

Please only describe your project’s activities during the last grant period. Enter your answers in the relevant shaded areas.
 You must complete the attached Section B – Project Financial Report Form.
 Please attach your organisation’s most recent audited and unaudited financial statements and annual report.
 Please limit the information you provide to a maximum of four pages (excluding the Project Financial Report Form and attachments).

SECTION A – Project Progress Report

1. Your organisation’s name:	Save the Children in Albania
2. Project’s name:	Child Trafficking Response Programme Phase II
3. Grant number:	
4. Grant end date (dd/mon/yy):	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5. Date of report (dd/mon/yy):	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5 a. Period covered by this report:	From: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> To: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Under each expected project objective, briefly explain your progress in reaching the objective and its results, and describe any changes you propose to the project goals or objectives. (You may use additional space if you have more than three objectives):

6. Grant Purpose	To increase protection of the rights of trafficked children and children at high risk of being trafficked from southeast Europe
7a. Objective 1	To reduce vulnerability of children at high risk of being trafficked in seven countries/ entities of SEE through prevention interventions.
Principal accomplishments	Completion, launch and dissemination of 7 national and one regional research report. Extensive field research was completed in all participating countries with over 600 children. The research casts new light on children’s risk and resilience to trafficking in ways that allow for improved and better targeted interventions. In many countries it is the first time research has asked children for their views, and the research has therefore given a new profile to at risk children. The national research reports were launched successfully in year 3 with high turnout from government and NGO officials and strong media coverage. The research has been over all well received by various actors who have reported that the findings will inform new anti-trafficking strategies. The regional research report, which summarised findings from each participating country, was launched in the European Parliament and following this, the regional management team received requests to attend a number of high level meetings and conferences to present research findings.

Child friendly versions of national reports have been produced in collaboration with children, and made available in local languages. Groups of at risk children participated in the development of the reports, which were distributed to partner organisations, schools and target groups. The child friendly version of the report was produced mainly to give something back to the children who had participated in the research and this has been much appreciated by children. The report is now being used as an advocacy tool for improving the rights of target group children, and as a good model of child participation.

Mapping and analysis of child protection mechanisms have been completed in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo and Romania. In the other countries this mapping had already been carried out by other agencies.

Community based child protection networks/units (CPN/CPU) have been established and supported in Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro and Romania¹. Support provided has included capacity building, support to establish referral mechanisms, and the development of working guidelines to CPN workers, local level municipal representatives, police departments and school representatives. In Albania this work has been carried out in cooperation with Terre des Hommes (TdH), UNICEF and World Vision across 9 municipalities, with CTRP support to the establishment of a CP unit in Kucova municipality. Common procedures, guidelines and training manuals have been developed with mainly CTRP funding. Support provided to CPNs in Romania has included prevention activities such as social theatre, prevention campaigns run in collaboration with representatives from Child Protection Departments, Police units, the national anti-trafficking agency and school inspectorates which reached over 1700 at risk children.

Training and capacity building of professionals has been provided in all 7 countries for front line workers and partners on a range of social welfare, child rights and child protection issues. This work has been crucial alongside the development of country plans to combat trafficking, as professional capacity to respond to child protection concerns and carry out preventive interventions are still noticeably lacking. The CTRP has been a major actor in all countries in ensuring a clear focus on the needs of children at risk and trafficked children. Training manuals for professionals have been developed in BiH, Albania and Bulgaria and shared with government sectors and other key actors.

Peer to peer training on life skills has been carried out in Albania, Kosovo and Montenegro. Much of the training has been designed by children based on the research findings. Manuals outlining good practice based on the experience of peer to peer training have been published in Kosovo and Albania. Albania has been working with children and young people in Cerrik and Kucova Youth Centres, providing youth with skills and leadership training, peer to peer sessions and youth debates on relevant topics identified by the children. Youth centre members in Cerrik and Kucove meet regularly and organised trainings and debates, and have taken part in a range of workshops and courses including a *summer Leadership Programme, Empowering young Women to Lead*

¹ A total of 27 Child Protection Units (Networks), respectively, Albania-9, Kosovo-4, Montenegro-5, Romania-9. In Year 3, CTRP dropped support to 5 CPUs in Montenegro in 2007 to avoid duplication of UNICEF project.

	<p><i>Change and taking part in the This Hand will Never Hurt You Campaign for the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.</i></p> <p>Provision of services for high risk children and their families (Albania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro)</p> <p>Youth focused activities have been supported with the aim of reducing trafficking risks through drop-in centres and youth centres. Young people have been involved in running these centres, and their experiences have been documented. Materials based on the training, peer to peer approach and youth issues have been developed and translated. A manual on 'How to Run a Youth-led Centre' in Albania summarises the experiences of young people and exchange visits for youth leaders and workers to share experiences with others from within and outside countries have been carried out. (Exchange between Albania and Montenegro) In Belgrade a drop-in center² targets street children who were consulted about their needs, interests and wishes for the service and activities provided at the Centre prior to its opening, and a number of thematic workshops were run according to children's interests and problems (risks of life on the streets, trafficking, overdose and urgent intervention, gender based violence)³. Other services include training and workshops on life skills, child rights and child trafficking for Roma refugee children and their families in Montenegro, and girls in institutional care and certain schools in Bulgaria. All of these services have been developed and adapted in response to the research findings. Non-formal education activities have been successfully implemented in Albania and increasing numbers of Roma children now participate in regular primary education classes. 178 children have been reached by this activity.</p> <p>Advocacy to improve policy and practice on child protection and service provision has been carried out in all 7 countries/ entities over the three years, but more structured advocacy strategies were developed in year 3 in order to promote the research findings. All countries are members of Inter-Ministerial working groups and contribute to National Plan of Action (NPAs) which has provided an important venue sharing the research findings at national and local levels. Research recommendations have been included in two NPAs (Albania, Montenegro) and in the State Action Plan in BiH.</p>
Shortfalls	<p>The implementation of the research project was the main focus of year two activities, and required more resources and time than was initially anticipated. This limited the capacity to carry out other planned activities in year two. However, the knowledge gained from the research provided a base for improved focus of activities in year three.</p> <p>The establishment of CPUs (Child Protection Units in Albania) and other service initiatives have faced challenges including the lack of qualified and trained social workers, which can only be overcome with regular staff training and coordination with other services. In Albania, while local government has demonstrated a willingness to collaborate, they are still reluctant to allocate funds to the CPU initiative which is required in order to strengthen their position within the municipality structures and ensure long term sustainability.</p>

² In Year 3, the Drop-In Centre in Belgrade, Serbia serviced a total of 169 street children (123 males, 46 females)

³ 120 street children participated in 15 thematic workshops (data from Drop-In Centre, Belgrade, Serbia)

	<p>It was found that involving more vulnerable and marginalised children in the running of youth centres and activities can be problematic. This is due to traditional practice, engrained perceptions of marginalised groups, especially related to ethnic minority groups like The Roma people. This has been found across the region and poses a serious challenge to inclusion and protection of this specific group of children</p>
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<p>7b. Objective 2</p>	<p>To increase the number of trafficked children who are being identified, removed to safety, provided with appropriate services and returned to their place of origin or final place of safety.</p>
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<p>Principal accomplishments</p>	<p>Training and capacity building of staff and the establishment of child friendly hotlines (Serbia, Montenegro) has increased awareness and use of hotlines by children and increased staff competence to communicate with children and give relevant advice and support. Hotlines are both a means of prevention (information and advice) and in some cases enables the identification of trafficked children who are referred appropriate services, where these exist.</p> <p>Provision of direct assistance to trafficked children and victims of violence/ abuse, including shelter, counselling and psychosocial support, medical and legal assistance and material support has been provided to 50 children⁴ in BiH, Bulgaria, Romania and Serbia. The services also liaise with other centres in order to respond to and establish long term support. The Astra Victim Assistance Programme in Serbia provided counselling, food, medical attention and legal support to 109 children, potential victims of trafficking⁵. There was an increase in the number of children supported by CTRP projects in year three, which relates to increased recognition by states and other agencies that these shelters have particular skills and expertise in working with children and therefore are more used as referral points for state agencies. (Police and state social services) The increase in numbers is also due to the fact that more children provided with assistance were victims of violence and abuse rather than trafficking, in recognition that this group is particularly vulnerable to trafficking (as indicated by research findings). Increased cooperation between state agencies and NGO's have improved referral mechanisms and overall efficiency of service provision, but still requires considerable improvements, both on capacity, competence and coordination.</p> <p>Capacity building of service providers and partner agencies was carried out in BiH, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Romania to support the development of professional standards and approaches, child protection policies and to strengthen networks and coalitions. Specific capacity building activities were carried out with the Office of the State Coordinator in BiH in order to address gaps identified in existing referral mechanisms (mapping activity objective 1)</p>
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⁴ 26 trafficked children and victims of violence/abuse are provided with direct assistance during Year 2, while 24 additional children are provided with direct assistance throughout Year 3

⁵ 175 is the total number of assisted potential victims of human trafficking, out of which 109 (62%) are children (Year 3 data). During year 2 – direct assistance was provided to 40% children, potential victims of trafficking

	<p>This has achieved a more professional and standardised provision of assistance and a more rights-based approach by involved services. It has also led to a more prominent role of the office of the State Coordinator with greater influence on local stakeholders,.</p> <p>Guidelines and training manuals for professionals dealing with trafficked children have been developed (BiH and Bulgaria), and a brochure for trafficked children informing them of their rights related to service provision has been printed and disseminated,</p>
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<p>Shortfalls</p>	<p>CTRP partners are not in a front-line position to identify trafficked children and the identification of trafficked children remains a challenge as identification criteria remain unclear. Domestic trafficking is presumed to be on the increase and more difficult to detect and children’s lack of confidence and trust in authorities and service providers, where they exist, makes them reluctant to come forward and request any assistance. Being identified as a victim of (sexual) trafficking also attaches a heavy stigma that may exclude them from family and community support, and is thus detrimental to their rehabilitation!</p> <p>Shelters supported by the CTRP rely on children being referred to their services, and on identifying children through their hotlines. The majority of children supported by the shelters are children who have otherwise been abused and exploited and their families, and thus they operate more in a capacity of preventing at risk children from being trafficked. Still, the shelters are the only institutions with direct contact with trafficked children and thus provide invaluable insight into their experience which informs prevention plans and support services.</p>
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<p>7c. Objective 3</p>	<p>To increase the number of previously trafficked boys and girls who have been successfully reintegrated</p>
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<p>Principal accomplishments</p>	<p>Rehabilitation and social inclusion of previously trafficked children has been provided in Bulgaria and Romania in the form of mediation services⁶, and referrals of children and families to relevant services provision institutions like social services and child protection where they exist. Assistance has included helping children to enter employment and access vocational training courses. Over the three years of the CTRP, a total of 155 previously trafficked children and at high risk have been assisted. Training and supervision of other agencies and institutions working with trafficked children has been provided in Bulgaria and Romania.</p> <p>Coordination of roles and responsibilities of service provision to trafficked children has been initiated and</p>
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⁶ (Year 2), 22 previously trafficked children assisted in integration process, 15 children (age 17-18) at high risk have been supported in finding jobs and 49 high risk children received ongoing counseling by professional team (i.e. psychologist, police officer, legal expert, social worker)

(Year 3), Total of 26 children at risk supported: with vocational training (6), job finding and actual employment (14), and scholarship for university (6) presenting (73% more children compared to year 2). 43 others at high risk received psycho-social and counseling services

	facilitated in collaboration with government institutions and NGOs in order to establish effective referral mechanisms and ensure that services provided are child friendly and in the child's best interests (Bulgaria and Romania).
Shortfalls	Counselling centres and shelters are not programmed to do re-integration, which most often is long-term and requires considerable human and financial resources. Reintegration accomplishments by the CTRP are therefore limited.
7d. Objective 4	To strengthen national level capacity to deliver more effective interventions to protect the rights of children trafficked within the programme areas
Principal accomplishments	<p>Completion of regional research through training, continuous and close supervision of country research teams and regional workshops has been led by the lead researcher employed by the regional management team (RMT) based in Tirana.. Two data assistants were employed in year 2 to support data collection and research analysis. Final proof-reading and editing of country research reports was done by the RMT. The regional research report, compiling data from all country reports was produced by the researcher and edited by the RMT. The report was published and launched in the European Parliament in September 2007 and has been positively received. The CTRP has been invited to present research findings at regional and international conferences and the report has been translated into Spanish by Save the Children Spain (a country that receives many illegal migrants, including children, from the SEE.)</p> <p>An impact monitoring system was introduced in 2006 and came into full effect in year 3. An expert external consultant was contracted to assist in designing the system. As has already been stated in year 2 annual report, application of the system met with considerable challenges, mainly because it had not been applied to the initial program plan. It has, however, been a valuable learning experience and highlighted to everyone involved the importance of documenting impact of interventions.</p> <p>Field visits by the RMT for planning and monitoring purposes has been carried out regularly throughout the period.. Each country has been visited two or three times a year, providing advice and support and facilitating the sharing of information between countries.</p> <p>6 regional workshops have been conducted over the three years, on main topics of planning and evaluation, as well as providing an opportunity for country coordinators to meet and share project experiences and plans. The workshops have also provided specific trainings on research, advocacy planning and implementation, monitoring and documenting impact and CPP/Code of Conduct.</p> <p>Regional exchange visits have been organised between countries and partner organisations. For example, a youth exchange between Albania and Montenegro enabled project representatives (staff and children) to share experiences of working with at risk groups and give recommendations as well as establish useful contacts for cross border cooperation. During the 3rd quarter 2006, an exchange-visit took place</p>

	<p>between the NGO "Montenegrin Women's Lobby" and Serbian "ASTRA", aimed at exchanging experiences on good practices in the framework of the CTRP. Both NGOs are managing shelter/daily centre and SOS hotline for potential/trafficked children.</p> <p>In March 2007, Animus Association hosted in Bulgaria representatives of Serbian "ASTRA" and "Montenegrin Women's Lobby" in an exchange visit on SOS hotlines and practices with children at high risk.</p> <p>A regional information officer was employed in August 2006 and at first a monthly and later a bi-monthly newsletter was initiated to enable country programmes to better exchange information. Positive feedback from country coordinators confirms an increased regional identity in participating countries and increased communication across borders, including exchange visits. In addition, country programs were continuously up-dated on child trafficking issues and international and regional research and reports by the information officer.</p> <p>SC Alliance Child Protection Policy/ Code of Conduct for CTRP staff and partners was introduced in all countries. It now constitutes a part of all local agreements and was an important part of the training of local researchers and partners,</p> <p>A regional Policy Paper on child trafficking was developed in cooperation with the Separated Children in Europe Programme (SCEP) - <i>Preventing and Responding to Trafficking of Children in Europe</i> - which has provided Save the Children and the CTRP with a working definition of child trafficking, which builds on the Palermo Protocol.</p> <p>Regional representation and cooperation has been ensured by the RMT representing the programme in relevant anti-trafficking networks and fora. The RMT has been a member of the OSCE Alliance Against Trafficking in persons and its Expert Coordination Team (AECT). Bilateral coordination at regional levels is achieved through meetings, exchange of information and coordination with the other main regional actors working on child trafficking (Terre des Hommes, UNICEF), and other international agencies leading the anti-trafficking work in the region.</p> <p>An external evaluation of the CTRP, phase II was conducted in Feb/March 2008. The evaluation report has been shared with the donors</p>
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Shortfalls	<p>The CTRP underestimated the amount of resources and time required to complete the regional research on risk and resilience which led to a delay in producing final results and recommendations. This in turn caused the delay of actual implementation of research findings/learning and for advocacy plans and activities to have any real, documented effect.</p> <p>The amount of resources and time required to conduct the research, including extensive field work, data collection and not least translation of all documents to- and from local languages, was underestimated from the out-set. The introduction of a comprehensive and time-consuming impact monitoring system added to the workload of country coordinators and local partners and led to delays in adapting new approaches based on research findings.</p>
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8. What has your team learned during the implementation and evaluation of your project?

The underestimated time and resource required to implement the regional research has had a knock-on effect on the capacity to implement other planned activities. It also meant that an advocacy strategy based on the research findings was only established in year 3. In some cases country advocacy plans were overly ambitious and broad given sometimes unstable political situations. On reflection advocacy should be more carefully planned and connected to other activities being implemented. Partner organisations also need to be provided with more support in order to empower them to do advocacy work as part of their ongoing programs. .

Through the implementation of the research project country teams learned the value of listening to children in order to better target interventions that are intended to benefit them. The concept of children as decision-makers in situations of extreme adversity is new to many key actors in this region, including CTRP staff. The research experience related to learning from children themselves will hopefully and gradually change the way state and private agencies plan for children's support and protection, by taking children's views into account. However, the external evaluation found that it was a missed opportunity not to include the voices of more trafficked children in the research, and suggests that a possible follow up would be to interview more trafficked children and look again at risk and resiliency from their perspectives. However, as has been noted earlier in this report, identification of trafficked children remained a challenge throughout the second phase of the CTRP.

The late introduction of impact monitoring tools 18 months into the second phase caused some problems. Country Coordinators struggled to implement a demanding a challenging monitoring system which was composed of a range of impact indicators, and they did not have the time to verify them all. However, application of the system and corresponding training and supervision has been a major learning experience during year 2 and 3. Through the piloting of the impact monitoring system at country level, country teams have started to adopt a result-focused approach to programme monitoring. This process has also highlighted the main challenges related to the application of an impact monitoring system to this kind of programme, where baselines have are difficult to establish and short- and longer term impact not possible to document.

An identified constraint is limited human resources , including number of NGOs/partners working in child protection , especially in rural and remote areas where the projects have operated.. There is a continuous need to support capacity building and training in management, monitoring and evaluation practices.

Direct work with at risk children to prevent child trafficking has been a key part of the programme, yet experience and literature points to the difficulties in identifying victims or at-risk children. Trafficked children remain largely unidentified and no reliable statistics exist as to their numbers. The evaluation suggests a need for more outreach work to build trust with children. At the same time, trafficking awareness and information campaigns in general do not seem to have reached the children most at risk (street children, children in institutions and minority children).

The mapping of national referral mechanisms carried out in years 1 and 2 was an important activity and fed into national and regional advocacy, yet the evaluation suggests that the activity could have been planned more consistently within the programme, and the findings exploited more proactively. Unfortunately, because year 3 focused on the regional research findings, the information gleaned from the mapping exercise was largely overlooked, and associated advocacy opportunities missed. Findings from the mapping could have formed the basis of an advocacy strategy to pressure states to implement national referral mechanisms.

Service provision and reintegration of abused, exploited and trafficked children are under-resourced both when it comes to human capacity and finance. NGOs often provide the only assistance available to trafficked children and mainly in urban centres. At local, rural levels

hardly any professional services exist to assist children's reintegration. The evaluation raises significant concerns about reintegration services, and the outcomes for child victims of trafficking once they have been referred to other services. For example, in Romania the service supported by Salvati Copiii (CTRP partner agency) only provides support for 30 days, following which the child is often referred to an institution. In one case in Bosnia a girl was returned from a shelter to the institution where she grew up and she soon went missing, most probably re-trafficked. Follow up also revealed that six other girls from the same institution had been trafficked. The evaluation suggests that there is a need to put strong pressure on those who are responsible to ensure that reintegration is sufficient, both in terms of competence, resources and time. Most often reintegration efforts are also up against family and community rejection, esp. of children having been trafficked for sexual exploitation.

9. How will your team use this information to change the way you work?

Objectives for phase 2 were wide and ambitious, and some countries found it difficult to manage all satisfactory given time constraints and capacity. Any future work in a phase three would have a clear focus on prevention work, based on the research findings.

The impact monitoring system has been a central part of the programme, and efforts will be made in any future project to ensure that the design of baselines and indicators are introduced at the planning and design stages so that the process can be implemented from the outset. It will also try to limit the number of impact indicators to a more manageable number than was the case in CTRP II.

An evidence-based and participatory approach will continue to be central to the work of Save the Children. The research illustrates that consulting children and listening to their views is crucial when planning interventions to reduce risks and provide protection

Increase cooperation with partner agencies (UNICEF TdH etc) to strengthen advocacy and share experience.

Regional advocacy directed at European institutions will be developed in partnership with Save the Children Alliance office in Brussels and Separated Children in Europe Program (SCEP).

10. How will you share what you have learned inside and outside your organisation?

The Regional Research Report was launched in the European Parliament in Brussels, and has been posted on the SC Alliance websites, SC Norway website and SC Euro-group website. The report, and an executive summary leaflet has been provided to a wide range of stakeholders from the EU, European Parliament, Europolice, Council of Europe, CTRP donors and a range of I/NGOs and inter-governmental organisations. The Regional report has also been translated into Spanish by Save the Children Spain. Learning from the regional and national reports has been shared with other agencies and actors working in the field via high level conferences and the media.

The CTRP has presented research findings at the following international conferences:

- EU Portuguese Presidency- Porto Conference, (October 08-09, 2007)
- OSCE/ODHIR Conference – Vienna, (October 18-19, 2007)
- ICMPD, Development of TRM – Sarajevo, (November 07, 2007)
- SC International Anti-Trafficking Conference - Rome (December 13, 2007)
- Child Trafficking, Victim Identification and Protection Conference – Madrid, (January 28-29, 2008)

Child friendly versions of the report are being used for learning and awareness raising, and to give feedback to all the children who participated in the research as well as share findings with other children.

Members of the CTRP team have participated in a range of working groups and international conferences at a European level, including;

- OSCE Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating THB
- Alliance Expert Coordination Team (AECT) (2006-7)
- ICMPD – Transnational Referral Mechanisms
- EU Portuguese Presidency 2007, Trafficking in Human Beings and Gender, Porto, October 2007
- UNICEF/ Terre des Hommes Roundtable 'Child Trafficking in Europe – How to improve Prevention' in Brussels, 2006
- OSCE to Albania- Making Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings Effective: Building Regional and Local Capacity of Roma Communities September 18-20, 2006
- ICMPD in Sarajevo – Development of Transnational Referral Mechanisms (Nov. 2007)
- OSCE/ODHIR Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting – Combating the Sexual Exploitation of Children (Vienna, October 18-19, 2007)
- Save the Children, Italy: International Anti-Trafficking Conference, Rome, 13 December 2007
- Madrid Conference – Child Trafficking: How to Improve Victim Identification and Protection – January 28-29, 2008

In addition national coordinators and partner agencies have also represented the programme at national and international events, for example;

- SC Romania participated at UN GIFT Vienna Forum on Human Trafficking;
- ASTRA- Belgrade Round Table – June 07, 2007
- SC Norway organised the SC Day of Action on Violence against Children;

Experience has been shared within the programme through a bi-monthly newsletter produced by the regional information officer and exchange visits with project representatives have been organised. Six regional workshops have been organised and covered a range of issues and enabled invaluable sharing of information between country coordinators. Workshops have included;

- **Budva workshop October 2005**– focus on Phase 2 structure, key activities including research and management and reporting structures
- **Sofia workshop March 2006** – a review of the first year of Phase 2 and planning for activities in year two
- **Budva workshop October 2006** – focus on the regional child trafficking research project and impact monitoring strategies. Country teams sharing preliminary findings and discussed advocacy messages that were emerging, looking at how these could be brought into a larger advocacy strategy. At this workshop the CTRP Information Exchange Plan was introduced to facilitate the regional sharing and learning process. The first newsletter was also launched
- **Bucharest Workshop February 2007** – a review of year 2 and planning for year 3 – lessons learnt and implications for future planning. Research findings were presented and advocacy priorities agreed. Priorities for year 3 programme plans were agreed
- **Sarajevo workshop October 2007** – focus on analysis of results achieved through the impact monitoring system, and discussion of lessons learnt; a review of the sustainability of current interventions and planning for child friendly versions of national research reports
- **Tirana workshop March 2008** – focus on the external evaluation of the CTRP Phase 2, the impact monitoring system and possible monitoring indicators for a Phase 3.

The experience of child participation and the value of listening to children's views are learning that has been internalised by CTRP staff and partners across the region. Likewise, the importance of forming coalitions for stronger advocacy on policy changes have been widely experienced as positive, as has the experience of establishing networks and cooperation across borders. Documenting impact and changes for children is now recognised as crucial to improving interventions. This will all be carried forward by people and agencies who have been part of the program across the region, irrespective of a continuation of the CTRP project.

11. If this is your final progress report, explain how your target group's situation has improved and describe the impact your project has had. Otherwise leave this blank.

The **research has cast new light on the risk and resilience of specific groups of children identified by this project as being most at risk of trafficking.** It has enabled improved and better targeted interventions and provided new information on victim profiles. The research has been well received at country levels, copies of the reports are requested by a range of national actors, and research recommendations have been included in one country's National Strategy (e.g. BiH, Montenegro). Child friendly versions of the research have been produced and launched involving 142 children⁷, and have been distributed to groups of children who have responded positively. In BiH, research findings have helped develop two new projects, related to combating child pornography through the cooperation with the State Coordinator and local NGOs, and a project focused on trafficking prevention

Approx. 2600⁸ at risk children have been supported by **youth centres, drop-ins and a range of outreach activities that aimed to reduce risk and increased resilience.** Children and youth targeted by these programmes have received knowledge and information to improve their life skills and inform them about risks. Pre and post testing shows that youth developed strong leadership skills. Target group children have been actively involved in planning these activities.

"I really didn't know what violence was, being a girl I thought it was normal to service my boyfriend, listen to his orders and many other bad things."

"Due to the activities carried out at the Youth Centre I have developed even more my sense of participation, my citizen responsibilities; I have learned to accept diversity and acquired the courage to protect mine and my friend's rights."

Children expressed satisfaction with the support they received at these centres. During an education workshop in Serbia, a six year old girl expressed an interest in attending school and staff, in cooperation with the Centre for Social Work managed to find a school place for the girl. Children reported that creative workshops helped them in communicating their thoughts and ideas. In Montenegro, Roma children in the refugee camps displayed behaviour changes in respect to higher prioritisation of formal education. This change resulted in improved grades.

In Albania, the Municipality of Kucove has taken on responsibility for the payment of salaries for the youth workers, ensuring the long term viability of the service beyond CTRP support. The youth centres have had a significant impact on the wider community and position of youth within the community - local leaders have shown increased interest and trust in children and youth participation and have established a youth council.

Approx 2.500 children have received training from peer educators on life skills and discussions on risks and how to overcome them. As a result, these children are more aware of trafficking and are able to make decisions that reduce their risk or increase their resiliency to trafficking. Peer educators from marginalised groups have acquired new skills and are able to conduct awareness raising and child protection activities.

27⁹ community child protection networks(CPNs) and Child Protection Units (CPUs) have been established and supported in Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro and Romania. 115 CPN members have received training and as a result are able to provide support to children that aim to reduce the risks they are exposed to, and increase their resiliency. Pre and post testing on training have showed an increased awareness of issues of child protection, safeguarding, exploitation and abuse, and of systems for reporting and responding to abuse and exploitation. The CPNs are gradually filling a gap in child protection mechanisms. They are recognised by the community as instrumental to the increase in capacity of local authorities to identify, coordinate and manage multi-sectoral service responses to children in need of protection. Representatives from local authorities outside the project locations in Romania have expressed an interest in

⁷ 32 children out of 142 at regional level participated directly in the development of (BiH) child friendly version report

⁸ Respectively Albania Youth Centers & socio educative centre -1700 +258 children, BiH 11 orphanages – 200 children, Serbia drop-in centre – 169, Montenegro's children's Home and IDP camp – 128, Kosovo's NGO's project reaching-145 children (within which 20 belong to RAE community)

⁹ Respectively Albania-9, Kosovo-4, Romania-9 and Montenegro-5. In Year 3, CTRP terminated support to Montenegro's 5 CPNs to avoid duplication of support from UNICEF.

developing this model in their areas.

At least **510 families of at risk children have received support** through a range of social, psychological and medical support through ongoing support and workshops, supported by CCPNs and other prevention activities. In Montenegro, Roma parents learned about the importance of their child's involvement in education. They have publicly described the positive changes in their children when they participate in education programmes.

1247 professionals (at the state and local level) have received capacity building training and support on issues of child protection, child rights, risk and resiliency. Evaluations of training workshops indicate that participants found the training useful and suggested that it provided them with insights on problems of child trafficking. In Montenegro capacity building was carried out in partnership with government departments, resulting in the establishment of a specific Training Centre for capacity building, and training for professionals within the child protection system being rolled out across the country. There has been only limited capacity to follow up training with actual documentation of changed practices as a result of the training. Indications are that more sustained training and coaching (on the job training) is required to achieve substantial change.

Successful advocacy has seen social inclusion of marginalised children, based on research findings, in national anti-trafficking plans. In BiH the issue of the inclusion of street children into the education system has been incorporated into both the five year Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and into the SAP 2008-12. In Albania CPUs have been included in the draft National Plan of Action (NPA) of the Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings.

Other successful advocacy outcomes include a public commitment by the Prime Minister of Montenegro to ensure that all children have access to good quality education, and the inclusion of children's voices and research recommendations in the Strategy on Improvement of Roma, Aschkali and Egyptian (RAE) Conditions in Montenegro, following Save the Children advocacy with over 200 children which led to a private meeting with the Prime Minister.

Objective 2

50 child victims of trafficking and abuse have received a range of support and services (shelter, psychological counselling, medical and legal support) in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Romania and Serbia. The majority of children assessed the support they received as positive – they felt 'safe' and 'secure' and appreciated the range of services and advice; *"I have my peace and freedom; because I feel safer in the Centre than anywhere else."* *"legal assistance helped me a lot because the lawyer helped my mum to divorce my dad.... and make me and my brother live with mum."*

Hotlines in Serbia and Montenegro have received calls (1222 calls¹⁰) from children in relation to the issue of trafficking. According to feedback from the children who used the service in Serbia, out of 375 children, 353 assessed the service and advice they had received as good, 18 as so-so and 4 as bad. Through the hotlines, 16 child victims of trafficking¹¹ have been identified and provided with support. Training and capacity building of staff in shelters and hotlines has seen the service become more child-friendly and numbers of children using the service have increased as a result. Prior to the CTRP intervention, Serbia had no focus on child victims. Now Serbian NGO ASTRA is considered highly competent in handling cases of child trafficking and has become a child-friendly organisation.

At least 652 professionals providing services to child victims of trafficking and abuse have received training on issues of child protection, safeguarding and trafficking. Pre and post testing of knowledge indicates an increase of knowledge and skills among the professionals

¹⁰ (Year 2) – ASTRA received about 305 calls (out of 428) related to Human Trafficking, while Montenegrin Women's Lobby received about 263 calls (out of 382) related to human trafficking.

(Year 3) – Out of 412 calls ASTRA received, 256 were about human trafficking.

¹¹ "ASTRA hotline identified 10 child victims of trafficking during Year 2 and 6 ones during Year 3

who received the training, who stated they feel able to deal with children in more sensitive ways. The cooperation with the Office of the State Coordinator in BiH led to Save the Children Norway being invited to participate in the evaluation of the State Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings as well as developing new action plans.

Objective 3

30 children¹² have received reintegration support and have demonstrated increased resiliency and ability to reintegrate through school attendance, vocational training, and interaction with other children.

155 children (including 30 above) have received long term reintegration support including family tracing, medical assistance, psychological counselling etc in Bulgaria and Romania. (see footnote 6 for detailed information)

Facilitation of coordination among service providers to trafficked children and at risk children have seen improved collaboration and joint working of service providers. In Bulgaria the database of existing services for trafficked children has been expanded and updated to create a wider referral system.

Objective 4. Refer to what has been reported under section 7 d.

12. Sustainability

Country programmes have tried to maximize sustainability of interventions implemented by:

- Working in collaboration with and strengthening the capacity of local partner NGOs (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo, Serbia, Albania). Some of these partners are increasingly identified by other stakeholders as child rights-based organizations, as well as recognized by national governments as specialized quality service providers to children at risk/trafficked
- Lobbying for formal recognition of local child protection networks, in order to ensure commitment from local and central government authorities to support these groups beyond the end of the CTRP (Albania, Romania)
- Lobbying for research recommendations on the prevention of child trafficking to be incorporated into National Plans of Action; for example recommendations from *Children Speak Out* have been included within the SAP 2008-12 in BiH
- Handing over piloted projects to local/national institutions (Montenegro, Albania)
- Involving the wider community – children’s families and community leaders - in projects to ensure community recognition and endorsement (Montenegro, Kosovo, Albania)
- Planning for incorporation of current CTRP activities in respective (longer term) programming on child protection (Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia)

13. Coordination with other actors

National coordination with other actors working in child protection and anti-trafficking is a central part of the CTRP. In particular:

- Specific activities of CTRP country programmes have been implemented and initiated in collaboration with international agencies and NGOs. For example, in Albania Save the Children has initiated the establishment of the CPNs as joint pilot-project with Terre des Hommes in 6 country locations, and this has been evaluated as a best practice example of joint working. Moreover, education and school reintegration activities targeting Roma and other socially marginalized children provided by a local partner NGO have been jointly supported by Save the Children and UNICEF. In Serbia, Save the Children (in collaboration with a local partner NGO) has handed over the continuation of training of professionals (working with children at risk/trafficked children) to the OSCE, which aims

¹² PBF in Bulgaria data for (year 2) – 3 young people employed by assistance of PBF, and in (year 3) 18 more are employed, and attended vocational trainings thanks to PBF assistance. While 9 cases were re-integrated in school

to cover the entire territory of the country. In BiH Save the Children has worked closely with the Office of the State Coordinator, strengthening the child rights approach of the office.

- Following the research, prevention interventions have become increasingly targeted to specific groups of children, and so efforts have been made to ensure that the work carried out complements the work of other agencies working with these groups, in order to better increase resilience. In Montenegro, Save the Children and partner NGO Forum MNE have cooperated with a number of local and international NGOs targeting the Roma population in Montenegro, and with UNHCR related to refugee issues, through regular coordination meetings.
- All CTRP partners are represented in national anti (child)-trafficking inter-institutional committees/working groups/coalitions/etc., contributing with a specific child rights-based approach and focus on child's needs. These fora provide the main opportunity for coordination, avoiding overlapping with other actors.
- Compliance with national anti (child)-trafficking strategies and action plans is a priority in the CTRP. Country programmes have both actively contributed (sometimes being among the main driving forces) to the design of such strategies/plans and have designed their activities in compliance with provisions they set out.

At regional level, the Regional Management Team (RMT) is representing the CTRP at relevant anti-trafficking fora, including the OSCE Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons and its Expert Coordination Team (AECT). Bilateral coordination is sought with the main other regional actors working on child trafficking (Terre des Hommes, UNICEF) and other international agencies leading the anti-trafficking scene (ICMPD, OSCE etc.). The RMT attended and presented at several relevant international/regional conferences, roundtables etc. on child trafficking and related issues (UNICEF, Terre des Hommes, OSCE, ODIHR, EU Porto Conference, ICMPD etc.).

14. Capacity building

At country level, the programme has contributed to building/strengthening capacity of different actors, especially on the specific rights and needs of trafficked children and children at risk of being trafficked. In particular, capacity building has focused on the following target groups:

- Members of CPNs: networks/groups of different professionals, representing institutions responsible for child protection at local level (social workers, health workers, police, judges etc.)
- Professionals working in child protection and anti-trafficking sectors (social workers, police officers, judges and prosecutors, education and health care professionals, members of other relevant local institutions, journalists etc.)
- Partner organisations- supporting their ability to manage projects, carry out monitoring and evaluation etc to assist their long term project design, credibility and evidence base and ability to apply for funds in the future
- Policy makers at state and local level
- Local NGOs (working on child rights and protection of trafficked persons)
- Children and young people (trained as future peer educators)

Bank details

Please amend your bank details if required.

12a. Name of Bank	
12b. Bank Address	
12c. Account name	
12d. Account number	
12e. ABA No (USA),	
12f. IBAN (required for Europe and in other countries where available):)	
12g. BIC/Swift (All countries)	

Supporting Materials

Please attach electronically any weblinks, publications, reports or other relevant material that you believe illustrates the work you have done with Oak's grant.

SECTION B – Project Financial Report

Please complete the attached Excel Form: *Project Financial Report* and submit it at the same time as this form.

Once you have completed Sections A and B please enter your name below and return the forms plus all attachments to your Oak contact.

Full name of the person completing this report:	
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Date: (dd/mon/yy)			
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SECTION C – To Be Completed By Oak Staff

Oak assessment by:	
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Date of last contact: (dd/mon/yy)			
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Date of site visit: (dd/mon/yy)			
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Significant revisions (if any) to the grant terms agreed and Internal Audit comments

Summary of progress (150 words max)

Programme Officer’s Recommendation (20 words max)

Programme Officer Signature

Date: (dd/mon/yy)			
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