another Vision, 5) Young Women's Christian Association of Albania, 6) Murialdo Social Center, 7) Rruga me Pisha Foundation, 8) In Help of Northern Puka Women, 9) Intellectual Women of Pogradeci, 10) Dorcas Aid International Albania, 11) Women in Development Shkodra, 12) Victims of Mines and Arms-Kukes, 13) Community Center of Gjirokastra, 14) Christian Children's Fund Albania, and 15) Protection of Urban and Rural Women – Berati.

In the first phase of the study the targeted NGOs were: 1) Institute of Gender Applied Policies, 2) International Catholic Migration Commission, 3) Vatra Psycho-Social Center, 4) Another Vision and 5) Young Women's Christian Association of Albania. Targeted NGOs in the second phase were: 1) the Christian Children's Fund Albania, 2) Community Center of Gjirokastra, 3) Dorcas Aid International Albania, 4) Intellectual Women of Pogradeci, 5) In Help of Northern Woman of Puka, 6) Murialdo Social Center, Fier, 7) Protection of Urban and Rural Women, Berat, 8) Rruga Me Pisha Foundation, 9) the Victims of Mines and Arms, Kukës, and 10) the Women in Development Shkodra.

3.4 Sample and sampling

Selection procedure

Of the grantees surveyed in the first phase, only YWCA and IGAP provided lists of beneficiaries from the beginning, while the other three (Another Vision, Vatra and ICMC) provided sign-in sheets. The problem was that names appeared more than once, making it inappropriate for drawing the sample. Using the sign-in sheets, IDRA entered data electronically into a database to create a list for the purpose of random sampling.

IDRA asked the CAAHT grantees to provide only the number of the individuals with names and addresses. In order to define the percentage of the sample for each grantee, IDRA needed these figures from all grantees. After receiving all the numbers, IDRA calculated the sample size for each grantee and compiled the lists of sample for each of them.

There was little information on the address of the person, for instance the YWCA list provided the name of the person and the neighborhood in Tirana, but that required a lot of field searching for the interviewer, in some cases with no success. The same problem was encountered with other grantees such as Vatra, Another Vision and IGAP.

On the other hand, a good percentage of the sample was school students (about half of the total number), with only the grade number, the school name and the city where the school is located provided. Considering that the schools closed at the beginning of June and that the students especially in the commune high school live in several villages, it was almost impossible to track them. Therefore, the 'cascade' method was used.

The grantee organizations surveyed in the second phase provided lists of the participants in their activities where the names and location/institution was included. The Rruga me Pisha sample was selected using questionnaires provided by the Rruga me Pisha Foundation, which included persons interviewed by the foundation for self-assessment purposes. However, it was difficult to find the persons in the lists because: a) the persons leave during the summer (either for holiday or for work in neighboring countries e.g. Greece), b) villagers

know the names of the head of the house but not the child, c) the villages were very spread out, d) individuals listed were Roma people who have unstable settlements, and e) the names on the list were erroneous and it took time to figure out the correct name.

The response rate in the survey was 74%. This includes the interviews that were completed and the persons who were contacted but said they had not participated in CAAHT grantee activities, answering “never” to the first question in the questionnaire (Table 3.4.2). No interview took place if 1) the person was not *reachable*, 2) no person existed with *such* name in the *given* location, or 3) the person *refused* to participate in the survey.

IDRA attempted to contact 3,756 persons, thus 2% more than the actual sample, from which 2,709 could be found. 253 persons said they had not participated in any activity organized by the CAAHT grantee. 937 names that were part of the sample were not reachable, 42 persons did not exist with such names in the specified locations and 56 persons refused to be interviewed (Table 3.4.2). The resulted sample of 2,709 has a marginal error of less than ± 2.5 in a 95% confidence level, which is better than the market research standard ($\pm 3\%$).

The highest rate of denials is under IGAP⁸ (41 individuals), and CCF project respondents (160 individuals). These respondents, when asked if they had participated in these organizations activities, said they had not done so and also said they had not been engaged in any other anti-trafficking activity. Also a high denial rate – in proportion to the sample – was noticed among the Dorcas project in Korça. Sixteen respondents reported they had heard about Dorcas, and that their names were added to a list for receiving family aid, but that they had not participated in any activity of Dorcas. The cases of denials for the Rrugame Pisha radio soap were expected, as the list provided included also persons who had never listened to it.

Selection criteria

- individuals who participated in grantee activities;
- adults (over age 18);
- adolescents (male and female, ages 12 to 17);
- children (under age 12).

Sample size

The sample size was 30.5% of the total number of beneficiaries (lists) provided by the grantees. The sample size was 3,672 divided in two phases: IDRA sought to survey 986 people in the first phase (conducted in July 2006) and 2,686 people in the second phase (conducted in August – September 2006). The response received for the first phase was 743, while for the second phase it was 1,713. A total of 2,089 respondents were surveyed through the random list method, while 367 were surveyed through the non-list sample (Table 3.4.1).

⁸ The rate of denial under IGAP (41 individuals) is explained with the fact that the sample included names of teachers in the classrooms where the awareness raising activities were held. These teachers had not participated themselves in the activity, but their students had. However, the names of teachers were included in the lists of beneficiaries. When they were contacted for the interview, they consequently responded that they had not participated.

Table 3.4.1
Sample Distribution by Grantee

<i>Grant Title</i>	<i>Random method (list sample)</i>	<i>'Cascade' method (non-list sample)</i>	<i>Total</i>
ICMC	40	53	93
Vatra	178	0	178
YWCA	47	0	47
Another Vision	201	0	201
IGAP	79	145	224
Urban and Rural Women, Berat	161	0	161
CCF, Albania	536	0	536
Community Center of Gjirokastra	160	168	328
Dorcas Aid International, Albania	33	1	34
Murialdo Social Center	28	0	28
Intellectual Women of Pogradeci	65	0	65
In Help of Northern Woman of Puka	100	0	100
VMA, Kukës	66	0	66
WIDSH	99	0	99
Rruga me Pisha	296	0	296
Total	2,089	367	2,456

Table 3.4.2
Overall Response Rate

Grantee name	Number of lists	Sample	Interviews completed + denials	Interviews completed	The person denies participation in grantee activities	The person is not reachable	No person exists with such name	The person refuses to participate in the survey
ICMC	161	103	94	93	1	14	0	2
Vatra	816	236	187	178	9	53	3	1
YWCA	200	58	47	47	0	19	0	1
Another Vision	1,023	296	204	201	3	60	1	1
IGAP	517	293	265	224	41	62	8	2
Intellectual Women of Pogradeci	343	99	65	65	0	35	0	0
Protection of Urban and Rural Women Berati	771	222	161	161	0	63	0	3
Community Center of Gjirokastra	1579	455	330	328	2	143	0	0
Dorcas Aid International	261	75	50	34	16	26	11	0
Murialdo Social Center	143	41	37	28	9	16	0	0
In Help of Northern Woman of Puka	472	136	101	100	1	39	0	0
VMA Kukës	581	168	66	66	0	102	0	5
WIDSH	545	157	103	99	4	54	0	0
Rruga me Pisha	2,400	692	343	296	47	222	16	31
CCF	2,221	641	656	536	120	30	3	10
Total	12,033	3,672	2,709	2,456	253	936	42	56
% of sample			74	67	7	25.5	1.1	1.5

Respondents' demographics

More than 47% of the interviews took place in cities, while about 53% took place in villages (Table 3.4.3). The list of prefectures and cities may be found in Appendix B.

Table 3.4.3
Type of location

	First phase		Second phase		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
City	288	38.8	874	51.0	1,162	47.3
Village	455	61.2	839	49.0	1,294	52.7
Total	743	100.0	1,713	100.0	2,456	100.0

Males were represented by about 37% of respondents, while females by 63% (Table 3.4.4).

Table 3.4.4
Gender distribution among respondents

	First phase		Second phase		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Male	202	27.2	697	40.7	899	36.6
Female	541	72.8	1,016	59.3	1,557	63.4
Total	743	100.0	1,713	100.0	2,456	100.0

More than 46% of the respondents were under 18 years old, about 22% between 19 and 35 years old, while 27% were above 35 years old (Table 3.4.5).

Table 3.4.5
Age group distribution among respondents

	First phase		Second phase		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
16-18	454	61.1	795	46.4	1,249	50.9
19-21	100	13.5	141	8.2	241	9.8
22-35	75	10.1	223	13.0	298	12.1
Over 35	114	15.3	554	32.3	668	27.2
Total	743	100.0	1,713	100.0	2,456	100.0

The majority of respondents (49%) had secondary education, followed by high school education (32.2%) and university education (12.5%) (Table 3.4.6).

Table 3.4.6
Education level distribution among respondents

	First phase		Second phase		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
No school	25	3.4	19	1.1	44	1.8
Some school	17	2.3	18	1.1	35	1.4
Elementary school	24	3.2	53	3.1	77	3.1
Secondary school	307	41.3	897	52.4	1,204	49.0
High school	317	42.7	473	27.6	790	32.2
University	53	7.1	253	14.8	306	12.5
Total	743	100.0	1,713	100.0	2,456	100.0

The vast majority of the respondents in the survey were of Albanian ethnicity. Other ethnic groups, such as Roma, represented a small percentage (just over 4% total). (Table 3.4.7).

Table 3.4.7
The ethnic group of respondents

	First phase		Second phase		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Albanian	669	90.0	1,679	98.0	2,348	95.6
Roma	71	9.6	22	1.3	93	3.8
Greek	1	0.1	7	0.4	7	0.3
Vlah	1	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1
Macedonian	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.0
Other	743	100.0	2	0.1	3	0.1
Total	669	90.0	1,713	100.0	1	0.0

More than 46% of respondents were school students (either secondary or high school), followed by 18% full-time employees and 16% homemakers (Table 3.4.8).

Table 3.4.8
Employment status of respondents

	First phase		Second phase		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Full-time	92	12.4	1	349	441	18.0
Part-time	3	0.4	2	46	49	2.0
Business owner	24	3.2	3	11	11	0.4
Unemployed	103	13.9	4	61	85	3.5
Housewife	89	12.0	5	291	394	16.0
Self-employed	6	0.8	6	139	228	9.3
Retired	367	49.4	7	40	46	1.9
Student	58	7.8	8	771	1,138	46.3
Other	0	0	1	349	59	2.4
No response	1	0	5	0.3	5	0.2
Total	743	100.0	1,713	100.0	2,456	100.0

The percentage of single respondents was 63.5, followed by married respondents at 34.3% (Table 3.4.9). Most respondents lived in families of five or more members (60.6%) (Table 3.4.10) and in families of two generations (76.6%) (Table 3.4.11).

Table 3.4.9
Family status of respondents

	First phase		Second phase		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Single	569	76.6	990	57.8	1,559	63.5
Married	161	21.7	682	39.8	843	34.3
Divorced	8	1.1	8	0.5	16	0.7
Widow	5	0.7	30	1.8	35	1.4
No response	743	100.0	3	0.2	3	0.1
Total	569	76.6	1,713	100.0	2,456	100.0

Table 3.4.10
Number of family members of respondents
(including respondent)

	First phase		Second phase		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
One member			1	0.1	1	0.0
Two members	16	2.2	24	1.4	40	1.6
Three members	45	6.1	129	7.5	174	7.1
Four members	193	26.0	560	32.7	753	30.7
Five or more members	489	65.8	999	58.3	1,488	60.6
Total	743	100.0	1,713	100.0	2,456	100.0

Table 3.4.11
Family design of respondents

	First phase		Second phase		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
One generation	18	2.4	22	1.3	40	1.6
Two generations	532	71.6	1,349	78.8	1,881	76.6
Multigenerational	193	26.0	342	20.0	535	21.8
Total	743	100.0	1,713	100.0	2,456	100.0

3.5 Instruments

The questionnaire

The survey instruments were two structured questionnaires composed of 16 (in the case of 14 grantees) and 15 (in the case of Rrugja me Pisha) closed-ended and open-ended questions. Given the unique nature of the Rrugja me Pisha Foundation's soap opera project, IDRA designed a slightly different questionnaire for surveying soap opera viewers. Copies of both are found in Appendix A. The questionnaires were finalized after a piloting phase that took place with selected beneficiaries from the ICMC project in Durrës Qark in the first phase of the survey.

Other instruments

Two focus groups were organized in the first phase of the survey. Two focus group discussions with a total of 14 participants were organized with female adolescents (15-18 years old) in Gramsh (Another Vision) and Patos (Vatra). The discussion guide was built around the main issues of this assessment: message retention, actions taken and vulnerability. The focus group in Gramsh was held with girls who had participated in the awareness raising activities of the Luledielli Center, a partner of Another Vision. The group discussion took place in Gramsh at the library hall of the Luledielli Center for an hour. In Patos, the girls were recruited in the sewing manufactory where the Vatra Psycho-Social Center had organized awareness raising discussions. The focus group discussion took place at the manager's office during the morning break.

In the second phase of the survey, four focus group discussions with a total of 32 participants were organized with male and female adolescents (13-18 years old) in Pogradec (two focus groups), Berat (one focus group) and Puka (one focus group). The two focus groups in Pogradec were held with children 13-15 years old who had participated in the activity "Our Saturday" of the Intellectual Women of Pogradeci project. The first focus group was held in the Library Hall of the city, while the other one was held in the village of Hudenisht, in the elementary school. In Berat, the group was composed of young females (15-16 years old) who had participated in the school/classroom activity of Protection of Urban and Rural Women Berati project. The group was held in the elementary school. The focus group in Puka was held in the cultural center with male and female adolescents 14-16 years old. They had participated in the group discussions organized by the In Help of Northern Woman of Puka project.

3.6 Data processing and interpretation

Before data entry a logical review of the questionnaire for any contradiction, obvious errors and omissions, was undertaken. Then, data were entered into computer format. IDRA used SPSS for data entry, cleaning and processing in a network of 12 computers. The results are shown in frequencies and cross tabulations. Processing includes the completed interviews only with few exceptions. The Vulnerability Study (2005) served as a basis for comparison and change measurement for the vulnerability issue in the survey. In this report the results were presented in several forms such as: analysis of the responses of 14 grantees without Rrugame Pisha, analysis of the responses of Rrugame Pisha only, analysis of the responses of first and second phase grantees, and the analysis of both phases combined.

3.7 Timeframe

Because the CAAHT grantees completed their prevention projects at different times, data collection was conducted in two phases:

Phase 1 through July 30, 2006

Phase 2 through August 30, 2006

IV- CONCLUSIONS

The results of this survey show that participants in CAAHT grantee prevention activities have retained the messages of the activities and that more than a fourth of them have taken some action after the activity. The fact that the majority of individuals who reported having felt vulnerable to being trafficked said that they felt less vulnerable after participating in CAAHT supported activities indicates the impact of the prevention activities. Those that reported they have been in danger of trafficking, largely said the prevention activity contributed to reducing their risk by providing needed information and knowledge.

Results according CAAHT's performance indicators

Indicator	Result linked to the indicator
The percentage of women and children who have participated in prevention programs and/or received services from civil society who feel they are less vulnerable to trafficking as a result of their participation or receipt of services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forty participants (1.8%) reported they had been at least once in their life in danger of trafficking. 70% (28) of persons who said they were or had been at risk reported that they <i>feel less in danger</i> after participating in the CAAHT grantee activity.
The percentage of persons reached with prevention activities that have retained the messages delivered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84% of respondents reported that the activity <i>addressed</i> a specific message to them. 100% of respondents recall <i>at least one</i> anti-trafficking message delivered in the activity. More than 50% of respondents reported they had learned <i>a great deal</i> in these activities, while 42% reported to have learned <i>somewhat</i>. 52% of all respondents rated the activities as "<i>very good</i>" and 46.5% rated them as "<i>good</i>".
The percentage of people reached with prevention activities that have taken an action towards preventing trafficking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26% of the respondents took at least one action after participating in the activity and most of them <i>undertook a minor activity</i> such as talking to friends, colleagues or relatives about the activity. Twenty-one participants who had taken an action, <i>identified a case at risk</i> of being trafficked and offered their help.

Two important elements of the assessment need also to be addressed. These are the responsiveness of grantees and the accuracy of the participant lists. Grantees were late in providing the information, therefore delaying the survey process. Weaknesses in record keeping and in the accuracy of lists of participants were found, creating difficulties in selecting the sample and identifying persons in the field.

However, this survey was not to assess the overall work of the organization, but rather a set of activities. The response of the individuals surveyed by no doubt revealed that these organizations have worked in the field – although not in every place reported such as: CCF in Dibër or IGAP in Prrenjas – and that they have left an impact.

The survey showed that some types of intervention result in a higher level of awareness of the message. Vocational training was significantly linked with the response that beneficiaries had learned *a great deal* and rated the activity *very good*. This may be associated with the usefulness of the activity in improving the beneficiaries' skills in a certain area, thus having an impact in his/her quality of life. Activities such as the training of leaders, where the adults are involved, or working groups where community, authorities and schools participated were linked with the perception of message. This may indicate that the activity was perceived as serious and was given special attention by the participants.

On the other hand, different types of interventions lead to similar results of satisfaction with the activity. The qualitative study revealed however that similar types of interventions have resulted in higher impact in some projects, indicating that some grantee organizations put in more efforts than the others. The participants of these organizations (Vatra Psycho-Social Center, Protection of Urban and Rural Women, Protection of Urban and Rural Women Berati, In Help of Northern Woman of Puka), were well-informed, focused on the issue and could easily manage the information they had on trafficking.

Another perspective of the CAAHT grantee work is prevention through addressing issues of everyday life. In the cases of children and pre-adolescents it is inappropriate to hold a "training of leaders", therefore entertainment activities and school-based or extra-curricular activities are a good approach. Although child beneficiaries of Intellectual Women of Pogradeci, Murialdo Social Center, and Dorcas Aid International Albania projects did not know much about the profile of the trafficker or the victims, they were making efforts to stay away from street life, stay in school and engage in learning. This certainly adds to long-term trafficking prevention. In this context, prevention takes place not because the project participants retain the message, but primarily because they engage in actions that lead to a healthy and stable life.

Funding a number of organizations is always challenging in terms of ensuring results and monitoring. IDRA encountered difficulties obtaining the information from grantees needed to identify and locate beneficiaries. From a technical viewpoint, we recommend that in the future the grantees be provided with a rigid monitoring system, allowing keeping a thorough and detailed list of participants, and other important information on the project. This could be a standardized database for grantees that includes all relevant information electronically and makes it available for measurement of progress and evaluation purposes.

Finally, we end with some observations from the beneficiaries. Particularly students participating in awareness raising activities suggest these activities be extended to other areas, especially rural ones, and be held more often. They say these activities should not be carried out only with school students, but also other age groups. According to responses from these beneficiaries, organizers need to use more concrete examples and success stories about trafficked persons who were re-integrated into society. At the same time, in order to have a holistic view, trafficking should be addressed along with other societal problems.

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRES

CAAHT PREVENTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY, 2006

To be filled in by the interviewer

A1. Interview serial no.:

A2. Interviewer (first name, last name, signature):

A3. Interviewer number:

A4. Date of interview: / / 2006 A5 Started at: : A6. Ended at: :

A7. Type of location: City 1
 Village 2

A8. Prefecture: Berat 1 Korçë 7
 Dibër 2 Kukës 8
 Durrës 3 Lezhë 9
 Elbasan 4 Shkodër 10
 Fier 5 Tiranë 11
 Gjirokastrër 6 Vlorë 12

A9. City: A10. Commune A11. Village

A12. Coordinated Action Against Human Trafficking Grantee (*choose the grantee whose beneficiary you are interviewing*):

Another Vision (<i>Prevention and Social Rehabilitation of Children at-risk and Victims of Trafficking in the Region of Elbasan</i>)	1	Muraldo Social Center (<i>Together Step by Step</i>)	8
Protection of Urban and Rural Women, Berat (<i>Awareness Raising for the Prevention of Human Trafficking in the Berat Region</i>)	2	Intellectual Women of Pogradeci (<i>Stop child trafficking in Pogradec Area</i>)	9
Christian Children's Fund, Albania (<i>Addressing migration of unaccompanied minors through local stakeholder initiatives</i>)	3	In Help of Northern Woman of Puka (<i>Step by step</i>)	10
Community Center of Gjirokastra (<i>Prevention of human trafficking, assistance and reintegration of victims in Gjirokastra</i>)	4	Vatra Psycho-Social Center (<i>Awareness campaign against trafficking and reintegration of victims</i>)	11
Dorcas Aid International, Albania (<i>Together for Human Dignity</i>)	5	Victims of Mines and Arms, Kukës (<i>Empowerment of the community responses to trafficking in remote areas of Kukës</i>)	12
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) (<i>Establishing an effective Network to counter trafficking of human beings in Albania</i>)	6	Women in Development, Shkodra (<i>Say No to Trafficking</i>)	13
Institute for Gender Applied Policies (IGAP) (<i>Trafficking Prevention Program in Rural Areas</i>)	7	Young Women's Christian Association, Albania (YWCA) (<i>Workshops on Education against Trafficking with Roma women, girls and children in Tirana suburbs</i>)	14

To be filled in by the supervisor

Verified on: / / 2006 Person verifying:

Valid? 1. Yes 2. No

Operator:

Q.1	Have you participated in any activity organized by (<u>name of the CAAHT grantee</u>) against human trafficking? <i>If answer is "Never", terminate the interview.</i>	Regularly Occasionally Only once Never	1 2 3 4
Q.2	What type of activity did you participate in? <i>Note: Don't read out the answers. May give more than one answer.</i>	Training of leaders School-based/classroom activity Working group on anti-trafficking issues Group discussion (non-school)..... As the audience of the radio, TV program Active entertainment (summer camp, excursion, fair, drama, competition, etc.) Vocational training with anti-trafficking messages House to house activity A reader of the materials, posters, newspapers Other, specify:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Q.3	[If one of the answers to Q.2 is 9] Can you describe this material, poster, newspaper? <i>Note: don't read out the answers. May give more than one answer.</i>	IGAP poster CCF poster Puka Project poster IGAP leaflet CCF leaflet Pogradeci Project leaflet Shkodra Project leaflet Puka Project leaflet Gjirokastra Project leaflet Other grantee material, specify: _____ No material of CAAHT grantee	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
Q.4	Overall, how would you rate the activity(ies) you participated in? <i>Note: read out the answers.</i>	Very good Good Poor..... Very poor..... Don't know No answer	1 2 3 4 9 99
Q.5	What did you talk/discuss about in this activity? <i>Note: Don't read out the answers. May give more than one answer.</i>	Where and how trafficking happens Victims: who they are, what they feel Means to protect oneself/others How and where to get assistance How we as a community can help How to develop networking systems Learning and vocational courses Other, specify: _____ No answer	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 99
Q.6	How much do you think you learned from participating in these activities? <i>Note: read out the answers.</i>	A great deal Somewhat Not much..... Not at all Don't know No answer	1 2 3 4 9 99
Q.7	Do you think there were any special messages that they wanted to tell you?	Yes No Don't know	1 2 9
Q.8	What did you learn from the activities you participated	<i>Stay alert</i> to the possibility of trafficking..... There are ways to <i>protect</i> oneself/others from trafficking.... There are ways to <i>help</i> if trafficking happens..... You have alternatives to build life in your country.....	1 2 3

	<p>in?</p> <p><i>Note: Don't read out the answers. May answer more than one.</i></p>	<p>Trafficking affects the life of <i>all</i> members in the society</p> <p>Everyone has to play a <i>role</i> against human trafficking.....</p> <p>The victim of trafficking must be <i>supported</i></p> <p>The victim of trafficking should not be stigmatized</p> <p>The <i>coordinated</i> action and networking services against trafficking is the most efficient way to combat trafficking....</p> <p>Other, specify: _____</p> <p>None of these.....</p>	<p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>11</p>
Q.9	<p>Did you take any action against trafficking after participating in the activities?</p> <p><i>If yes, go to Q.10. Otherwise, go to question no 12.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Don't know</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>9</p>
Q.10	<p>If yes, what was that action(s) you took?</p> <p><i>Note: Don't read out the answers. May give more than one answer.</i></p> <p><i>If one of the answers is 5, go to Q.11. Otherwise go to Q.12.</i></p>	<p>I chatted/talked to my relatives/friends/colleagues</p> <p>I organized an open discussion with the community</p> <p>I held a meeting with stakeholders and authorities</p> <p>I participated in policy making through lobbying on the issue with local and central authorities</p> <p>I identified an at risk case of trafficking and was able to help with the information I have.....</p> <p>No answer</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>99</p>
Q.11	<p>If the answer in Q.8 is no 5, please describe the case and the way you helped with.</p> <p><i>Note: Use the space on the back.</i></p>		
Q.12	<p>Have you ever, even once in your life, been in danger of being trafficked?</p> <p><i>If no or no answer, go to 'general data' section.</i></p> <p><i>If yes, go to Q. 13.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>No answer</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>99</p>
Q.13	<p>Do you feel in danger now or have you felt in danger in the past?</p>	<p>Both now and in the past</p> <p>Now, but not in the past</p> <p>In the past, but not now</p> <p>No answer</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>99</p>
Q.14	<p>Why do you feel this way?</p> <p><i>Reasons must be given for any of the cases except the "no answer".</i></p>		
Q.15	<p>Do you feel more or less in danger of being trafficked after participating in the activity?</p>	<p>More in danger after the activity</p> <p>Equal danger both prior and after the activity</p> <p>Less in danger after the activity</p> <p>Don't know</p> <p>No answer</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>9</p> <p>99</p>
Q.16	<p>Why do you feel this way?</p>		

Reasons must be given for any of the cases except the "don't know" and "no answer".		

GENERAL DATA

D.1 Gender of respondent:	Male	1	
	Female	2	
D.2 Age group of respondent:	16 – 18	1	
	19 - 21	2	
	22 - 35	3	
	Over 35	4	
D.3 Education:	No school	1	
	Some school	2	
	Primary	3	
	Secondary	4	
	High School	5	
	University	6	
	No answer	7	
D.4 Ethnic group:	Albanian	1	
	Roma or Egyptian community ...	2	
	Greek	3	
	Vllah	4	
	Macedonian	5	
	Other	6	
	No answer.....	99	
D.5 In the present residence, the respondent:	Has resided before 1990	1	
	Has resided after 1990	2	
	No answer	99	
D.6 Employment:	Full time employee	1	
	Part time employee	2	
	Business owner	3	
	Unemployed	4	
	Housewife.....	5	
	Self employed	6	
	Retired.....	7	
	Student.....	8	
	Other, please, explain.....	9	
	No answer.....	99	
D.7 Family status:	Single	1	
	Married.....	2	
	Divorced	3	
	Widowed.....	4	
	No answer.....	99	
D.8 Number of family members (respondent included)	One member	1	
	Two members	2	
	Three members.....	3	
	Four members	4	
	Five or more members.....	5	
D.9 Family design:	One generation only (couple).....	1	
	Two generations (parents, children).....	2	
	Multigenerational (grandparents, parents, children).....	3	

RADIO SOAP "RRUGA ME PISHA" – CAAHT PREVENTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY, 2006

To be filled in by the interviewer

A1. Interview serial no.:

A2. Interviewer (first name, last name, signature):

A3. Interviewer number:

A4. Date of interview: / / 2006 A5 Started at: A6. Ended at:

A7. Type of location: City 1
 Village 2

A8. Prefecture: Berat 1 Korçë 7
 Dibër 2 Kukës 8
 Durrës 3 Lezhë 9
 Elbasan 4 Shkodër 10
 Fier 5 Tiranë 11
 Gjirokastrër 6 Vlorë 12

A9. City: A10. Commune A11. Village:

To be filled in by the supervisor

Verified on: / / 2006 Person verifying:

Valid? 1. Yes 2. No

Operator:

Q.1	Do you listen to Radio Tirana?	Yes	1
		No	2
<i>Note: If answer is "No", terminate the interview.</i>			
Q.2	Have you ever listened to the Rrugë me Pisha radio soap?	Yes	1
		No	2
<i>Note: If answer is "No", terminate the interview.</i>			
Q.3	How often do you listen to the Rrugë me Pisha soap?	Regularly	1
		Occasionally	2
		Few times	3
<i>Note: read out the answers.</i>			
Q.4	At what time of the day do you usually listen to the Rrugë me Pisha soap?	Morning	1
		Evening	2
		Sunday morning	3
<i>Note: Don't read out the answers.</i>			

Q.5	Overall, how would you rate the Rrugame Pisha soap? <i>Note: read out the answers.</i>	Very good	1
		Good	2
		Poor.....	3
		Very poor.....	4
		Don't know	9
		No answer	99
Q.6	How much do you think you learned from listening to the Rrugame Pisha soap? <i>Note: read out the answers.</i>	A great deal	1
		Somewhat	2
		Not much.....	3
		Not at all	4
		Don't know	9
		No answer	99
Q.7	What do you think is the message(s) of the Rrugame Pisha soap in relation to the human trafficking phenomena? <i>Note: Don't read out the answers. May answer more than one.</i>	Stay alert to the possibility of trafficking.....	1
		There are ways to <i>protect</i> oneself/others from trafficking....	2
		There are ways to <i>help</i> if trafficking happens.....	3
		You have alternatives to build life in your country.....	4
		Trafficking affects the life of <i>all</i> members in the society	5
		Everyone has to play a <i>role</i> against human trafficking.....	6
		The victim of trafficking must be <i>supported</i>	7
		The victim of trafficking should not be stigmatized	8
		The <i>coordinated</i> action and networking services against trafficking is the most efficient way to combat trafficking....	9
		Other, specify: _____	10
No message	11		
Q.8	Did you take any action against trafficking after listening to the Rrugame Pisha soap? <i>If yes, go to Q.8. Otherwise, go to question no 10.</i>	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	9
Q.9	If yes, what was that action(s) you took? <i>Note: Don't read out the answers. May give more than one answer. If at least one of the answers is 3, go to Q.9. Otherwise go to Q.10.</i>	I chatted/talked to my relatives/friends/colleagues	1
		I organized an open discussion with the community	2
		I identified an at risk case of trafficking and was able to help with the information I have.....	3
		Other, specify: _____	4
		No answer	99
Q.10	If the answer in Q.8 is no 3, please describe the case and the way you helped with. <i>Note: Use the space on the back.</i>	_____	

Q.11	Have you ever, even once in your life, been in danger of being trafficked?	Yes	1
		No	2
		No answer	99
		<i>If no or no answer, go to 'general data' section.</i>	
	<i>If yes, go to Q. 10.</i>		
Q.12	Do you feel in danger now or have you felt in danger in the past?	Both now and in the past	1
		Now, but not in the past	2
		In the past, but not now	3
		No answer	99
Q.13	Why do you feel this way?	_____	

	<i>Reasons must be given for any of the cases except the "no answer".</i>	_____	
Q.14	Do you feel more or less in danger of being trafficked after listening to the Rruga me Pisha soap?	More in danger after listening Rruga me Pisha.....	1
		Equal danger both prior and after Rruga me Pisha.....	2
		Less in danger after Rruga me isha.....	3
		Don't know	9
		No answer	99
Q.15	Why do you feel this way?	_____	
	<i>Reasons must be given for any of the cases except the "don't know" and "no answer".</i>	_____	

GENERAL DATA

D.1 Gender of respondent:	Male	1
	Female	2
D.2 Age group of respondent:	16 – 18	1
	19 - 21	2
	22 - 35	3
	Over 35	4
D.3 Education:	No school	1
	Some school	2
	Primary	3
	Secondary	4
	High School	5
	University	6
	No answer	7
D.4 In the present residence, the respondent:	Has resided before 1990	1
	Has resided after 1990	2
	No answer	99
D.5 The ethnic group:	Albanian	1
	Roma or Egyptian community ...	2
	Greek	3
	Vllah	4
	Macedonian	5
	Other	6
	No answer.....	99
D.6 Employment:	Full time employee	1
	Part time employee	2
	Business owner	3
	Unemployed	4
	Housewife.....	5
	Self employed	6
	Retired.....	7
	Student.....	8
	Other, please, explain.....	9
	No answer.....	99
D.7 Family status:	Single	1
	Married.....	2
	Divorced	3
	Widowed.....	4
	No answer.....	99
D.8 Number of family members (respondent included)	One member	1
	Two members	2
	Three members.....	3
	Four members	4
	Five or more members.....	5
D.9 Family design	One generation only (couple).....	1
	Two generations (parents, children).....	2
	Multigenerational (grandparents, parents, children).....	3

APPENDIX B: FREQUENCY AND CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Table 2.1.3
Can you describe this material, poster, newspaper?

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Type of material</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
First phase	IGAP leaflet	120
	ICMC leaflet	39
	Vatra Journal	36
	IGAP poster	27
	Luledielli journal	17
	IGAP sugar packet	15
	YWCA leaflet	14
	IGAP Manual	13
	CEFA Leaflet	13
	Vatra Leaflet	11
	IGAP materials	7
	YWCA materials	5
	Vatra materials	5
	ICMC Leaflet	4
	CEFA materials	3
IGAP videocassette	1	
Second phase	Puka Project poster	92
	Urban and Rural Women, Berat material	74
	Gjirokastra Project leaflet	71
	CCF leaflet	69
	CCF poster	66
	Shkodra Project leaflet	51
	Gjirokastra Project material	43
	Pogradeci Project leaflet	25
	Puka Project leaflet	5
	VMA material	1

Table 2.2
Distribution by prefecture

		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Valid	Berat	160	6.5
	Diber	65	2.6
	Durres	92	3.7
	Elbasan	273	11.1
	Fier	179	7.3
	Gjirokastra	349	14.2
	Korca	213	8.7
	Kukes	594	24.2
	Lezhe	131	5.3
	Shkodra	251	10.2
	Tirane	75	3.1
	Vlore	74	3.0
	Total	2,456	100.0

Table 2.3
Frequency by city

		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Valid	(village)	1,294	52.7
	B.Curri	7	0.3
	Berat	39	1.6
	Bilisht	5	0.2
	Corovode	29	1.2
	Durres	8	0.3
	F. Arrez	19	0.8
	Fier	11	0.4
	Gjirokastra	237	9.6
	Gramsh	102	4.2
	Kavaje	11	0.4
	Koplik	20	0.8
	Korce	53	2.2
	Krume	51	2.1
	Kucove	10	0.4
	Kukes	31	1.3
	Lac	15	0.6
	Lezhe	1	0.0
	Libohove	43	1.8
	Librazhd	28	1.1
	Patos	37	1.5
	Permet	19	0.8
	Peshkopi	11	0.4
	Pogradec	65	2.6
	Polican	29	1.2
	Prrenjas	28	1.1
	Puke	69	2.8
	Roskovec	46	1.9
	Rreshen	22	0.9
	Shijak	3	0.1
	Shkodra	33	1.3
	Skrapar	1	0.0
Sukth	19	0.8	
Tirane	55	2.2	
Vlore	5	0.2	
	Total	2,456	100.0

Table 2.4
Frequency by grantee

		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Valid	Another Vision	201	8.2
	Urban and Rural Women, Berat	161	6.6
	Christian Children's Fund	536	21.8
	Community Center Gjirokastra	328	13.4
	Dorcas Aid International	34	1.4
	ICMC	93	3.8
	IGAP	224	9.1
	Murialdo Social Center	28	1.1
	Intellectual Women of Pogradeci	65	2.6
	In Help of Northern Woman, Puka	100	4.1
	Vatra Psycho-Social Center	178	7.2
	Victims of Mines and Arms, Kukes	66	2.7
	Women in Development, Shkodra	99	4.0
	YWCA	47	1.9
Rruga me Pisha Foundation	296	12.1	
Total	2,456	100.0	

Table 4.1
Have you ever, even once in your life, been in danger of being trafficked?

		<i>Have you ever, even once in your life, been in danger of being trafficked?</i>			<i>Total</i>
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No answer</i>	
Prefecture	Berat	1	152	0	153
	Diber	0	35	1	36
	Durres	1	91	0	92
	Elbasan	9	260	0	269
	Fier	3	176	0	179
	Gjirokaster	5	338	1	344
	Korce	2	194	15	211
	Kukes	12	395	0	407
	Lezhe	0	131	0	131
	Shkoder	2	217	0	219
	Tirane	5	70	0	75
Vlore	0	72	0	72	
Total		40	2,131	17	2,188

Table 4.2
Overall, how would you rate the activity(ies) you participated in?

		<i>Overall, how would you rate the activity(ies) you participated in?</i>			<i>Total</i>
		<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Poor</i>	
Prefecture	Berat	130	30	0	160
	Diber	44	21	0	65
	Durres	70	22	0	92
	Elbasan	128	141	2	271
	Fier	97	79	2	178
	Gjirokaster	115	228	3	346
	Korce	171	38	4	213
	Kukes	233	350	5	588
	Lezhe	95	36	0	131
	Shkoder	95	150	5	250
	Tirane	56	19	0	75
Vlore	45	29	0	74	
Total		1,278	1,144	21	2,443

Table 4.3
Did you take any action against trafficking after participating in the activities?

		<i>Did you take any action against trafficking after participating in the activities?</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Prefecture	Berat	19	141	160
	Diber	12	52	64
	Durres	25	63	88
	Elbasan	58	214	272
	Fier	68	111	179
	Gjirokaster	75	272	347
	Korce	63	150	213
	Kukes	122	468	590
	Lezhe	99	32	131
	Shkoder	75	176	251
	Tirane	17	50	67
Vlore	9	63	72	
Total		642	1,792	2,434

Table 4.4
Have you ever, even once in your life, been in danger of being trafficked?

		<i>Have you ever, even once in your life, been in danger of being trafficked?</i>			<i>Total</i>
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No answer</i>	
Gender	Male	2	677	16	695
	Female	38	1,454	1	1,493
Total		40	2,131	17	2,188

Table 4.5
Did you take any action against trafficking after participating in the activities?

		<i>Did you take any action against trafficking after participating in the activities?</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Gender	Male	194	701	895
	Female	448	1,091	1,539
Total		642	1,792	2,434